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PANAMA-PACIFIC-INTERNATIONAL-EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO 1915

JAPAN AND HER EXHIBITS

PUBLISHED BY
SOCIÉTÉ DES EXPOSITIONS

ERRATA

Page 196 should be

„ 197 first column, line 17 for the words "Ayakogai (Magaritifera mattensii)" read "Akoyagai (Margaritifera martensii)".

„ 206 second column, line 1 for the word "Yoshitaro" read "Buntaro".

„ 211 first column, line 42 and page 370 second column, line 17 for the word "WATANO, KICHIJIRO" read "WATANO, KICHIJI".

„ 242 second column, line 40 for the words "MIYAGI-KEN NOKWAI (Miyagi-ken" read "MIYAZAKI-KEN NOKWAI (Miyazaki-ken".

„ 246 first column, line 24 and page 345 second column, line 39 before "KANZAKI-GUN SOMEN DOGYO KUMIAI" insert "HIMEJI-SHI, SHIKAMA-GUN".

„ 255 second column, line 11 and page 339 first column, 15 for the word "GRIFFORD" read "CRIFFORD".

„ 258 first column, line 2 and page 353 second column, line 29 for the word "NAGABE" read "OSABE".

„ 37 (Advt.) for the word "Nagaregawa" read "Nagareyama".

„ 39 („) "12,000,000" should be "120,000,000".

JAPAN

AND

HER EXHIBITS

AT

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1915

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PREPARED BY

HAKURANKWAI KYOKWAI
(SOCIÉTÉ DES EXPOSITIONS)

TOKYO, JAPAN

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PRINTED
BY
THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO.

Deacidified 6/92
DSL

BARON URIU
VICE-PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT OURA
PRESIDENT

HON. S. HIRAYAMA
PRESIDENT OF SOSIÉTÉ
DES EXPOSITIONS

HON. H. YAMAWAKI
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE COMMISSION TO THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Article I. The Imperial Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is placed under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and will conduct all business relating to support to be given to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, U. S. A in the 4th year of Taisho.

Article II. The staff of the Imperial Commission will be as follows:

President	one
Vice-President	one
Commissioner-General	one
Commissioners	Several
Inspectors	Several
Clerks	eleven
Assistant Experts	three

Article III. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce assumes the office of President with a standing requiring the same official treatment as in his proper post. The Vice-President, the Commissioners and the Inspectors are to be appointed from among the government officials or to be chosen as men endowed with learning and experience. The Vice-President receives official treatment on an equality with the official appointed by the Emperor (Chokunin-Kwan), but in case he happens to be an official of the higher rank (Shin-nin-Kwan), or if he held the latter rank before or if he is receiving or has received the official treatment accorded to 'Shin-nin-Kwan' he will continue to receive this treatment.

The Commissioners and the Inspectors receive the treatment of the rank of 'Sonin-Kwan'; but in case they happen to

be officials of the rank of 'Chokunin-Kwan,' or were officials of 'Chokunin-Kwan' rank, or if they be receiving or have received the treatment of 'Chokunin-Kwan,' they will receive the treatment accorded to officials of the rank of 'Chokunin-Kwan.'

Article IV. The President controls and decides the business of the office, superintends the staff of the office, and exercises his power in appointing or removing officials below the rank of 'Hannin-Kwan.'

The Vice-President, under direction of the President, presides over all business dealing with the Imperial Commission and acts for the President, should the latter be prevented by unavoidable circumstances from conducting his business.

The Commissioner-General controls business under direction of the President or the Vice-President.

Commissioners take charge of the business in departments, under direction of the superior officials.

Inspectors take charge of business relative to the inspection of the exhibits in departments, under direction of the superior officials.

Clerks engage in general affairs under the command of the superior officials.

Assistant experts engage in the technical part of the business under the command of the superior officials.

Article V. The Imperial Commission may employ Councillors selected from among men of learning or of experience with the object of examining and investigating, by their help, any matters of importance.

Article VI. The Vice-President, Commissioners, Inspectors, and Councillors are appointed by the Cabinet in accordance with a petition to the Throne by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Article VII. The President may establish rules, and may give orders or instructions to local governors.

Supplement.

This ordinance is put in force from the day of promulgation.

H. I. J. M.'s COMMISSION TO THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

President :

Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice-President :

Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu.

Commissioner-General :

Hon. Haruki Yamawaki.

Commissioners :

Mr. Mikita Sakata.

Mr. Hideo Suzuki.

Mr. Yoshikatsu Katayama.

Baron Takafusa Shijo

Baron Bunkichi Ito

Mr. Sadao Yegi

Mr. Sokichi Ishii

HAKURANKWAI KYOKWAI

(Société des Expositions)

CONSTITUTION

Article I. The aim of the Society is to deal with business concerning exhibits in foreign countries, and at the same time to encourage the production of articles of fine art, artistic industrial products, and manufactured goods suitable for export; to assist in introducing goods and in undertaking test-sales, and to make investigation into commercial conditions abroad and at home.

Should the Society deem it beneficial in order to carry out the aims above mentioned, it may choose to hold an exhibition or to establish a museum.

Article II. The Society is termed the 'Hakurankwai Kyokwai,' (Société des Expositions), and its office is situated at No. 3, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Society may establish branch societies or subdivisions at any place thought necessary.

The regulations dealing with branches or subdivisions are to be constituted by the decision of the board of councillors.

Article III. The Society is a corporate juridical person.

Article IV. The members of the Society are to make a lump contribution of fifty yen, and six yen a year for ten years. A corporation or an association may be enrolled as a member.

Article V. The Society may expel, through the decision of the board of councillors, one who has damaged the reputation of the Society or who has committed dishonest acts. The reason of the expulsion, however, shall not be divulged.

In case of withdrawal or expulsion from the Society the money that was subscribed shall not be returned.

Article VI. The property of the Society consists of membership fees, property transmitted to it by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition Society, subsidies granted by the government and public

bodies, donations from persons interested in the work of the Society and other extraordinary receipts.

Article VII. The fiscal year of the Society is identical with the calendar year.

Article VIII. The Society appoints ten directors and two auditors who are elected at the general meeting.

The directors shall elect from among themselves the president, the vice president, and a special director.

The president represents the Society, and shall become chairman of the board of councillors and of the board of directors.

The vice president assists the president, and acts for the president in case he may be prevented from attending to business by some unavoidable cause.

The special director controls the regular business of the Society.

The term of office of the director and the auditor is for three years. They are eligible for reappointment.

Article IX. The Society appoints two managers, several clerks, and investigators. The managers and the investigators are given charge by the president, with the consent of the board of directors.

The president appoints or dismisses the clerks.

The managers, under direction of the president, control the business in departments.

The research members under direction of the president investigate commercial and other necessary matters.

The minor clerks engage in the business under order of their superiors.

Article X. The Society appoints twenty councillors, who are elected at the general meeting.

The term of office of the councillors is for three years. They are eligible for re-election.

The councillors decide on estimates and other important matters.

Article XI. The directors, the auditors and the councillors, may

be released from office, even during their term of office, by the decision of the general meeting.

Article XII. Should any vacancy arise among the directors, auditors and councillors, a by-election is held at once. The election, however, does not take place if the business can be carried on without hindrance by the remaining members.

The term of office of any member elected to fill a vacancy is for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

Article XIII. The Society appoints several advisors, who are nominated by the president.

Article XIV. The funds necessary for the encouragement of production, as set forth in Article I, are collected from persons who are interested in, and support, the work of the Society.

Regulations in respect to the collection of the funds above mentioned, and their management and use, and the disposition of surplus money, are to be established through the decision of the board of councillors.

Article XV. Regulations in respect to the management of the exhibits intended for exhibitions in foreign countries are to be established as each occasion demands, through the decision of the board of councillors. In the case of members of the Society, however, special advantages may be granted.

Article XVI. Matters investigated by the Society shall be reported to the members either periodically or specially.

Article XVII. The Society holds the periodical general meeting once a year.

The president calls the periodical general meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting is called by the president through the decision of the board of directors or by request of more than one third of the members.

Article XVIII. The convocation of the general meeting is notified either by letter or by newspaper announcement.

Article XIX. Amendments of the articles must be made through the decision of the general meeting. It is necessary, however, to have the consent of more than two thirds of the members present.

The settled accounts shall be approved by the general meeting.

Supplement.

Article XX. The first directors, auditors and councillors, are elected at the promoters' meeting.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

Shigenobu Hirayama : Court Councillor; Member of the House of Peers Vice-President of the International Combined Association of the Permanent Committee of Exhibitions.

DIRECTORS:

Morimasa Takei, Baron : Member of the House of Peers.

Renpei Kondo, Baron : President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha.

Buei Nakano : Chairman of the Council of the City of Tokyo; President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Kahei Otani : President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.

Seki Hoshino : Member of the House of Representatives; member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Kichibei Murai : Special member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; President of the Murai Bank.

Yeizaburo Sugihara : Chairman of the Prefectural Assembly of Tokyo.

Genjiro Nozawa : Director of the Nozawa-Gumi firm.

Shinji Hori : Chief of the Department of the Interior of the Government of Saghalien.

AUDITORS:

Kihachiro Okura, Tokyo.

So-ichiro Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kwaisha.

REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EXHIBIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIÉTÉ DES EXPOSITIONS AND THE LIST OF OFFICERS

Société des Expositions has established the following regulations for the Special Exhibit Department in order to deal with the superintendence of business concerning the exhibit at the San Francisco International Exposition, and has obtained the sanction of the authorities.

REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL EXHIBIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIÉTÉ DES EXPOSITIONS

Article I. The Société des Expositions establishes a Special Exhibit Department in order to deal with business concerning the exhibit at the San Francisco International Exposition.

Société des Expositions may establish branch offices or agencies, wherever it is thought necessary.

Article II. The Special Exhibit Department shall cease to exist at the completion of business after closing of the San Francisco International Exposition.

Article III. The Department appoints the following staff:

President of the Department ... one
Vice-President of the Department ... one
Directors ... three
Clerks ... several

If necessary, the Department will designate men to assist in the business.

Article IV. The President of Société des Expositions discharges the office of President of the Department.

The office of vice-president of the department is filled by the special director of Société des Expositions.

The Directors are nominated by the president.

The clerks are appointed or dismissed by the president.

Article V. The President of the department controls all the business of the department.

The vice-present assists the president in the transaction of business, and acts for the president in case he should be prevented from conducting the business himself.

The Directors control the business of the department under the direction of the president.

The clerks engage in the business under order of their superiors.

Article VI. A certain number of councillors shall be nominated by the president.

The councillors shall consider the business of the department in response to the request of the president.

Article VII. A certain number of advisers shall be designated by the president.

The advisers shall report their opinions in response to the inquiry of the president.

Article VIII. The regulations pertaining to the exhibit, and provisions for the accounting, shall be laid down specially.

OFFICERS OF THE SPECIAL EXHIBIT DEPARTMENT

President: Shigenobu Hirayama, President of Société des Expositions.

Directors: Kei-ichiro Kumé, Taichi Takezawa, Yasusaburo Yamamoto.

Advisers: Seki Hoshino, Tsunekichi Inagaki, Michio Doi, Kenzo Ishiwara.

COUNCILLORS:

Naohiko Masaki, Tokyo; Gisaburo Kubo, Tokyo; Gentaro Tamaki, Tokyo; Hiromichi Shugyo, Tokyo; Makoto Shioda, Tokyo; Sobei Kinkozan, Kyoto; Masahichi Yabu, Osaka; Kichiji Watano, Yokohama; Risaburo Oda, Shizuoka; Masakichi Suzuki, Nagoya.

PREFACE

The Hakurankwai Kyokwai—Sociétés des Expositions—is a representative body established by special command of the Japanese government for the guidance of Japanese exhibitors at foreign expositions, and is intended to promote the mutual interests of the domestic and foreign parties concerned.

The present edition is primarily a catalogue of the Japanese exhibits at the Panama Pacific Exposition, but it also contains an outline of the present condition of Japanese industries giving information helpful in international commerce, and a brief description of famous places and interesting sites, to be used as a guide for visitors to Japan.

The Society is prepared to welcome further inquiries with regard to matters mentioned or others not included, in the catalogue.

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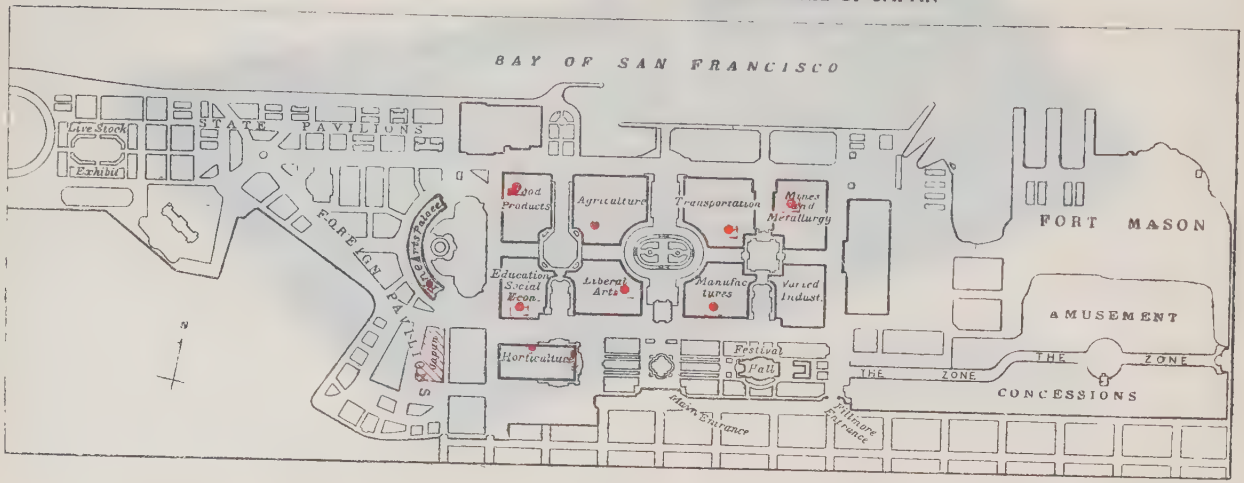
GENERAL PLAN

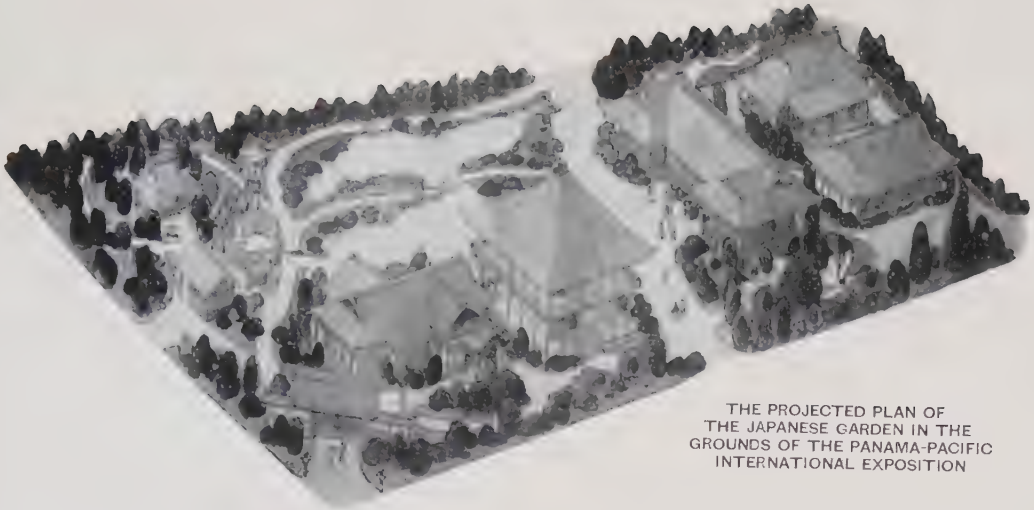
OF

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1915

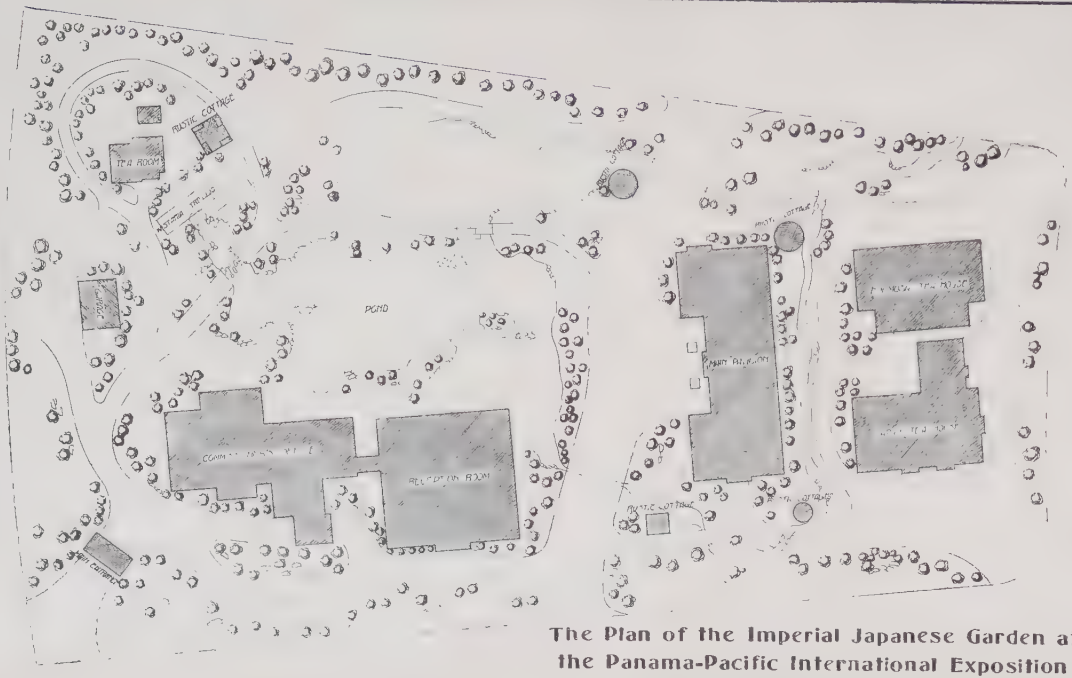
SHOWING THE SPACES ALLOTTED TO THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN



Japanese Section



THE PROJECTED PLAN OF
THE JAPANESE GARDEN IN THE
GROUNDS OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



The Plan of the Imperial Japanese Garden at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

A BRIEF RECORD OF THE TRANSACTIONS WITH REGARD TO JAPAN'S PARTICIPATOIN IN THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

On the sixth of February, 1912, Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State of the United States Government, sent to the Acting Ambassador of Japan in Washington the manifesto of the President of the United States dealing with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, and invited the support of our government and people. Our government have come to the decision after careful deliberation, that it would be proper to take part in the grand celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal for the reason that the construction of the Panama Canal is of vast importance for international commerce, and brings with it a beneficial influence upon the world at large, especially upon Japan from the peculiar relation of geographical positions, and that the Imperial Japanese Government perceived that the construction of a new international route which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic will necessarily make the friendly relations and communications of the countries that utilize the route more intimate, and that the Imperial Japanese Government hopes at the same time further to strengthen the link of mutual sympathy which exists between the United States and Japan. On the 1st of May of the same year the Imperial Japanese Government communicated its decision to the American Ambassador in Tokyo.

Accordingly our government, seeing it necessary at once to form a plan for its participation, sent a provisional commission, consisting of the Commissioner-General Hon. Haruki Yamawaki and the commissioners Mr. Yoshikatsu Katayama and Mr. Goichi Takeda, to the United States in June 1912 in order to make necessary

inquiries and to make claim for the apportionment of a lot for the site of the Government Pavilion and for space to be used for exhibits within the exposition palace. Our government obtained after more or less negotiation the apportionment of space in various palaces as follows:

Name of the Palace	Number of Section	Square feet
The Palace of Fine Arts	A. B	10,004
„ Manufactures and Varied Industries	8. 9. 10. 11	33,248
„ Liberal Arts	21	3,570
„ Education and Social Economy	14.16	7,606
„ Transportation	24	5,002
„ Agriculture	14	5,853
„ Food Products	4	5,941
„ Mines and Metallurgy	8	5,875
„ Horticulture	24.44	3,608
Garden Outside	1	7,874
Total Space		83,245
Site for the Government Pavilion		145,500
Pavilion for Special Exhibits		3,168
Reception Pavilion		7,886

(The above two pavilions are to be constructed within the site of the Government Pavilion).

To facilitate the management of business in connection with the International Exposition an Imperial Commission was organized, with a Board of Councillors to act as an advisory body with regard to the more important matters of business. On the fifth of May, 1914, the government made public the scheme of organization of the Commission.

PART I

MOUNT FUJI : CLEAR DAY AT TAGO-NO-URA

KAIRAKU-YEN : MITO
KENROKU-YEN : KANAZAWA
KORAKU-YEN : OKAYAMA

THE THREE CELEBRATED GARDENS IN JAPAN

PART I

Institutions and Economic Conditions

CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

In olden times, the Empire of Japan was called 'Oyashima,'—Great Eight Islands. The reason is that Japan is composed of many islands of various size. Our country has been till very recently an island empire just as it was when the foundation of the empire was laid thousands of years ago. But, in 1910, we annexed Korea, and then the topography of our country was changed, as it extended for the first time over the continent.

The main islands of Japan lie in the Pacific Ocean along the continent of Asia trending from South to North. Though the length is great, the breadth is generally narrow. The area is only 130,000 square miles (excepting Korea), yet the country extends through the three zones, frigid, temperate, and tropical. Consequently, the country is rich in distribution of natural productions comprising almost all kinds of plants, and numerous birds, beasts, insects, and fishes. Moreover, the climate is mild throughout the year and the natural scenery is picturesque ; we may say that our country combines the advantages of a maritime country with the scenery of a mountainous country.

The foundation of the empire of Japan was laid in a remote age and our national era begins with the day when the Imperial ancestor the emperor Jinmu ascended the throne. Since then it has endured for two thousand five hundred and seventy four years, during which emperors of one dynasty from time immemorial have ruled the country. Japan is therefore a very old country, though it was only fifty years ago that the country was opened to foreign intercourse. The Japanese nation had from olden times her own civilization, to which were united the culture of Korea and China. Latterly, the nation adopted the civilization of Europe and America, thus forming her own civilization of the present day.

It is only natural that as a result of their long history and their isolated condition, the manners of the Japanese nation have come to possess a characteristic of their own. Though there are buildings in European fashion built of brick among the dwellings of the Japanese people, yet ordinarily the Japanese dwellings are built of wood, the floors being spread with 'Tatami,'—mats nearly three inches thick—, and every room is thrown open. Japanese people wear a dress which is made either of silk or cotton cloth, and is rather loose and easy to put on; as footgear they wear shoes or 'Geta'—wooden clogs. In recent times most men wear hats of European style, but women gather their hair into a chignon, adhering to their former customs. Rice is the staple food of the people, and their drink is a kind of wine—'Sake'—made of rice; as accessory foods, the flesh of birds and animals, fish and garden vegetables are eaten. The nation consists of a homogeneous race, using one and the same language; the blood of the nation is comparatively pure and unmingled, and the thought of the nation is well unified; the whole country seems like one great blood-relationship. Consequently, the conception of ancestor worship is extremely strong, and the idea of family is very keen. The fact that the foundation of national morality was based upon loyalty and filial duty, and that never for a single day was this foundation shaken, for more than two thousand years, was entirely due to the above social conceptions.

The literature and arts of Japan in olden times owed much to

Korea, China, and India; in recent years, much to European countries and America. But literature had already begun to develope in Japan a thousand years ago, and music and theatrical performances had reached a considerable stage of development in the Kamakura period, eight hundred years ago. The so-called "Dengaku," an ancient musical dance, became the "Sarugaku" which in turn, developed into the "Ayatsuri-shibai" (puppet-show), and this by a further advance, was evolved into the "Kabukishibai,"—the present-day play. Painting in Japan was for a long time subject to Chinese influence, but from the beginning of the Tokugawa period it began to take on a distinctively national character.

I. TERRITORIES

a. POSITION

The Empire of Japan consists of the islands of Japan proper, together with Korea and Saghalien. Its eastern extremity is in Longitude 156° 32′ E. and its western limit is in Longitude 119° 18′ E.; the most southerly point is in Latitude 21° 45′ N., and its northern extremity in Latitude 56° 56′ N. The eastern and southern boundaries of the Empire are formed by the Pacific Ocean; the northern by the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk; west of Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands lies the "Tokai" or Eastern Sea. The body of water lying between the main island (Honshu) and Shikoku is known as the "Seto-Naikai" or the "Inland Sea" and is famous for its picturesque scenery.

To the north-west, across the Sea of Japan lies Russian Siberia; due west of Japan on the further shore of the same sea is the peninsula of Korea, styled "Sankan" in ancient Japanese history. In consequence of the annexation of 1910, this country has become a territory of the Japanese Empire. On the western shore of the "Tokai" lies the great country of China. Siberia and China are thus our near neighbours and have, consequently, close relations with Japan.

To the north of the most northerly extremity of Hokkaido is the island of Karafuto (Saghalien). That part of Saghalien which lies

south of Latitude 50°, was ceded to Japan in 1905 by Russia, as one of the fruits of the Russo-Japanese war. The peninsula to the north of the Chishima (Kurile) Islands is called Kamtchatka, and is a part of Siberia. Across the Pacific Ocean, to the east, lies the great continent of America.

The international intercourse between the United States of America and Japan has been since the latter part of the Tokugawa period very intimate, and trade between the two countries is very flourishing.

b. AREA

The total number of the more important islands which constitute the empire of Japan is about five hundred, the total area of which is about 143,000 square miles.

c. TOPOGRAPHY

The land of the empire has been formed by the upheaval of the two mountain systems of Karafuto (Saghalien) and Konron (China). The meeting place of these two mountain systems is the volcanic range of which Mt. Fuji forms a part. The south side of this range is South Japan, and the north side, North Japan. There is also a mountain line which divides the country lengthwise,—called the central line. Behind this range is that part of the country which faces the Sea of Japan, and on the east side is that part of the country which faces the Pacific Ocean.

The great volcanic ranges in the empire are the Fuji range, the Chishima range and the Kirishima range, the latter of which originates at the Pescadore islands and appears in Kyushu after passing through the Ryukyu islands.

Japan is a mountainous country and there is very little plain, the level portion making up only one eighth of the whole area. There are many rivers as there are many mountains, but their breadth is small and none are of very great volume.

d. GEOLOGICAL QUALITIES

The geological formation of the main islands of Japan is composed of the following constituents in the stated percentages:

1. Sedimentary strata.

	per cent
Archaean era groups	37.8
Palaeozoic era groups...	10.24
Mesozoic era groups	7.95
Cainozoic era groups	45.84

2. Igneous rocks.

	per cent
Plutonic	11.27
Volcanic	20.92

The proportion of the former against the latter is two to one. There are two geological systems which constitute the Japanese islands: one, which runs from Hokkaido to Kyushu; the other, which runs from Ryukyu to Formosa. The geological relations of the latter are more complicated than the former. But, the two systems are about on a par in respect of their both containing a great variety of minerals.

II. POPULATION

a. TOTAL POPULATION

In 1913, the population of Japan Proper, was 52,985,423; that of Korea, 15,164,066; that of Formosa, 3,512,607; that of Saghalien 42,612. Hokkaido and Saghalien are sparsely peopled, and have room enough to hold 10,000,000 more, before reaching the average density in the whole country. Of the different prefectures, the most densely peopled are Tokyo and Osaka prefectures, and the most sparsely peopled are Iwate and Miyasaki. The population in cities tends in later years to increase in considerable degree. The number of foreigners residing in Japan is 15,000, of which 4,000 are women. Of the foreigners, more than half are Chinese, Englishmen and Americans coming next.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS IN 1913

Cities and Towns	Population	Cities and Towns	Population
Tokyo City	2,033,320	Yohohama City	396,101
Kyoto „	508,068	Kobe „	440,766
Osaka „	1,387,366	Nagoya „	447,951

Cities and Towns	Population	Cities and Towns	Population
Kanazawa City	127,267	Kofu City	53,672
Nagasaki „	160,450	Otsu „	42,261
Niigata „	65,674	Gifu „	50,872
Nagaoka „	39,354	Takaoka „	38,045
Takata „	31,449	Okayama „	86,153
Urawa Town	10,624	Tottori „	37,278
Maebashi City	48,983	Hiroshima „	159,000
Takasaki „	42,305	Kure „	119,060
Mito „	42,388	Matsue „	38,141
Chiba Town	35,311	Shimonoseki „	70,755
Utsunomiya City	53,204	Fukuoka „	95,423
Nagano „	40,258	Moji „	71,977
Matsumoto „	39,090	Kokura „	35,854
Wakamatsu „	39,834	Kagoshima „	75,907
Fukushima „	33,356	Kurume „	38,881
Morioka „	43,103	Sapporo District	96,897
Aomori „	47,057	Otaru „	92,830
Hirosaki „	38,448	Hakodate „	98,885
Yamagata „	43,150	Himeji City	37,022
Yonezawa „	38,106	Tokushima „	69,629
Akita „	36,249	Takamatsu „	41,837
Fukui „	55,878	Kochi „	38,363
Toyama „	46,822	Matsuyama „	43,329
Sendai „	97,131	Oita „	36,452
Shidzuoka „	61,488	Saga „	36,094
Hamamatsu „	40,960	Kumamoto „	63,124
Toyohashi „	52,365	Miyazaki Town	16,063
Nara „	38,169	Sakai City	67,399
Tsu „	46,708	Yokosuka „	71,511
Yokkaichi „	33,812	Wakayama „	77,095
Uji-Yamada „	40,214		

b. ANNUAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS

According to the investigation carried out in 1909, the total number of births of both sexes in that year was 1,705,877, and the number of deaths was 1,091,269.

c. MEN AND WOMEN

Though the population of Japan has increased year by year, especially in recent years, yet the proportion of men and women does

not much change, the number of men always surpassing that of women.

d. POPULATION IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS

At the end of the year 1898, the total urban population (in cities of more than 3000) was 10,702,232 and that of rural districts was 34,700,127, the proportion being 24 per cent. of urban population and 76 per cent. of rural population. The proportion of increase of urban population is more conspicuous than that of the rural population, the average ratio being 33 in the cities against 10 in the rural districts in the last nine years. This is due to the movement of country people into cities on account of the development of commerce and manufacturing industries in cities.

e. RACE

The Japanese nation is one of the Asiatic races, and the present Japanese are an admixture of Mongolian, Malayan, and Ainu races, but the Ainu element is at present extremely small. The Japanese nation belongs, with the Chinese and the Mongolians, to what is called the yellow race, because the colour of their skin is yellow. But the present Japanese nation possesses characteristics of her own, standing almost as a race by herself, since the nation is a union of the different races above mentioned.

The nation values literature, excels in military art, is strong in capacity for combination, reveres ancestors, loves children, makes the family the foundation of the state, is ruled by a royal family of one dynasty from time immemorial, has never been invaded by foreign countries, and has a national constitution of which there is no parallel in the world.

III. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

a. CONSTITUTION—EMPEROR—LEGISLATION—JUDICATURE—EXECUTIVE

The form of government of the Empire of Japan is that of a constitutional monarchy. The Emperor controls the power of

government as the sovereign of the country. He exercises the power by the articles of constitution. The imperial constitution consists of seven chapters and seventy six articles, of which the grand power of government of the emperor, and the rights and obligations of the subjects, are the two essential principles. The grand power of government of the emperor is clearly written in the first article of the constitution: the Empire of Great Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

As to the legislative power, the Imperial Diet participates in it. The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The House of Peers is composed of the Princes of the Blood, peers, and members nominated by His Majesty; the House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people. The term of office of the members of the House of Representatives is four years. Enactment, amendment, or abolition of a law requires the approval of the Imperial Diet. The two Houses are empowered to decide on bills introduced by the government, to introduce bills themselves, to memorialise the Throne, and to receive written petitions from the people. Annual revenue and expenditure are to be approved every year in the form of the budget by the Imperial Diet. The budget is to be presented first to the House of Representatives.

Although the Emperor governs in all state affairs, the government exercises the administrative power. There is a cabinet which includes nine departments, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, Communications. The cabinet consists of the prime minister and ministers of all departments. The prime minister has charge of important affairs, domestic as well as foreign, and maintains the unity of the different administrative branches. The minister of each department takes part, as a minister of state, in the national government, and superintends the business of the department under his jurisdiction. Besides the departments above mentioned there is the Imperial Household Department where affairs connected with the Imperial Household are dealt with. Again, there is the Privy Council,

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY
BENTEN-DORI
THE HARBOR

YOKOHAMA SCENES

COUNT MATSUURA'S GARDEN

TOKYO SCENES

which exercises the high function of council to the Emperor.

Justice is administered by the Courts of Justice in the name of the Emperor.

There are four kinds of Courts of Justice: The Supreme Court (in Tokyo), Courts of Appeal (in Tokyo, Osaka, Sendai, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Nagasaki, Hakodate), Local Courts, and District Courts. In these four kinds of Courts of Justice, civil as well as criminal judgements are awarded. In Formosa, there are two kinds of Courts of Justice: Courts of Appeal and Local Courts. In Korea, there are four kinds of courts: The Higher Court, the Court of Appeal, the Local Courts, and the District Courts.

b. "FU" and "KEN" (Prefecture)

The Empire of Japan is divided into three "Fu" and forty three "Ken," as administrative districts. Besides, there are established "Cho" in Hokkaido and Saghalien; and governments-general in Formosa and Korea. There are thirteen "Do" under the jurisdiction of the governor-general of Korea.

"Fu" and "Ken" are administrative districts under the jurisdiction of a governor, and at the same time are the highest local self-governing bodies. They may deal with public business within the bounds of legal restrictions, under the supervision of the government. The governor discharges his duty as expressed in the government organization, and at the same time he, in accordance with what is established in the regulations of the "Fu" or "Ken," discharges the business of the "Fu" or "Ken as an instrument of self government.

As an instrument of decision in matters relating to "Fu" or "Ken," there are "Fu"—or "Ken"—assemblies, and "Fu"—or "Ken"—councils.

IV. PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES

The proportion of productive land against unproductive in the empire is as 6 to 4. Of the productive land, the mountain forests occupy the greater part, and the cultivated lands come next. As

since olden times the foundation of the state has been agriculture, more than half the population at present engage in agricultural pursuits. Among agricultural products rice ranks first, the annual crop amounting to about 50,000,000 koku. The production of barley is about half that of rice. Rice and barley furnish the staple food of the Japanese. Rice is also used as the raw material of Sake—wine. Tea is the most important item of foreign trade, and is produced most abundantly in Formosa. Cane-sugar is also produced in great quantity in Formosa. Sericulture occupies one of the most important positions among the productive industries of Japan. The production of cocoons is yearly increasing, the latest returns being about four millision koku. Raw cotton is produced in the warmer parts of the empire, amounting to about five million kwan in all. It is hard pressed to cope with the importation of foreign cotton. The industry of stock-raising is yet in a rudimentary state.

The empire is rich in woodlands, more than seventy per cent. of the whole area being woodland. In proportion of land Japan ranks, in respect of her forests, above Austro-Hungary, which is known as the greatest forest country of the world. The timber required annually in Japan is 56,000,000 Shaku-shime and timber to the amount of 210,000,000 Shaku-shime may be exported. Japan is the foremost country for the production of camphor, which is an industry monopolised by the government. The principal minerals produced are coal and copper. The amount of coal produced reaches 17,000,000 tons a year, and that of copper is more than 90,000,000 "kin." In marine products, Japan is one of the leading countries of the world. The total amount of marine products reaches 120,000,000 yen a year.

Of the manufacturing industries, that which has recently made considerable progress is the cotton spinning industry. Besides, the filature industry, ceramic industry, and lacquer-work industries are also flourishing. The paper-manufacturing industry has also made great progress. There are at present nearly a hundred cotton spinning factories. The total amount of raw silk produced reaches 3,000,000 kwan a year, and this occupies the first place in our

exports. The total production of the textile industry amounts to 310,000,000 yen a year, of which silk cloth, Habutae, and cotton fabrics are the principal. The total annual production of the ceramic industry reaches on an average 10,000,000 yen. Of the branches of domestic commerce, rice and Sake—rice-wine—are the two which are most important and prosperous.

At present, there are established Chambers of Commerce at sixty places. As for banks, there are besides the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, Industrial Bank, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, the National Bank as well as many ordinary banks and savings banks. The great centres of the banking business are Tokyo and Osaka, which control in conjunction with Yokohama and Kobe, the commercial transactions of the Empire.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The facilities for communication throughout the Empire have been considerably developed since the Restoration. Highways, railways, steamship lines for foreign and domestic commerce, postal arrangements, telegraphs, are all provided for. As for highways there are main lines from Tokyo to the national shrine at Ise, to the various prefectural offices, to open ports, to the different divisional headquarters of the army; prefectural roads connect the prefectural offices and the military divisional headquarters.

The first railway in Japan was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama in 1872. Since that time lines have been yearly extended in various directions, until the total mileage of Japanese railways has amounted to 5600 miles, of which only 577 miles are in private hands. In addition to the railways of Japan Proper, there are the Korean and South Manchurian railways, which connect with the Siberian railway, by which travellers may go by a direct route to the great centres of Europe.

During the period of national isolation, (1639-1854), voyages beyond Japanese territorial waters were prohibited, a measure which checked the development of water transportation. But the marine

transport business took on a new lease of life after the country was opened to foreign intercourse. At the present day, we are not only building large ships in our own dockyards, but our merchant marine are engaged in the business of carrying passengers and freight to Europe, America and Australia. Steamships to the number of 2800 ply between domestic and foreign ports, but in spite of this sixty per cent. of the trade of Japan is still carried in foreign bottoms. The most important of the present shipping companies of Japan are the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kwaisha.

The public bodies that assist in the development of marine transportation are the Marine Association, the Seamen's Relief Association, the Life-boat Association, etc. The government also assists the marine business by the Navigation Encouragement Law and the Ship-building Encouragement Law, or by training seamen at mercantile marine schools.

As respects the means of communication there was formerly in Japan a postal organization which facilitated the communication of the people in cities as well as in rural districts. The modern postal system, however, was established at the time of the Restoration of Meiji, and the postal policy of the nation was further improved. Systems of parcel post, and postal savings banks were then perfected. Japan has also joined the International Postal Union. Lines of telegraph are extended in all directions. In the whole empire the length of main telegraph line is 7987 miles, while the lines extended reach a total of 40858 miles. Connections are made with wires to foreign countries. Telephones have been established in different cities and towns. Wireless telegraphy has also been introduced and is installed and operated by Japanese.

VI. FINANCE AND ECONOMY

With regard to the public finance of our country, during the fiscal year of 1912-1913 the annual revenue and expenditure amounted to 575,976,995 yen. The chief source of the public

finance is taxes. Of the taxes, land-tax and Sake-tax are the principal sources of revenue amounting to over 80,000,000 yen.

There are fifteen different classes of domestic loans, the amount of which has recently been considerably increased, there being unredeemed loans amounting to 1,417,000,000 yen in 1909. The amount was reduced to 10,66,286,841 yen in 1912. The foreign loans were at one time completely redeemed, but in late years foreign loans have again been floated. Especially as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, the amount of foreign loans was suddenly increased. In 1912, there were unredeemed loans to the amount of 1,427,682,905 yen. There are eight classes of foreign loans.

The local loans at present exceed 168,000,000 yen, which is chiefly due to the increase in educational expenditure in recent years.

As for the circulation of currency, there was in 1902 35,594,000 yen of gold coinage, 121,673,000 yen of silver coinage, and 448,922,000 yen of paper currency.

Foreign trade is carried on at thirty nine open ports, and at nine special open ports (Formosa). The total amount of trade in 1912 reached 1,140,000,000 yen, of which seventy per cent was carried on at the two ports of Yokohama and Kobe. The greatest amount of export business is carried on at Yokohama, and the greatest amount of import business is done at Kobe. The principal goods for exportation are raw silk, cotton yarn, silk piece-goods, coal, tea, figured matting, matches, metals, etc.; the principal imports are cotton, iron, sugar, cereals, flour, woolen yarn, woolen fabrics, petroleum oil, machines, etc. Of the twenty three countries with which commercial treaties are concluded, the United States, China, France, Hongkong, England, Italy, are the principal exporting countries, and England, India, the United States, China, Germany, are the chief importing countries.

VII. HISTORY

Two thousand five hundred and seventy five years ago the founder of the Empire, the Emperor Jinmu, established order in Japan and ascended the imperial throne. Since that time emperors of the same

family have occupied the throne in a succession uninterrupted to the present day. The emperor of Japan is sacred and inviolable. The imperial court was, however, at one time deprived of the real power of government which passed into the hands of the Fujiwara family. When the rule of that house became so high-handed as to be unbearable the political power was usurped by military families. In the time of Yoritomo Minamoto, the Shogunate was established at Kamakura, and the feudal system was inaugurated. After the overthrow of the house of Minamoto the Hojo family were the political rulers of Japan for several generations. At the end of that period the Shogunate was in sore financial straits, which led to much disorder in political affairs. Thereupon, the Emperor Godaigo, calling to his aid loyal warriors from different provinces, overthrew the Shogunate—an event known in Japanese history as the Restoration of the Kembu period. The political power thus reverted to the imperial family, but the restoration was not destined to endure. Takauji Ashikaga rose in rebellion against the imperial court and endeavoured to establish another court under an imperial prince. This led to the condition of affairs known as the "Nan-boku-cho" the Southern and Northern Dynasties. After a series of civil wars the political power again rested in the hands of a military family,—the Ashikaga.

The Ashikaga Shogunate showed symptoms of decline after the lapse of a few generations and the succeeding period was marked by incessant civil war. Nobunaga Oda, a loyal general, repaired the imperial palace, established court etiquette, and began the work of suppressing national disorder.

This task, left unfinished by Nobunaga, was carried on by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, who tranquillized the country and even extended the national prestige beyond seas. The Tokugawa family, succeeding to that of Toyotomi, completed the work of organizing the political government under a military regime, and managed the affairs of the nation for two hundred and fifty years,—a period of unbroken peace.

The founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was Iyeyasu Tokugawa and its organization was perfected at the time of the eighth Shogun, Yoshimune. At this period the country was in an advanced

stage of culture, and the public finance was on a sure basis. By this time the study of the Dutch language and science had been begun by our scholars and by this means a knowledge of foreign affairs was gradually diffused throughout Japan. At a later period, several European countries sent envoys requesting the opening of the country to international trade. In the 6th year of the Kaei era (1854) the United States government sent Commodore Perry, commanding a naval squadron, with credentials empowering him to seek the establishment of friendly intercourse between the United States and Japan. The Shogunate, wisely discerning the trend of the times, concluded commercial treaties with five foreign countries.

In 1867 the Emperor Meiji ascended the throne, and soon after this event the Shogun Keiki begged the emperor to consent to the restoration of the political power to the imperial court. The emperor acceded to this request and relieved the Shogun of his office.

Thus was brought about what is known in Japanese history as the Restoration of the Imperial Government. Since that time the government and the governed have made common cause in seeking knowledge, in adopting the culture of all ages, in promoting the advancement of the national destiny. In the twenty-second year of Meiji (1889) the national constitution was promulgated. Two successful campaigns,—one against China, another against Russia,—have placed Japan in the rank of first class powers. At the present time Japan is in alliance with Great Britain and has concluded a friendly understanding with France and Russia. When the great war of 1914 broke out among the European powers, Japan, in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, declared war against Germany.

CHAPTER II

FINE ARTS

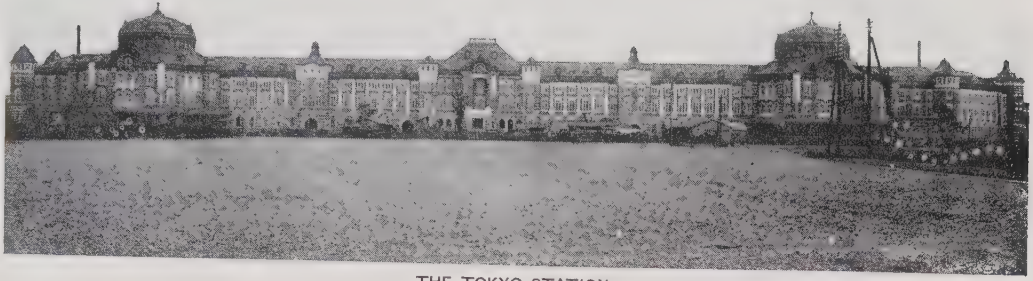
THE EARLIER PERIOD

The civilization of the Japanese Empire underwent a decided development from the time when the Empress Jingu waged war against Korea in 200 A.D. After that time three ancient Kingdoms of Korea,—Shiragi, Kudara and Koma,—began to pay tribute to our Imperial House, and with the tribute the learning of those countries was also introduced into Japan. In the matter of the fine arts, however, there remains no record whatever to show to what degree they had developed. In the 13th year of the reign of the Emperor Kinmei (552 of the Christian era) the imperial court received from Kudara a gift consisting of Buddhist images, Buddhist sutras, etc. After this, priests, temple carpenters, sculptors of Buddhist images, tile-makers, and painters began to make their way from Korea to Japan. It was at this time that the fine arts, specially connected with Buddhism, gradually began to make their appearance.

In 593 when the Empress Suiko ascended the throne, the imperial prince Umayado became regent. He encouraged the propagation of Buddhism, built Buddhist temples, established the national constitution, fixed court etiquette, and compiled the state history, whereby the form of government was for the first time definitely expressed. At this time communication with Korea became more and more frequent and Koreans resorted to Japan not only to pay tribute to the imperial court but to become subjects of the empire. Moreover this communication with Korea had the further result of opening up direct intercourse with China, which, in its turn, led to further brilliant progress in Japanese civilization.

At that time Chinese civilization was at its zenith, and Japan benefitted greatly through coming into direct contact with it. Though

THE IMPERIAL PALACE



THE TOKYO STATION

TOKYO SCENES

SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

FRONT GATE OF THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

A VIEW OF THE MOAT ROUND THE IMPERIAL PALACE AND OF THE GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

TOKYO SCENES

relics of that time are scanty, yet in the Horyuji Temple in Yamato Province, built under the auspices of the Empress and the Imperial Prince, and rebuilt after its destruction by fire, a considerable number of Buddhist images and other specimens of the fine arts are preserved. There we may still look upon remains of the arts of thirteen hundred years ago. In a word, in less than a hundred years after the first introduction of Korean culture and science, foreign civilization had come into close touch with the inmost springs of national life and had been completely incorporated into Japanese civilization, as expressed in architecture, painting and sculpture, with that noble style and smooth harmony peculiar to Japanese fine art. In the temples of the provinces of Yamato, Yamashiro, Settsu and the neighbouring districts there are not a few remains which we must recognise as belonging to that period. The Nyoirin Kwannon image in the Koryuji Temple in Yamato, the Holy Kwannon image in the Kwakurinji Temple in Harima, the Shitenno images in the Horyuji Temple in Yamato, are all splendid examples of the wood-carving of that age.

The 'East Pagoda' in the ground of the Yakushiji Temple is a fine piece of architecture which the architects of to-day might study with profit.

The art of painting also made considerable progress in that period: The fresco paintings in the Kondo,—the chapel where the principal image is enshrined,—of the Horyuji Temple and the portrait of the imperial prince Shotoku-taishi, which is one of the imperial treasures said to have been painted by the Korean prince Asa, are most probably remains of that period. The grandeur of the former and the elegance of the latter proclaim them to be masterpieces rarely equalled.

THE TEMPYO PERIOD

The period of twenty years of the Tempyo era, 729-749 A.D., in the reign of the emperor Shomu, is called the Tempyo period. The emperor, together with the empress Komyo, embraced Buddhism more ardently than the former emperors, and spared no labour and expenditure in building temples, patronizing priests, making

Buddhist images, and in copying sutras. The greatest undertaking of the emperor was the building of a Kokubunji Temple in every province of the empire. The Japanese civilization which hitherto had been seen in its full brilliancy only in the metropolis, and which had been quite slow in making its influence felt in the country districts, now began to expand throughout the whole country. The building of the temples of Kokubunji and the Emperor Shomu's exertions in propagating Buddhism were a means of civilizing the entire country. In every Kokubunji there was enshrined a gold and copper Vairuciana image of one jo and six shaku—about 16 feet—high, and the general fitting and decoration were proportionally grand. The undertaking was indeed a gigantic one such as had never been seen before. Not content with the building of a Kokubunji Temple in every province the emperor now planned to build a head Temple, Todaiji, in Nara, and to cast a great image of Buddha,—Daibutsu. The Todaiji Temple was thus the head temple of all the Kokubunji in the country, and the great image of Buddha, Daibutsu, represented the aggregate of all the Vairuciana images in the country. Thus it will be seen that the magnificence of the great image, whose height is indeed over 16 metres, is not without a profound meaning. We can imagine how large and magnificent were the chapel, the pagoda, and the temple which belonged to the Daibutsu. The motive of the emperor in exerting himself for the propagation of Buddhism was certainly not a selfish wish for his own happiness in a future existence, but his earnest desire for the public peace of the state and for the welfare of the people. He thought, it is evident, that the upgrowth of the Buddhist faith was at once a blessing and profit to the country and the people. In short, it was nothing more than one phase of the imperial policy.

It was but natural that the fine arts in general should also make further progress and display brilliancy, together with the rise of Buddhism. The progress was indeed unprecedented, and consequently the art treasures remaining from this period are quite numerous.

Such temples as Todaiji, Saidaiji, Shinyakushiji, the Kondo of the

Toshotaiji Temple, are some of the samples of architecture of this period. In carving, there are not a few remains in dried lacquer and clay, besides those executed in wood and in metal. In painting also there must have been no less progress, but unfortunately the works now remaining are very few in number. One may get an idea of the delicate touch and graceful colouring of the pictures of this period by examining the Sri-maha-devi image lately discovered at the temple of Yakushiji.

Fortunately for us there is a place in Japan where a considerable number of remains of this period are preserved together. The empress Komyo dedicated, after the demise of the emperor Shomu, all the personal effects which the emperor used while living, to the image of Buddha, Vairuciana, at the temple of Todaiji. These imperial relics were well preserved through successive dynasties, and we are allowed the honour of inspecting them. A folding screen, on which there is painted a portrait of a lady, a lute with five strings, a banner with Buddhist images painted on it, a black-ink picture on hemp cloth, etc., are among many things that are preserved. It is probable that some of them were imported from Korea and China. In these countries there are not any relics of the period corresponding to this. The place where different relics of such remote ages are preserved together is rightly to be called the most unique art treasury in the world.

THE HEIAN-CHO PERIOD

The effect of strenuous efforts for the rise and propagation of Buddhism was two-fold : first, it contributed toward the advancement of national civilization ; secondly, it exhausted national resources, leading to the relaxation of political order. The wise emperor Kwanmu, when he ascended the throne in 781, removed the capital to the province of Yamashiro, gave fresh impetus to the public feeling, reorganized the military system, readjusted local administration, and thus greatly improved and manifested the imperial authority. The period of about four hundred years, from this time on, is called the Heian-cho period. But the latter half of the period is called the

Fujiwara period, for the reason that the Fujiwara family being for generations related on the mother's side to the imperial family, usurped the government.

At the beginning of this period Buddhist priests went over to China with a view to studying Buddhism, and when they returned they introduced Chinese civilization afresh, which was the cause of renewed progress in the art of Buddhist painting. By this time the learning and culture of our country were well organised, and Chinese civilization, on the other hand, was slowly declining, towards the end of the Tang dynasty. Consequently, the custom of sending government students to China was at last stopped and the policy was adapted of studying independently at home. As our communication with China became less frequent, the study of Chinese literature, and the composing of Chinese essays and poems, gradually declined, and Japanese writing and poetry correspondingly developed. In the fine arts, also, the general trend was toward independence. The most noted of the painters was Kose-no-Kanaoka, who flourished towards the end of the ninth century. The pictures of Kanaoka are realistic, after the fashion of Kawanari (Died in 853). From this time onwards, not only religious pictures, but also scenery, flowers and plants, portraits, etc., began to be painted. From the time of Kintada and Kinmochi, the descendants of Kanaoka, the heads of the Kose family were successively appointed chiefs of the bureau of paintings which was established at the imperial palace, and was indeed the center of national art. Particularly, about the middle of the eleventh century, there appeared a master of painting Tamenari, who painted on the leaf of the door and on the panel walls of the Ho-o-do—The Phoenix Temple—, at Uji. These are preserved in good condition. But, towards the end of this period, the art of the Kose family declined never to rise, and their place was taken at the end of eleventh century, by Motomitsu Fujiwara, who was the founder of the so-called Tosa school. In the middle of the twelfth century, there appeared Takayoshi Fujiwara, who was another master of the art. He painted pictures illustrative of the Genji-monogatari, the most noted of his works, beside various religious pictures. He was the last painter of

this period, and for a few generations after, his school was styled the Kasuga school or the Ko-Tosa school—the old Tosa.

What is to be remembered is that the painters of the Kose school were those who painted after the style of the Tang dynasty of China. Now, towards the end of this period, 1132—1134, there appeared a painter, Tameto Takuma, who was the father of the Takuma school, and who was influenced by the paintings of the Sung dynasty of China. His paintings greatly differed from those in the latter stage of the Fujiwara period in being full of high spirit. He was truly a reformer in the painting of religious pictures. At about the same time, there flourished Toba-Sojo,—Bishop Toba,—who was very skilful in painting comic pictures. Three roll-pictures now preserved in the Kozanji Temple of Togao are said to be his work. His style of painting was spirited and exhilarating, and was totally free from the sluggishness of style of the preceding ages.

The paintings that made special progress, in the latter half of this period, were screen-pictures and roll-pictures. Towards the end of this period, such pictures as Ashide-Utae,—verses painted to represent leaves of reeds—, Ye-awase pictures,—pictures painted on rolls to be used in a game in which two parties compared pictures and competed to decide which party's rolls were superior—, and fan pictures, etc., were painted with such extreme delicacy and gracefulness that they reminded one of a beautiful woman in convalescence.

There was in this period a complete change not only in pictures, but also in sculpture. In sculpture a greater variety of design was shown, and expression of emotion, and signification in attitude were delineated. A superior technique in accessory ornaments, and utensils also began to appear. The works of the earlier part of this period possessed the characteristics of vigour and exquisite finish.

As for the materials, the sculptors used at first, as in the previous period, different substances. But they gradually used less clay and dried lacquer, and instead took to wood for the most part, except in such parts as the face or limbs which required careful workmanship. For these they used dried lacquer. Later on, however, they seem to have given up lacquer entirely.

Thus sculpture also was not able to stand outside the influence of the effeminacy and ostentation which marked the Fujiwara age, and in the latter half of this period ran merely after forms and tended to fall into the evil of merely striving after elegance. The religious sculptor, Sadatomo, alone, in the first half of the eleventh century, was distinguished by his superior touch. There are not a few remains which are attributed to him. Among these the wooden statue in the Phoenix chapel of the temple of Byodoin, Uji, is one of the masterpieces of Japanese sculpture.

As to architecture we must mention the removal of the capital and the construction of the imperial palace by the emperor Kwanmu, at the very beginning of this period. The imperial palace was built after the style of the Tang dynasty of China. The dimensions of the site were 384 Jo, from east to west, by 460 Jo, from north to south; the whole ground was enclosed by a tile wall, with a surrounding moat; it was connected with the outside by twelve gates. Within this ground there were built government offices, and the magnificent imperial palace with cinnabar-varnished pillars and blue tiles. Here was a complete design of a Japanese imperial palace, establishing the standard of architecture for the first time. The palace unfortunately suffered from the ravages of fire fourteen times during the four hundred years of this period. But on each occasion it was completely rebuilt. This is one of many incidents showing how Japan has suffered form great fires.

Such an enormous expenditure was necessarily sufficient to shake the financial stability of the imperial court. But, on the other hand, the art of building made an advance as the result of a series of great architectural works. Again, the general spread of the Shinto faith in this period led to the construction of many important Shinto shrines. Thus art in this special line made considerable progress.

The development in painting, sculpture, and architecture in this period was such as has just been described. But the artistic development of Japanese customs, especially to be mentioned in the period, is not so much in the pure arts as in the application of them; that is, the special development was in the direction of various

industrial arts. When the Fujiwara family usurped the government they regarded the imperial capital as a place of amusement, indulging themselves in luxury, running after ostentation, considering their work accomplished when they did nothing but lived in diversions and indolence. The followers of the family, therefore, exerted themselves in vying with one another to meet the will of their superiors. Such being the general trend of society, it was inevitable that the fine arts of this period should possess no such quality as grandeur or sublimity. As a result, however, of the tendency noted above, all things, from the interior decorations of palaces, temples, mansions, down to ordinary household furniture, utensils, dress of men and women, in fact, all requisites, became extremely elaborate and delicate. Even a flower or a bird, for instance, of the pattern on cloth, was done so softly and delicately that it possessed a peculiar beauty, quite different from that of the Chinese style, which was the characteristic of the latter half of this period.

Among various industrial arts, lacquer-work made progress specially in this period. Of the lacquer work, raised-lacquer made considerable advance developing various new kinds of technique.

As to textile fabrics, different provinces emulated one another in producing elegant brocade and figured cloth, as the result of encouragement of the industry by emperors and of the general fashion of wearing refined and showy dress. If one should look at the scarf of Yamato-brocade now preserved in the temple of Ninnaji one would be able to imagine how far art in textile fabrics was developed at that time.

The workmanship in metal work was not inferior to either lacquer work or textile work. For instance, there are gold-plated wares on which are carved delicate hair lines, or exquisite open-work. To appreciate the tasks and workmanship of the works of this period one must see the articles.

One of the most noteworthy works of this period, which now remain, is the Konjiki-do, popularly known as the 'Ko-do'—the Light chapel, of the Chusonji, Temple at Hiraizumi, Rikuchyu, built

by Kiyohira Fujiwara in 1109. The walls of the chapel, both inside and out, are covered with rough fabrics, on which thick black lacquer is laid, and the walls are entirely covered with gold foil. Inside, the carved pillars and engraved beams are all decorated with inlaid work and precious stones. The metallic parts of the altar are carved with beautiful designs of peacocks and hair-lines, which harmonize with all parts of the chapel.

THE HEIKE PERIOD

The result of the extravagance of the Fujiwara family was the ruin of the whole clan, and the political power of the nation passed into the hands of the Heike family. The period of about twenty years during which the Heike family governed the nation is called the Heike period (1156—1183). At this time the aristocrats of the Fujiwara clan, though they had lost real influence in politics, did not so easily forget their former prosperity and lived in luxurious style. Consequently the aristocrats of the Heike family strove to imitate their deportment and manners. Thus they seemed to have been influenced before they were aware of it. The fine arts of this period amply prove the real state of affairs that then prevailed. However, since the Heike family was a new power, they had a certain vigour and energy, though surrounded by an atmosphere of effeminacy and ostentation.

There do not exist many specimens of the fine art of this period and the only representative work worthy of note is the Hokekyo-sutra dedicated to the Itsukushima Shrine. The graceful frontispiece, metallic decorations, the elegant make-up of the whole, and especially the raised-lacquer of the casing in which the sutra are enclosed particularly show the design and taste in arts of the Heike period. As to painting in this period it seems to have made some progress in roll pictures. Mitsunaga Tosa, who flourished in this period, was the most distinguished master in the Yamatoye-picture style of painting.

THE KAMAKURA PERIOD

The Heike family fell before they could fully establish their

THE BANK OF JAPAN
NIHONBASHI STREET
THE ESTUARY OF THE RIVER SUMIDA

TOKYO SCENES

UYENO
PARK

THE
YEDOGAWA

KOGANEI

CHERRY BLOSSOM SCENES IN TOKYO

military glory, though they held the real political authority. The period of nearly one hundred and forty years, from 1190, when Yoritomo Minamoto established the Shogunate, the feudal government, at Kamakura until the end of the domination of the Hojo family which held the governing power, under the name of regents to the Genji family which lost power after three generations from Yoritomo, is called the Kamakura period and is an important period in the history of the fine arts in Japan.

This period was characterized from the beginning by qualities quite opposite to the effeminacy and ostentation of the previous period,—bravery and simplicity. In the imperial capital, Kyoto, the emperor Gotoba continued to encourage the development of literature and art after his accession to the throne in 1184. In the East, at Kamakura, Yoritomo Minamoto also encouraged the development of culture and learning. After that the culture both of Kyoto and Kamakura, though differing in taste from one another, gradually made steady progress. Moreover, the Chinese culture began to come in rapidly, as the result of the return of many Buddhist monks from China, and of increasing frequency of communication. Again, when some Chinese Buddhist monks came over to settle in our country, they brought at the same time the teaching of the Zen sect of Buddhism. The military spirit of warriors easily harmonized with the teaching of the Zen sect which lays stress on simplicity, and developed a new moral teaching known since under the name of Bushido, the way of warriors. This trend of culture took form in the fine arts of the Kamakura age. Therefore, the works of art in the earlier stage of this period did not much differ, in general style, from those in the previous age, but as time went on the characteristics of the period gradually made their appearance. In painting the principal characteristic is vigour of manner and simplicity of design. Such pictures as the portrait of Kiyomori Taira and that of Yoritomo Minamoto, by the artist Takanobu, now preserved at the temple of Jingoji, Kyoto, and the illustration accompanying the Heiji-monogatari attributed to Keinin Sumiyoshi, do not much differ from the works of the former age in general style. Such works as 'the History of Kitano-Tenjin,'

'The Murasaki-shikibu-ki,' 'The Kegon-Engi,' etc., are attributed to Nobuzane, who was the son of Takanobu, and who was one of Japan's most distinguished painters. The 'portraits of thirty six celebrated poets,' now in the hands of Marquis Satake, is the most famous of his works.

In July, 1281, the Chinese tried to invade Japan with a large force, but were annihilated by our army and by a great storm that shattered the whole invading squadron. The national consciousness of victory invigorated the popular mind, and manifested itself in the direction of fine art. After that event a considerable number of eminent artists appeared, among them being Nagaaki, son of Nagataka Anenokoji, who painted in 1293 the 'Pictures Illustrative of the Mongolian Invasion.' In religious pictures, portraits, etc., the pictorial arts flourished in a manner never known before. At least, the pictures of the 'Yamatoye-picture' style, which was the style handed down from former ages, reached their highest point of development in this period. After this period the style gradually declined.

Kokei, the descendant of the famous artist Jocho who flourished in the Fujiwara period, deserves to be called the father of sculpture in the Kamakura period. From 1188 on he executed the principal Buddhist image of the chapel Nan-en, in the temple of Kofukuji, Nara, and several other works. His manner was quite realistic, as he inlaid precious stones to form the eyes of wooden images. His son Unkei was superior to his father in artistic execution, and was indeed one of the most eminent sculptors of Japan.

In the sculpture of Unkei was realised the aesthetic thoughts of the first part of this period when the power of the military class was about to rise. Compared with the works of former ages, his execution is far more refined and magnificent, and represents very faithfully the spirit of the age. Although there are a few works all over the country attributed to him, yet the most authentic are the wooden statues of the two Buddhisattvas Muchaku and Seshin in the temple of Kofukuji, Nara.

The statues of the Deva Kings installed in the Nandaimon (South great gate) of the Todaiji Temple are carved by Unkei in

conjunction with Kwaikei, a disciple of Kokei. The statues are models of this class of sculpture which aims at expressing an intrepid spirit.

The Daibutsu—the Great Buddha—of Kamakura is said to have been cast in 1252. The gravity of countenance of the statue gives one an idea of the type of personality which ancient people worshipped.

But, as nothing can run counter to the spirit of the times, so sculpture after this date began to lose its lofty and refined expression. This was probably due to the gradual change and decline in the religious worship. Still further down in the Ashikaga Period, there were elaborate and beautiful Buddhist statues, and various ornaments in which gold and silver were applied in a skilful manner, yet they seemed to lack the true artistic spirit.

The architecture of this period first followed the forms of the previous age and did not make any new departure. But with the introduction of the teaching of the Zen sect in the second half of the period architecture came to be influenced by the style of the Sung dynasty of China, and developed a style of a peculiar kind. This was the so-called 'Zen sect architecture,' and was most widely adopted in the Ashikaga period that followed. As a specimen of the architecture of this date, one is referred to the Shari-den (Skeleton Hall) of the Engakuji Temple Kamakura.

The Kamakura period was, after all, an age when the military spirit prevailed. Therefore, the development of sword-making and manufacture of other weapons as industrial arts, was only natural. Especially, the emperor Gotoba encouraged the industry from the beginning of this period and was so enthusiastic as to call together sword makers from different provinces and to manufacture in person swords with the assistance of court officials. One can sufficiently well imagine how the progress in the making of arms was brought about in this period. As to various decorations in connection with arms, there was a harmonious combination of the extravagant taste of the former age with practical utility. Thenceforth, the sound of the hammer of the swordsmith was to be heard everywhere, not

only at Kamakura. Armour and other warlike accoutrements of this period became the standard, and later generations added further improvements. The most famous swordsmith of this age was Myochin.

Not only in arms, but also in other kinds of metallic industrial arts, there were many noteworthy products. Between 1190 and 1199, Yoritomo Minamoto, caused the Daibutsu of Nara to be repaired and after that a considerable number of Buddhist images were cast. Consequently, all accessory articles necessary to the Buddhist rites, were also made in increased quantities. The most famous production, and looked upon as the best of this date, is the vase of copper on which the figure of a tree-peony is carved in half-relief, now preserved in the temple of Hokkeji, Nara.

In lacquer work, the use of gold materials was further improved. The most famous productions now preserved are the toilet-case of raised lacquer with the picture of the Chosei-den, in possession of Prince Tokugawa, the case of raised-lacquer with figures of butterflies, in possession of Count Matsudaira, the comb case in the Mishima shrine, Idzu, etc.

THE ASHIKAGA PERIOD

The period of about two hundred years from the time when Takauji Ashikaga became the Shogun, soon after Takatoki Hojo, regent of the Kamakura shogunate, was punished with death, in 1333, until his fifteenth descendant shogun Yoshiaki Ashikaga, was deprived of his power by Nobunaga Oda, in 1573, is called the Ashikaga period. When Yoshimitsu Ashikaga assumed the office of Shogun, he built a mansion at Muromachi in Kyoto, dedicated temples of the Zen sect, began to carry on intercourse with Korea and China, and gradually embarked on the realization of peaceful undertakings. After he resigned office, he indulged in various diversions and pastimes, building the Kinkakuji (the Golden Pavilion) at Kitayama, Kyoto, laying out beautiful landscape gardens, sending men to China to collect specimens of handwriting, paintings, and rare ornaments. The Ashikaga house was represented, several

generations after Yoshimitsu, by Yoshimasa. By this time, the influence of the Ashikaga house was not so powerful as it had been, and as Yoshimasa did not take the responsibility of politics upon himself, but put all matters in charge of a chancellor, there broke out disturbances in Kyoto, and the whole country was also affected. Yet Yoshimasa did not pay much attention to national affairs and devoted himself to luxury, feasting and tasteful diversions. When he retired from office in 1483, he constructed a new mansion at Higashiyama, the Ginkakuji (the Silver Pavilion), in imitation of the Kinkakuji, that he might pass his remaining years quietly and tastefully. He originated rules for the tea ceremony.

In this way developed the fine arts of the Ashikaga period: its painting and sculptures were executed not for religious worship, as was the case in preceding ages, but mainly for admiration and amusement. Another stimulus to the furtherance of the art of painting was the new demand for Kakemono, a hanging picture, as the result of complete change in the style of building, and of providing an alcove even in the houses of common people.

There is nothing particular to be said about the pictures and the artists of the Yamato-ye style except one artist, in the latter half of the period,—Mitsunobu Tosa, who was the master that restored the Tosa school. There are many of his works now remaining, including 'The History of Yuzu-nenbutsu,' preserved in the Eikwando Temple, Kyoto.

Now there appeared at about this time a great change worthy of note in the history of painting in Japan; that is, the rise of the so-called Sung-Yuen picture. This was but a result of the communication with China, as has been mentioned above, in the dynasty of Sung and of Yuen. The simplicity and noble tone which were the characteristics of this style of painting, happily agreed with the taste of the Zen sect then widely believed in, thereby effecting considerable progress. Among the painters of this school are the monk Nenka-o of the Ninnaji Temple, and Cho-Densu. Cho-Densu was not only skilful in black-ink painting, but also in coloured painting. He was a master who thoroughly understood the true spirit of the

painting of the Sung and the Yuen dynasty, and even knew the style of painting of the early Ming dynasty. If one should compare other painters belonging to this school with him, one would find that all the others look like amateur painters. The most famous of his works that remain are the image of 'Gohyaku-rakan'—five hundred disciples of the Buddha—, and the portrait of a high priest, Shoichi Kokushi. In 1394—1448, there appeared Josetsu, whose pupil Shubun (1429—1454) was a noted painter. There were many distinguished painters among the pupils of Shubun, the most famous being the monk Sesshu. Sesshu went to China in 1468 and travelled over a wide area seeking beautiful scenery and noted places, by which he gained no small advantage. Among the pupils of Sesshu there was Sesson, who followed the manner of his master, and further improved upon it. He was perhaps the most advanced of this school of painting, in his bright and free use of strong and soft black ink.

Masanobu Kano studied the manner of painting of Shubun and Soshu, and followed a Chinese artist in the painting of persons, thus establishing a distinct school. He is indeed the founder of the Kano school. Motonobu, son of Masanobu, succeeded to the style of his father, learning the art of the Sung and the Yuen dynasty of China. He also studied the Yamatoye-picture, and by combining the two styles at last established his school firmly. His influence was so powerful that all the other schools were finally overwhelmed. After that time many thousands of painters of the Kano school appeared during the course of about three hundred years, but no one changed or improved upon his manner or form, which goes to prove the superiority of his art.

The development of painting was thus very great in this period, but in regard to sculpture the contrary was the case. Though there were a few good statues executed in the early part of this period, the greater part of the sculpture was carved in adherence to mere formality and did not show life; though there were some the outside decoration of which was quite elaborate and beautiful, yet they were lacking in fundamental spirit and were only imitations of former works. Moreover, the rules of carving were gradually violated,

and as years went by the art was on the way to gradual decline. It was about this time that the No dance became quite fashionable, which gave an impetus to the development of good artists to make the masks to be used in the dance. Among the masks made in this period there remain to-day some that are of excellent workmanship. Musical dancing and acting in the first place, had been practiced from very remote ages, and became very fashionable in the Heian period. Therefore, the masks used to be made in connection with these pastimes, and became further elaborated in this period when the No dance made its appearance.

What is worthy of attention in the architecture of this period was the so-called 'Zen architecture.' For instance, the temples Daitokuji and Myoshinji, of Kyoto, or the Kenchoji Temple of Kamakura, are the most perfect examples of this class of building. The characteristic of this kind of architecture is simplicity. The decorations were very plain: no golden colours were used in the interior, nor any coloured ornaments on the outside. As for the dwellings of common people the style called 'Shinden-zukuri' of the Heian period was revived, but the style became gradually united with the style of the warriors' houses of the previous age, developing in the end a style called Shoin-zukuri, that is, the dwelling house with vestibule now common in Japan.

The Golden Pavilion built by Yoshimitsu and the Silver Pavilion by Yoshimasa are a blending of the style of the temples of the Zen sect and that of the ordinary dwelling house. After the tea ceremony became fashionable, from the latter part of this period, there developed yet another style of architecture and gardening, suitable to the principles of simplicity, savouring of the taste of the Zen sect.

As to the works in metal in the early part of this period, the conditions were about the same as in the previous age. About the middle of the period there appeared Yujo Goto, who had talent in carving, and had particular fondness for and pride in carving elaborate figures such as the lion, the dragon, the human body, etc., on certain parts of swords. His carvings show brightness and vigour.

Those designs which he carved on rough sketches of Motonobu Kano are highly valued. He was the founder of the Goto family, which flourishes at present after seventeen generations.

During the period from 1394 to 1429, armour as well as other military equipment was actively manufactured. It is said that Muneyasu, the tenth descendant of Myochin, made a suit of armour by order of the Shogun Yoshimitsu and received warm praise from him. Workmanship in respect to the sword-guard made also decided progress.

As the tea ceremony was fashionable in this period there were produced fine works in cast iron tea kettles. The tea kettle made at Ashiya is the most famous. The Shogun Yoshimasa had the artist Mitsunobu Tosa make the design, and cast it at Ashiya. There are fine works of Ashiya tea kettles with landscape designs by Sesshu. Tenmyo of Shimozuke is also famous for the production of fine tea kettles. The so-called 'Ko-Tenmyo'—old Tenmyo,—are fine tea kettles cast in this period.

Lacquer work made also considerable progress in this period. The art of making high raised lacquer, plain raised lacquer, polished lacquer, and aventurine lacquer, were all brought to a high degree of perfection. For instance, formerly in raised lacquer work all figures, such as flowers or birds, were separately done, but in this period the art was so far advanced that pictures of landscapes or human beings, in the style of the Sung and Yuen pictures, were directly and harmoniously depicted. Of all the industrial arts in Japan, the art of raised lacquer alone was not influenced by the art of either China or Korea. On the contrary, China sent artists in 1426—1435 to study the art of our raised lacquer. Ordinary black lacquer was excellently done as well. Consequently, fine tea cases were produced in black lacquer which was suited to the taste of expert tea-makers.

Japan had produced pottery from very remote ages, but none of it was glazed. About the middle of the previous period, Kagemasa Shirozaemon, Kato at Seto, Owari, used glaze of a light brown colour, for the first time. He went to China in 1223 to study further the process of pottery manufacture and came back in 1227. Thence-

THE IMPERIAL
MUSEUM

THE YASUKUNI
SHRINE

WOODEN IMAGES OF THE FORTY-SEVEN
RONINS AT THE SENGAKUJI MUSEUM

THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE RED GROSS
SOCIETY OF JAPAN

TOKYO SCENES

TEIKOKU GEKIJO
OR THE IMPERIAL
THEATRE

FLOWER
ARRANGEMENT

CEREMONIAL TEA

CRYSANTHEMUM
FLOWERS OR THE
QUEEN OF AUTUMN
FLOWERS

WRESTLING MATCH AT KOKUGIKAN

TOKYO PASTIMES AND PLAY-HOUSES

forth the family for generations engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, especially of tea-services. With the spread of the fashion of tea ceremony in the middle of this period, the tea-service was more and more demanded. Such varieties of pottery as Shino-yaki, Shigaraki-yaki Bizen-yaki, Karatsu-yaki, and Raku-yaki made their appearance successively. These styles of pottery were mostly made to suit the taste of expert tea-makers, and seem at first sight quite primitive and simple in their make-up. But on careful inspection one would find that they possess a peculiar beauty. These works are now highly valued—more than the elaborate works of later days.

THE ODA AND TOYOTOMI PERIOD

This period lasted only twenty six years,—from 1573 to 1598, while the families Oda and Toyotomi were in power in succession, but it was a bright period in the history of Japanese art. The period was too short, and was not fully developed; the fine arts of this period had a great prospect, but their development was prematurely stopped.

The painter who faithfully expressed the spirit of this period was Yeitoku Kano. When Nobunaga Oda completed the building of the castle of Azuchi, he ordered Yeitoku to decorate with pictures the 'Hall of Painting,' for the execution of which injunction Nobunaga expressed his high admiration. For Hideyoshi he painted pictures on the golden walls of the 'Juraku mansion,' and of the Castle of Osaka. The tone and manner of his paintings, are full of vigour and strength, showing his intrepid character. About this time Chinese pictures were actively imported, and Yeitoku gained much from studying these. It is probable that he was influenced by the spirit of the time. Unfortunately, he died prematurely and had no opportunity to ripen his skill. Sanraku, the pupil and adopted son of Yeitoku, was patronized by Hideyoshi, who, it is said, ordered him to undertake the great part of the decoration of the Castle of Momoyama. Yusho Umikita, also a pupil of Yeitoku, was another distinguished painter, who established a distinct school of his own. Togan Kumotani and Tohaku Hasegawa were also noted painters.

Sculpture and architecture, in this period, shook off the sluggishness prevailing at the latter part of the Ashikaga period, and began to show an intrepid and broad-minded spirit. Hideyoshi as well as Nobunaga, was angry at the presumption of monks, and administered severe punishment, which caused the decline of the Buddhist arts. To counterbalance this, the building of palaces, castles, mansions, as well as the patronage of industrial arts such as sculpture, metallic work, lacquer ware, which were used as decorations, were all actively undertaken. There are many works of this period that remain today. It was only natural that there should be development in making arms when the warrior families of Oda and Toyotomi were in power. In short, this period was distinguished by the rise of powerful heroes, and consequently all the fine arts as well as industrial arts were influenced by the temper of the chief warriors, and were generally grand and magnificent in their style.

In this period, such masters of the tea ceremony as Jowo Takeno and Rikyu Sen appeared and taught the art of tea making to valiant warriors of the whole country. The art was peculiarly suited to ameliorate the rough manners of the warrior. At last there appeared a kind of 'tea fine art,' a result of the combination of the extreme delicacy of the tea ceremony with the extreme roughness of disposition of the warrior. This is worthy to be regarded as a chief source of pride of this period.

Now, let us recall to our minds the general condition of the arts in this period by examining the skill and style of the artist Koyetsu Hon-ami. His family followed for generations the pursuit of polishing swords. He was a versatile man, to begin with: was so skilful in handwriting that he was considered one of the three masters in the Tensho era; was also skilful in painting. He first studied the Yamatoye-picture, and then, taking it as a foundation, used to paint the pictures in a style peculiarly his own. He also made fine tea cups, and lacquer ware on which his pictures were applied. His characteristics were fully manifested in all branches of art which he undertook. Through his works one can gain an insight into the luxurious customs of the Momoyama age and also into the taste of the tea-

makers of the time. The rules of the tea ceremony were first organized by the master of the art, Shuko, at the time of the Shogun Yoshimasa Ashikaga, and they were gradually developed and improved upon, until they were perfected by Rikyu. The rules of the tea ceremony, perfected 300 hundred years ago, have undergone considerable changes during the Tokugawa period. Consequently it is not easy at the present time to understand the rules maintained at the time when the ceremony was most perfect. The ceremony is apt to be misunderstood and is thought to run into empty forms and to aim at curiosity. The truth is exactly the contrary. The fundamental principles of the ceremony lie in avoiding excessive rigour of formal etiquette and in reforming the roughness of men given to eccentric imagination. Therefore, the ornamental handwriting, paintings, and various utensils used in connection with the tea ceremony are of a peculiar, established characteristic. They constitute certainly a species of fine art, even today, if we are able to understand their true spirit.

THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD

After the death of Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1598, the power of Iyeyasu Tokugawa was steadily enhanced. In 1600, Iyeyasu fought and defeated Mitsunari Ishida at Sekigahara, and at last came to possess authority over the state. He was finally appointed Shogun in 1603. He was succeeded by his son Hidetada, who was in turn succeeded by Iyemitsu, and the Tokugawa Shogunate was firmly established in 1651. Iyeyasu reorganised the city of Yedo,—Tokyo of the present day—, first of all; extended the castle there; removed thither the centre of national politics; ordered the feudal lords to construct their mansions there; promulgated laws and regulations; restricted the military preparations of the feudal lords; encouraged literature; and thus established the foundations of peace. He entered into friendly relations with Korea, began commercial intercourse with China, and granted freedom of communication with the South Sea Islands, India, Portugal, Spain, England, as well as Holland. He opened Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Hakata, in the western

provinces of Japan, and Sakai, in the east, as trading ports. As a result the number of foreign ships that used to visit Japan was not small, and foreign civilization seemed to be entering the country by degrees. But, the shogunate prohibited by law the propagation of Christianity in 1624, expelled foreign missionaries and forbade foreign ships to enter Japanese ports, thus entirely cutting off communication with foreign countries. After that measure the policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate was concentrated in promoting national peace and in contriving the permanence of the Shogunate. The Shogunate set a limit on everything, established regulations for all occasions, and allowed nobody to break away from recognized precedents, or to violate established rules. In this way the Tokugawa Shogunate effected the tranquillity of more than 260 years. The continuance of national tranquillity encouraged the progress of the fine arts, and brought about a splendid epoch in the history of art. Unfortunately, the spirit of setting a limit to everything interfered with the development of reforms in art: the progress was only partial for art never freed itself from the traditions of former ages.

The paintings in the earlier stage of this period were almost, all of the Kano school. Then flourished Mitsunobu, son of Yeitoku, whose pupil was Ko-i. Morinobu, nephew of Mitsunobu, Tannyu by pen-name, understood the style of the Sung and Yuen pictures and also acquired the technique of the Yamato-ye pictures, establishing at length his own style. He was highly thought of and incessantly employed by the Shogunate, and became the founder of the so-called Yedo-Kano school. He had two younger brothers, Naonobu and Yasunobu ; Tsunenobu, son of Naonobu, was also a master. Sansetsu, the adopted son of Sanraku, who was the founder of the so-called Kyo-Kano school, was also, no common artist. In this period, there appeared several hundred artists belonging to the Kano school, and yet all of them were contented with imitating the works of their predecessors, saying that they wanted to uphold the peculiar style of the school. Thus all the pictures of the Kano family after the time of Tannyu seemed cast in a mould. If any of the pupils of the school dared to paint in different and independent style he was at once expelled

and was doomed to failure in his art. Morikage Kudzumi was said to have been such a man. The pictures he painted do not show any wonderful originality, but they display a certain free spirit, showing his bold and open-hearted temperament.

Itcho Hanabusa was a pupil of Yasunobu, and was the founder of the Hanabusa school. It is said that he was expelled from the school as he disobeyed the instruction of his master. Especially he offended the Shogunate and was banished to Oshima-island off Idzu. He lived twelve years in exile, and seems to have decidedly improved his skill while away from Yedo, at that time the centre of extravagance and indolence. His skill in painting flowering plants was indeed perfect and unparalleled. We only regret that his works are lacking in dignity and are not free from a certain rustic flavour.

Besides the Kano school there was the Tosa school, which produced throughout many generations from the Fujiwara period several masters, but which seemed to have disappeared from the time of Mitsunobu in the middle of the Ashikaga period. In the beginning of this period, flourished Mitsunori, whose son Mitsuoki inaugurated a new departure in painting after studying the style of his own school as well as that of the Kano school and of the Tang pictures. Mitsuoki was the father of the revival of the Tosa genre. He and Tannyu of the Kano school are rightly considered the two champions of painting in the early stages of the Tokugawa period.

There was yet another master among the pupils of Mitsunori. He was at first called Hiromichi Naiki Tosa, but was styled Jokei Sumiyoshi in his later days. Indignant at seeing the decay of the Tosa school, he specially exerted himself to restore the school to its former dignity. Hirozumi, son of Jokei, was also a noted painter. These two painters were so skilful in painting that they were able to establish a distinct school. But, after they were gone there was no painter to succeed to their style. Thus, all the allied schools that applied themselves to the painting of Yamatoye-pictures have gradually declined. When, however, the power of the Tokugawa Shogunate began to be reduced, and the restoration of the imperial government approached, the Yamatoye-picture was again revived, as a result of the

fine arts being influenced by the revival of the spirit of loyality. Then appeared Totsugen Tanaka and also Ikkei Ukita, whose works are now specially valued as he is remembered to have been a strong loyalist. Tameyasu Okada, sometimes known under the name of Reisen, was very skilful in copying, and was famous for making counterfeit pictures, for which his works were generally detested by the public. But, latterly there are many people who value his works for their charming technique.

An artist of this period who resembled in his manner of painting Koyetsu of the previous period was Sodatsu Tawaraya, whose pen-name was Inen. He painted chiefly flowers and plants, exhibiting his skill in the use of colours. One of the pupils of Sodatsu who developed his own style and who was far above many artists in this period, was Korin Ogata. He died at the age of fifty six, in 1716. His style was altogether distinct from previous styles; sometimes rough and simple, to the verge of childishness; sometimes elaborate and finished; sometimes vigorous and grand. He was indeed such a master as is rarely seen. His younger brother Kenzan was also skilful in painting.

In the latter half of the 18th century there lived Sori, more or less noted, who painted after the style of Sodatsu. Among those who studied under Korin, was Shiko Watanabe. Ho-itsu Sakai studied the manner of the two artists above mentioned, and was quite widely known. There are many of his works still extant.

A branch of painting which belonged to the Yamatoye style of pictures, and which considerably advanced in this period, was the Ukiyoye picture. The subjects of this style of painting were mostly everyday customs, such as, for instance, flower-viewing picnics, theatre going, enjoying the cool breezes on summer evenings, etc. At first this style of picture was regarded as vulgar, and was thought not dignified enough to be worthy of appreciation by educated people. But its very vulgarity peculiarly suited the Yedo-taste so-called, which then prevailed, and at last this style enjoyed great prosperity. The founder of the Ukiyoye style of pictures was Sho-i Matabei Iwasa who studied the pictures of the Tosa school and who was fond of painting the

customs and manners of his time, with a peculiar amorous expression, which became the essential part of the Ukiyoye picture. There are a few of his works that remain today, but rarely with his name and seal. On the tablet of the 'Thirty six Celebrated Poets,' at the Kita-in Temple of Kawagoye, Musashi, his name is signed together with those of other painters, showing that the work was finished in 1641.

An artist who did much for the Ukiyoye painting, after Sho-i, was Moronobu Hishikawa, who was born in the province of Awa near Tokyo. He went to Yedo (Tokyo) and studied the style of Sho-i. He established a school of his own, known under the name of the Hishikawa school, of which there are many pictures now extant.

Among artists who studied the style of the school of Hishikawa, there was Cho-shun Miyakawa, who first studied the manner of the Tosa school. He was skilful in painting pictures of women,—beautiful women—, and at last established the Miyagawa school.

At about the same time with Cho-shun there was an artist called Kiyonobu Tori-i, who devised the picture sign board to be hung up in front of theatres. He chiefly painted portraits of actors, the style of which is called the Tori-i school. Among the pupils of Kiyonobu there was Masanobu Okumura, who was skilful in painting ludicrous phases of customs and manners. Sukenobu Nishikawa was a distinguished artist of Kyoto, who painted much for illustrations of books.

Shunsho, a pupil of Shun-sui Katsukawa, who was himself a pupil of Cho-shun, studied under Sukoku the painting of the Itcho style, while at the same time learning to paint pictures according to the Miyagawa school, and developed his own style, which is known as the Katsukawa school. He published colour prints, which were then in vogue, of portraits of actors and beautiful women, by which he gained a considerable reputation. Among his pupils there were many noted artists, one of whom was the famous painter Hokusai.

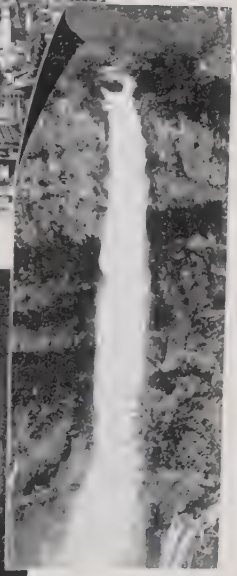
An artist who appeared shortly after Cho-shun and Shunsho, was Utamaro Kitagawa. He first studied the style of the Kano school and later established his own school. At that time portraits of actors

were much sought after by the general public, which induced most artists to paint nothing but delineations of actors. Utamaro, however, did not follow the fashion, and chiefly reproduced customs and manners and pictures of beautiful women. Contemporaneously with Utamaro, there flourished an artist called Toyoharu Utagawa, who was noted for his skill in painting theatrical posters. Among his pupils, there was Toyokuni who followed the current fashion and painted portraits of actors. Toyokuni had many pupils.

Among the artists who studied under Shunsho there was Hokusai Katsushika. He first studied the Kano and the Sumiyoshi school, while learning at the same time the occidental style of painting. Then he studied the Ukiyoye painting under Shunsho. Later on he left Shunsho and followed the style of Sori Tawaraya, establishing at last his own style of Ukiyoye painting by the combination of different styles. His fame steadily spread throughout the country and many a pupil sought him to get the benefit of his personal tuition. His originality and gracefulness of design, and ease and lack of restraint of manner are quite familiar to the public. An artist who was distinguished and who, like Hokusai, established a school of his own, was Hiroshige. He was one of the lower officials of the Shogunate, but turned painter as he was by nature fond of drawing pictures. Under Toyohiro Utagawa he studied the painting of Ukiyoye pictures, and excelled in drawing photographic pictures of noted places.

In fine, the Ukiyoye style of painting was originated by Matabei and completed by Moronobu, Choshun, Shunsho, etc., the most prosperous period being marked by the appearance of Toyokuni, Hokusai, Hiroshige, etc. Since then, with the decline of the Tokugawa shogunate, masters of the style have also ceased to appear. But, with the development of the Yedoye picture, or Azuma-colour-print, Ukiyoye seemed to have made progress.

Besides the Ukiyoye picture there is yet another kind of picture which made its appearance first in the Tokugawa period; namely, the Nanso-picture, or picture of the literary school. From about 1688 the study of Chinese classics became active and many profound scholars appeared, which caused an increased communication with



1. THE SACRED BRIDGE 2. THE YOMEI SHRINE GATE
3. THE KEGON WATER-FALL 4. MAGNIFICENT CRYPTOMERIA AVENUE

NIKKO SCENES

GODAI-DO, MATSUSHIMA

KINKWA-ZAN

NORTH-EAST OF JAPAN

China. By 1716 quite a number of Chinese men of learning had come over to Japan. As a result, a school of painting following the style of the Ming and Tsing dynasties made its appearance in our country. The representatives of the literary school of painters, who appeared about this time, were Gion Nankai of the province Ki-i, Rikyo Yanagisawa of Yamato, Taiga Ike of Kyoto, and Buson Yosa of Tanba, etc. They had each characteristics of their own, but as they were in general men of frank disposition and of facetious nature, their pictures were also refined and free from conventionality. After them, such men as Baigai Jittoki, Unsen Kujiri, Kinryo Kaneko, Kaiseki Noro, Chikuden Tanomura, Kyosho Tachihara, Buncho Tani, Kwazan Watanabe, Chinzan Tsubaki, Bai-itsu Yamamoto, Kaioku Nukina, etc., appeared in succession. Of all these men, Chikuden and Kwazan were most distinguished. There are not a few of our countrymen who value pictures by these men so much as willingly to pay many thousands of yen for a single picture. Though the readiness with which people pay such large amounts of money is primarily due to veneration of the personality of these men, yet it must also be due to extreme fondness for the pictures themselves. Buncho was a master of painting of the literary school, or Nangwa, but was also skilful in painting in the Hokugwa style and in the Yamatoye-picture style. His manner was so free and graceful that he has justly been regarded as a genius among our painters.

A school which branched out from the Nangwa school and which excelled mainly in drawing from life was the Maruyama school. The founder of the school was Okyo Maruyama of Kyoto. He was a master with whom none could compete in grace and daintiness of manner. The so-called Kyoto school was founded by him. The more distinguished of his pupils were Genki Komai, Rosetsu Nagasawa, So-ken Yamaguchi, etc. Goshun Matsumura first studied the manner of Buson, but later on imitated the style of Okyo, establishing in the end a style of his own which is known as the Shijo school. His younger brother Keibun Matsumura and his pupil Toyohiko Okamoto were also noted artists of the Shijo school.

All the schools of painting that appeared in the latter half of this

period possessed, as has just been pointed out, characteristics of their own. Besides those above mentioned, there were Jakuchyu Ito, Sosen Mori, Ganku, etc., who largely contributed to add lustre to the last pages of the history of painting in Japan.

The art of painting in this period was thus very prosperous, but as to strictly artistic paintings, such as religious pictures, there seemed to exist almost no trace of them.

Sculpture met exactly the same fate: there was produced none worthy of mention. Although the third Shogun, Iyemitsu, and the fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, specially encouraged the faith of Buddhism, and introduced for the first time the Obaku denomination of the Zen sect from China, and established eighteen temples belonging to the Jodo sect, and ordered by law that every family of the country should have a Buddhist family shrine, etc., yet all these efforts had no effect on the people of that time, who had not the pure religious belief of former ages. Such being the case, it was only natural that the fine arts in general had for their object merely ornament or entertainment.

One art that had made decided progress in a field other than that of painting was the making of masks used in the No-dance. Deme of Yechizen was early noted for superior work. When it became a fashion for people to carry about a dainty medicine case (Inro), there arose a demand for a carved button to suspend it on the belt. This was the cause of the appearance of many artists who were engaged in this particular work. The designs used in connection with the carved button were indeed innumerable and mostly excellent. In the latter half of the period there were produced elaborate dolls and various ornaments for the alcove.

As to architecture there was no progress made in this period: architects were contented to follow forms that prevailed in the previous period. In general, what change there was made, was rather towards the lowering of taste: the design often lacked harmony in laying too much stress upon partial ornamentation; it was mostly too heavy and strong for refined taste.

From the seventeenth century on, the whole country was in a state of perfect peace, and various weapons were used merely as

objects of ornament, which was the cause of the appearance of various metal-work industries. The Goto family, who had upheld their standards from the previous period, became the centre for the study of ornamental metal-work. The pupils of the family were scattered gradually over the whole country. Sotome Myochin was one of the most skilled swordsmiths of this period.

With the increase of the fashion of the tea ceremony the art of manufacturing kettles was also improved. Such distinguished makers of kettles as Nagoshi and Onishi removed to Yedo where they had opportunities to display their skill in the art to a larger public. In the province of Kaga, there was Kan-i, who was skilful not only in casting kettles, but also in casting censers and various ornaments for the alcove.

The art of making metallic alloy was also attempted, and various utensils were produced with alloys. Goro-saburo Kanaya who flourished about 1624 was markedly skilful in the art of working in alloys. Later on, there appeared such men as Jo-eki and Jo-mi, who discovered new processes in the art, and transmitted the secret processes to their descendants.

The progress in the art of lacquer work in this period was striking. There are innumerable remains scattered all over the country, and the exquisiteness of the work, the variety of designs, and the dexterity shown in pictures done in raised-lacquer, are enough to enable us to imagine the peace and tranquility that prevailed for three hundred years during the Tokugawa period. Utensils employed in connection with the tea ceremony, censers, various ornaments for the library, medicine cases, as well as common articles of household use, were lacquered with a view to artistic effect.

The art of pottery manufacture, which was first recognized in the previous epoch, made a sudden stride when many feudal lords brought home skilled potters with them from Korea when Hideyoshi sent an army to invade that country. As it chanced to be the time when the tea ceremony was in vogue, the art of pottery making was greatly influenced and encouraged by it. It was quite natural that the development of pottery manufacture should follow the taste of

expert tea-makers, since they attached importance to the earthenware, which composes more than half of the tea utensils. There were many furnaces in different provinces, where earthenware of Korean style was produced. Among the most distinguished potters, were Jinsei and Kenzan of Kyoto. Toward the latter half of the Tokugawa period, earthenware suited to the demand and taste of the general public began to be produced, at last coming, together with other industrial arts, under the complete sway of the so-called 'Yedo taste.'

CHAPTER III

EDUCATION

Education in Japan, in the wide sense of the term, had its origin in remote antiquity. Even in the mythological period, it is in the traditions of its crude civilization that we must seek for the source of the moral principles and of the spiritual development of the nation. But in the narrow and popular sense of the terms, education and culture in Japan may be said to have begun with the introduction of the Chinese classics which in the third century opened the gates for the inflow of the Chinese and Hindoo civilizations. Civilizations of these two types co-operating with whatever original ideas of culture we had, paved the way for the establishment of an educational system in the reign of the Emperor Temmu. Universities and national schools were founded as early as 701 by an Imperial Ordinance relating to Education. This date precedes that of the establishment of any university in Europe by more than a century,—an indication, by no means the only one, that the culture of Japan has had a long history of its own, and that her present state of education was not reached at a single bound, as is sometimes erroneously conceived.

The intercourse with China, after the foundation of these first educational institutions, greatly helped the spread and advancement of learning in Japan. Many students of learning, both secular and ecclesiastical, were sent to the continent for the purpose of study, and these brought back with them knowledge of new arts and literature, and this knowledge spread not only to the upper classes but to all the people as well. The Chinese influences continued strong up to the end of the ninth century when the communication between these two countries was interrupted by the great internal disturbance in China. In Japan too, domestic strife followed, and finally blotted out our earlier forms of universities and national schools. For education, as

in Feudal Europe, there ensued a period which may be termed the dark ages, and which lasted until its renaissance came with the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Peace was now restored for two hundred and fifty years, and hundreds of schools were instituted in every part of Japan.

But the system of education now existing, with its universities and public schools, has been developed for the most part during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. With the Restoration which took place in 1868, the question of education became a subject of public attention. A Department of Education was then established for the control and supervision of all matters relating to education. Unification of the school systems was determined on. According to this system, the country was divided into eight university provinces, each of which was subdivided into 32 middle school districts, and each of these into 210 elementary school sub-districts. Each middle school district was to be under the control of its superintendent of schools, whose duty it was to look after the establishment and maintenance of schools and various other matters connected with education in his own district.

The system of education which followed the Restoration was modelled on those of the civilized countries of Europe and America. What were considered to be the best parts of the occidental educational systems were taken and combined to form the present system of Japan. In its successive stages of education, our system is like that of the United States, while the subjects taught in our schools are generally those which are common to all countries of Europe and America. But there is one unique feature in our system. It is our method of moral education.

In Japan, education and religion have always been kept separate. Even at the time when feudalism placed education in the hands of the priesthood, religion was never taught in any school as part of its curriculum; and at the Restoration this point was consciously left untouched. The Code of Education of 1872 was European in both spirit and organization, but a course of morality, which was then unknown in any American or European school, was

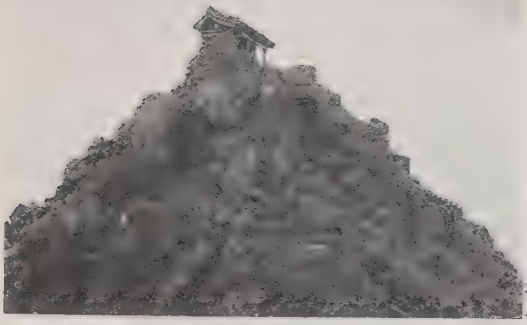
provided in our schools as an essential part of the curriculum. Ever since, this provision has been left unaltered. Thus the study of morality in our schools has been historically continuous ; for while it is a fact that no such distinct course existed before the Restoration, the whole body of education was nevertheless hardly anything less than one grand course of morality. Morality teaches what every Japanese should observe, regardless of his religious belief or occupation. It teaches us the precepts that have been handed down to us from our ancestors. They were faithful and loyal to their sovereign or their feudal superiors, and filial to their parents. These good relations resulted in happy homes and prosperous communities. Thus our morality finds its source in the very essence of our historical life and national constitution, and loyalty and filial piety have been the foundation of our national morality.

But in the train of American and European civilization there were imported many ideas and theories that were new in Japan. Ideas of individuality and principles of liberty gradually became prevalent throughout the country, and the radical advocates of the new regime were for giving up everything native and for blindly following all things foreign. As regards the moral system of the nation, some would have had it based on the principles of pure ethics, while others insisted on having Confucianism, Buddhism or Christianity for its standard. Conflicting doctrines and wild views filled the atmosphere, and the people at large were at a loss which to follow. But the Imperial Rescript issued in 1890 gave the people a guidance which became a light for them to follow amid the chaos of theories and opinions, and all the schools in the empire found in it a uniform basis of moral teaching.

Another Imperial rescript was issued in 1905 which is generally called by the name of the 'Bosin' Imperial rescript. The two Rescripts furnish the precepts which guide us in the education of the young ; they are the bases on which we try to build their characters. Other courses of schools and school discipline come also to harmonize with moral lessons, and the school life itself is intended to produce the salutary effects of moral education.

The various schools may be classified under three headings, viz. General Education, Special Education, and Technical Education. In the wide sense of the term, special education includes technical education, and so the latter comes under the control of the Bureau of Special Education. Schools of General Education aim at giving the knowledge and training essential for everybody. They are the schools of primary and secondary grade, together with the training institutes for teachers of these schools. The schools of primary grade which impart this general education are called Elementary Schools. They are intended to provide for all the children of the nation, regardless of rank or social class, the means of obtaining the knowledge and training essential for everyday life. Kindergartens and schools for the blind and dumb have a close connection with primary general education. The schools of secondary grade are nothing more than schools for the provision of general education of a higher grade. They comprise Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools, the pupils of which have all passed through Elementary Schools. The training institutes for teachers of these schools are called Normal Schools. The Higher Normal Schools furnish teachers for secondary schools, while the elementary school teachers are trained in Normal Schools of ordinary grade.

Schools of Special Education impart instruction in some special branch of knowledge, and they give such training in science and art as shall facilitate social progress. Schools in which law, politics, literature, science, medicine, pharmacy, music, the fine arts, languages, &c., are taught, are classfied here and are called "Special Schools." It is a requisite for a special school that the students shall be graduates of a middle school or a girls' high school. The Imperial Universities furnish the education highest in grade, while Special Schools of Medicine, the Tokyo Fine Art School, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, &c., give the same kind of education of somewhat lower grade. Our Higher Schools furnish educational courses which partake of general education as well as of preparation for special education, but so far as the present system goes, their chief object is the provision of educational courses preparatory to the university, and they come under the category of Special Education.



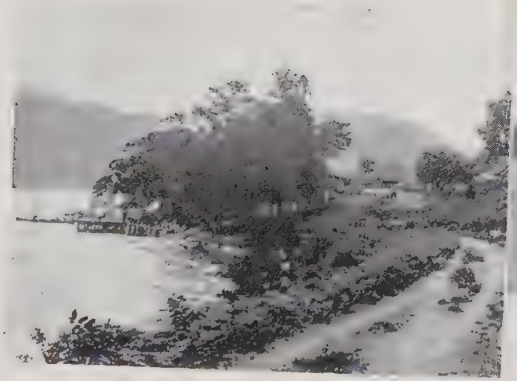
SUMMIT OF MT. TATE

THE RIVER JINTSU, IN WINTER

ONE OF THE COAST CAVES AT OYASHIRAZU, ECHIGO

THE COAST OF NÔ, ETCHU

TOYAMA AND ECHIGO SCENES



LAKE TAZAWA

LAKE
TOWADA

OGA PENINSULA

AKITA SCENES

Technical Education is given in Agricultural Schools, Technical Schools, Commercial Schools, &c., which prepare the pupils to be farmers, artisans, merchants, &c. Agricultural Schools and Commercial Schools are divided into those of primary and secondary grade, while most Apprentices' Schools may be called Technical Schools of primary grade, and Higher Commercial Schools, Higher Technical Schools, and Higher Agricultural Schools may be called Techical Schools of higher grade. The students of these schools of higher grade have generally passed through the middle school course, but those of the secondary grade schools are graduates of the higher elementary schools of a two years' course. Beside the schools abovementioned, there are Marine Products Schools, Nautical Schools, and Technical Continuation Schools, the first of which belongs to the class of Agricultural Schools.

With regard to the training of teachers both of primary and secondary education, something more must be said of other institutions than Normal Schools. There is a special system of test examinations which are held every year in each prefecture for those wishing to become elementary school teachers. In like manner, we have a "Committee for Testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licenses" for secondary school teachers. The Committee provides two kinds of test: the one with examination, and the other without examination. The graduates from the Imperial Universities, for example, are subject to this latter kind of test. Again, special lecture-classes are, from time to time, provided for the training of teachers both of primary and secondary schools, and they are of great benefit to the improvement of general as well as of technical education.

A few words about those schools which are outside the control, direct or indirect, of the Minister of Education. The Peers' School, which belongs to the Department of the Imperial Household, was established for the education of the nobility. The Military Preparatory Schools, Military Academy, Military College, &c. are under the control of the War Department, and the Naval Academy, Naval College, &c. belong to the Naval Department. The Jailors' School, and the Jingu-kogaku-kwan, or the School of Japanese Learning are

provided by the Department of Home Affairs. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has the Marine Products Institute and the Agricultural Experiment Station. The Training School for Officials in the Post and Telegraphic Service belongs to the Department of Communications which has also a Nautical School under its control.

The following is a statistical table showing the number of pupils, teachers, and schools, in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911.

Class of Schools	Number of Schools			
	1911	1910	1909	1908
Elementary Schools	25,750	25,910	26,084	26,386
Blind and Dumb Schools...	55	49	42	40
Normal Schools	83	80	78	75
Higher Normal Schools	2	2	2	2
Girls' Higher Normal Schools	2	2	2	1
Special Institutes for Training Teachers	2	2	2	2
Middle Schools	314	311	305	296
Girls' Higher Schools	250	193	178	159
Higher Schools...	8	8	8	8
Imperial Universities	4	3	3	3
Special Schools...	65	62	60	54
Technical Schools	20	17	16	13
Technical Schools of Primary and Secondary Grades	507	481	436	403
Technical Continuation Schools ...	6,740	6,111	5,192	4,751
Training Institutes for Teachers of Technical Education	3	3	3	3
Miscellaneous Schools	2,276	2,265	2,248	2,180
Total	36,081	35,499	34,659	34,376

Class of Schools	Number of Teachers			
	1911	1910	1909	1908
Elementary Schools	157,536	152,011	144,506	134,337
Blind and Dumb Schools...	342	298	242	221
Normal Schools	1,571	1,479	1,406	1,307
Higher Normal Schools	128	120	124	120
Girls' Higher Normal Schools	99	80	62	45
Special Institutes for Training Teachers	18	18	20	18
Middle Schools	6,092	5,912	5,891	5,719
Girls' Higher Schools	3,300	2,913	2,743	2,395

Higher Schools	355	351	332	303
Imperial Universities	684	625	594	553
Special Schools	1,933	1,947	1,760	1,765
Technical Schools	660	585	525	475
Technical Schools of Primary and Secondary Grades	4,386	4,068	3,954	3,627
Technical Continuation Schools	2,237	2,260	2,095	2,049
Training Institutes for Teachers of Technical Education	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Schools	7,435	7,661	7,854	7,944
Total	186,776	180,328	172,108	160,878

Class of Schools	Number of Pupils			
	1911	1910	1909	1908
Elementary Schools	7,023,661	6,861,718	6,473,592	5,996,139
Blind and Dumb Schools	2,571	2,238	2,003	1,802
Normal Schools	27,076	25,391	23,422	21,618
Higher Normal Schools	1,070	1,093	1,078	980
Girls' Higher Normal Schools	590	506	450	365
Special Institutes for Training Teachers	55	52	53	56
Middle Schools	125,304	122,345	118,133	155,038
Girls' Higher Schools	64,809	56,239	51,781	46,582
Higher Schools	6,665	6,341	6,029	5,435
Imperial University	7,438	7,239	7,559	7,517
Special Schools	27,468	26,244	26,945	27,438
Technical Schools	6,983	6,694	6,526	6,114
Technical Schools of Primary and Secondary Grades	70,085	64,739	59,657	56,573
Technical Continuation Schools	302,341	262,978	223,719	192,331
Training Institutes for Teachers of Technical Education	156	177	184	151
Miscellaneous Schools	142,868	145,123	149,339	148,971
Total	7,809,140	7,589,117	7,150,470	6,627,110

The ratio of attendance of the children of school age is 98.8 per cent. for boys and 97.4 per cent. for girls, making 98.2 per cent. when combined. The figure shows an increase of six per cent. The number of schools of various classes has increased, but that of elementary schools has decreased by 160. This decrease is to be attributed to the uniting of the ordinary elementary schools and the higher elementary schools, as a result of the reorganization of the educational system.

CHAPTER IV

COMMERCE

I. GENERAL REMARKS

The reorganization brought about through the Restoration of the Meiji period in 1868, caused a sudden change in the economic world as well as in the political and social organization. The commerce of the country underwent a complete change. In 1871 the coinage system was established, and in 1875 the new system of weights and measures was brought into effect. With the development and propagation of various instruments of commercial education, money circulation, communication, etc., which were devised after the comparative study of European and American systems, the art of productive industries has steadily improved, and commerce also has made considerable progress. In 1912, the total paid-up capital of all the corporations amounted to 1,750,000,000, yen which is more than twice the amount of that of ten years ago.

The business transacted at the bankers' clearing house amounted to 9,712,000,000 yen, which is greater by two hundred and seventy per cent than that of ten years ago. These facts show how great has been the advance in commerce in late years. The great development in foreign trade further confirms the truth of what has just been stated.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Of the many facts which go to show the development of our economic world since the Restoration of the Meiji period, the foreign trade offers one of the most conspicuous examples. The combined import and export trade which amounted to only 26,000,000 yen in 1868, increased to 50,000,000 yen in 1877; to 96,000,000 yen in 1887, an almost five-fold increase; to 382,000,000 yen in 1897, an increase which was the result of the sudden rise of enter-

prises after the China-Japanese war,—about fourteen and a half times that of 1868; to 926,000,000 yen in 1907, after the Russo-Japanese war—about thirty four times. In 1913, the amount of import and export was 1,360,000,000 yen, which is about fifty one times that of 1868,—the first year of Meiji. The following table shows the export and import figures since 1868.

Year	Export	Import	Total
	yen	yen	yen
1868	15,553,473	10,693,073	26,246,545
1877	23,348,522	27,420,903	50,769,425
1887	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933
1893	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037
1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1907	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1908	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1909	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1910	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1911	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1912	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1913	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857

In 1868, the principal imports were cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and woolen goods; the principal exports were tea and silk which comprised one third of the total amount of exports. After that time, however, various new mechanical manufacturing industries were undertaken, and the arts of production were much improved upon, yearly increasing the production of various manufactured goods. There are many goods which are produced in quantities greater than the home demand, and are now being exported to foreign countries. Such goods as cotton yarn, calico and other cotton cloths, and matches, beer, etc., which were formerly supplied entirely by foreign countries, are now our principal articles of export. As a result of the development of our industries, the ratio of increase in finished goods is comparatively slow, except in the case of a few special products, in spite of the fact that the demand has increased as the result of the rise in the standard of living in Japan. Although the total amount of imports in 1913 was about seventy two times that of 1868, the

mport of cotton cloth during the same period is only about four times, and that of woollen goods is about six times.

The production of cotton yarn especially, is so great at present owing to the development of the cotton spinning industry, that the fine thread only is now imported. On the contrary raw material, goods used as raw material, and implements and machinery employed in the textile industry are imported in yearly increasing quantities, as the result of the development of our industries. Wool, for instance, of which there was no importation at all in 1868, was imported to the enormous amount of 15,000,000 yen in 1913. During the same period ginned cotton of the value of 30,000,000 yen was imported, five hundred times that of 1868; the increase in the import of iron and allied materials was about five hundred and seventy fold; of machinery, about six hundred fold; of chemicals and medicines, a hundred and eighty nine fold; of dye stuffs, paints, cosmetics, about a hundred and forty fold. Thus, trade conditions have changed from year to year, and are now very favourable as we export finished products and import crude articles. The following is a table of import and export trade under the four classifications of food stuffs, raw materials, manufactured goods used as raw materials, and finished products.

TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

		1913	Proportion in one thousand parts of the total amount	1903	Proportion in one thousand parts of the total amount	1893	Proportion in one thousand parts of the total amount	1877	Proportion in one thousand parts of the total amount
		yen		yen		yen		yen	
Food stuffs	Export	59,205,296	94	33,693,885	112	18,162,615	202	8,978,672	385
	Import	117,950,000	162	102,841,176	324	20,007,592	227	3,355,340	122
Raw materials	Export	41,710,299	66	30,399,596	105	9,579,377	107	1,794,246	77
	Import	292,792,054	401	89,303,711	285	18,817,674	213	1,205,507	41
Manufactured goods used as raw materials	Export	335,132,884	530	138,948,851	480	36,616,197	408	10,923,091	468
	Import	141,812,555	194	42,918,267	135	17,725,982	201	6,659,352	243
Finished goods	Export	183,748,683	291	79,207,104	274	22,260,622	249	759,430	33
	Import	191,608,329	233	78,286,198	247	29,550,820	335	14,833,175	541

III. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

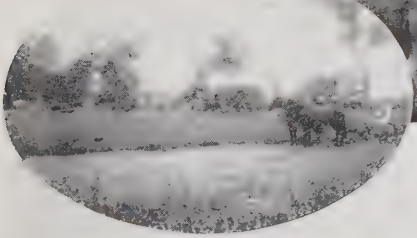
a. Principal Exports. The more important goods exported at present are raw silk, cotton yarn, silk goods, copper, coal, sugar, matches, knitted goods, waste-silk, tea, hemp plaits, timber, fish both salt and dried, earthen wares, barley straw plaits, chip plaits, hats, handkerchiefs, rice, figured straw-matting, menthol crystal and perpermint oil, fish oil, whale oil, canned and bottled food stuffs, glass and glass goods, buttons, papers, camphor and camphor oil, cotton bath towels, machinery and accessories, toys, pulse, brushes, fruits, 'Sake' rice wine, kombu—edible sea-weed, sulphur, bamboo goods, umbrellas, Japanese isinglass, ships and boats, patent medicines, soap, garden vegetables, etc., of which raw silk, waste silk, silk goods, handkerchiefs, camphor, copper, braid, 'Sake,' fish oil, etc., are exported to Europe, America; and Oriental countries; cotton yarn, cotton goods, knitted goods, marine food stuffs, sugar, matches, coal, etc., are chiefly exported to Oriental countries; the earthen wares, to the United States; sulphur, to Australia; timber, to Oriental countries and to Mexico.

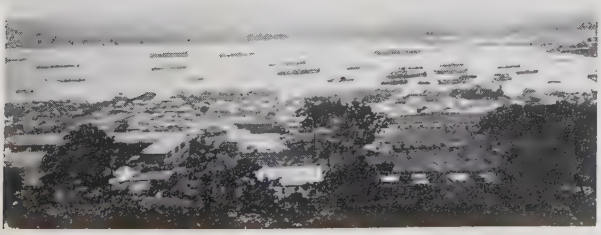
b. Principal imports. The more important imported goods are raw cotton, ginned cotton, rice, fertilizers, sugar, machinery, wool, crude sulphuric acid, ammonia, woollen goods, wheat, petroleum, pulse, woollen yarn, cotton goods, mineral phosphates, flax, hemp, vegetable fibers, paper, pulp, aniline and alizarine dye-stuffs, railroad equipment, coal, ships and boats, India rubber and gutta percha, zinc, artificial indigo, bicycles and accessories, iron goods, etc., of which iron and cotton goods are imported chiefly from England; machinery from England, Germany, and America; sugar and cereals, from India and other Oriental countries, chemicals from Germany, woollen yarn and dye stuffs, from England and Germany; wools from Germany, Australia, France, England; raw cotton, from India, the United States, China; woollen goods, from England and Germany; paper, from England, Germany, and Austria; petroleum, from the United States; fertilizers, from Oriental countries and South America.

A LECTURE HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAPPORO

AINO

THE COLLEGE GARDEN





THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM OF THE COLLEGE

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HAKODATE

HOKKAIDO SCENES

1 HARUNA LAKE, NEAR IKAO 2. MT. MYOGI
3. PICTURESQUE ROCK AT MT. HARUNA
4. THE MAIN STREET, IKAO

GUMMA SCENES

The present amount of our export and import trade in commodities amounting to over a million yen, is as follows:

THE IMPORTANT EXPORTS

Name	1913	1903	1893
	yen	yen	yen
Rice	4,372,979	4,964,349	5,001,158
Laminaria Japonica (edible sea-weed)	2,040,822	1,043,599	939,419
Dried cuttle fish	4,404,234	2,094,499	1,426,781
Ligaments of bivalve shells (scallop)	1,112,779	357,033	82,776
Dried mushrooms (Lepiota Shiitake)	1,407,875	954,320	568,855
Mandarin oranges	1,337,217	172,699	—
Sulphur	1,980,835	947,225	238,832
Coal	23,628,872	19,260,503	4,817,913
Japanese isinglass	1,773,739	818,173	682,140
Camphor and camphor oil	2,646,560	3,719,763	1,332,842
Rape-seed oil	1,343,099	39,603	115,037
Menthel crystal and peppermint oil	3,890,532	1,082,018	176,553
Fish oil and whale oil	3,484,290	1,188,015	533,480
Vegetable wax	1,028,138	1,064,476	383,766
Waste silk	10,471,008	6,957,320	2,792,764
Raw silk	189,916,892	74,428,907	28,173,979
Spun silk	2,222,710	—	—
Cotton yarn	70,997,538	31,418,614	59,176
Copper	28,183,904	14,906,033	4,569,229
Railway sleepers	1,932,777	923,829	—
Timber wood and planks	6,460,240	730,507	212,119
Straw-plaits	4,198,913	3,787,062	378,349
Chip plaits	1,221,396	1,246,591	—
Hemp plaits	10,064,706	—	—
Tea-case board	1,098,422	539,150	—
Tea	10,075,621	13,935,253	7,702,088
Canned crab	1,468,551	—	—
Refined sugar	15,831,330	70,721	—
Wines	3,032,433	1,574,864	68,148
Habutai (silk fabric)	34,882,279	27,510,478	3,553,604
Kohaku-ori (cloths)	1,178,782	—	—
White cotton cloths	6,041,184	448,572	—
Cotton crape	1,890,186	471,454	586,970
Cotton flannel	1,247,594	877,478	281,151

Name	1913	1903	1893
	yen	yen	yen
Gray shirtings	11,198,348	2,665,899	—
Taffachelass cloths	1,330,503	1,060,815	—
Twilled cotton cloths	8,441,592	215,884	—
Silk handkerchiefs	5,001,389	2,938,421	2,899,646
Cotton bath towels	2,641,576	953,363	—
Table cloths	1,131,960	91,367	3,961
Stockings	1,763,126	176,965	40,944
Knitted cotton goods; underwear	8,847,418	785,697	132,270
Imitation panama hats	4,030,020	—	—
Shell buttons	2,960,496	234,504	—
Porcelain and pottery	6,637,337	3,169,009	1,577,191
Glass bottles	1,150,057	331,291	—
Steam vessels and sailing vessels	1,689,971	28,200	19,250
Figured mattings	4,054,405	4,651,465	1,723,383
Lacquer wares	1,134,120	852,683	708,992
Umbrellas	1,830,694	1,337,503	589,273
Fans	1,136,918	955,683	458,869
Tooth-brushes	2,284,128	618,359	—
Toys	2,489,792	516,863	—
Matches	11,864,514	8,473,072	3,537,974
Toilet-soaps	1,508,026	194,184	62,128
Lamps, and parts of	1,331,753	510,546	—

THE IMPORTANT IMPORTS

Name	1913	1903	1893
	yen	yen	yen
Rice	48,472,304	51,960,272	3,254,842
Wheat	12,351,029	4,767,839	2,001
The soja bean	7,138,124	6,369,081	—
Rape seed	1,412,556	488,891	—
Eggs	1,478,903	815,337	108,056
Cattle hides and buffalo hides	2,187,386	825,814	412,667
Animal bones for fertilizer	1,567,753	315,640	—
Raw cotton and ginned cotton	233,599,187	69,518,110	26,151,570
Hemp, jute, manila hemp	6,458,323	1,758,065	326,338
Wool	15,997,609	4,811,811	425,120
Iron ore	1,585,211	362,251	—
Phosphatic minerals	8,617,514	643,274	—
Coal	4,034,063	1,972,923	81,707

Name	1913	1903	1893
	yen	yen	yen
Raw rubber	3,451,842	217,131	3,118
Caustic soda	1,314,756	705,053	192,426
Soda ash	1,450,216	396,633	—
Crude nitrate of soda	2,910,925	272,941	—
Chlorate of potash	1,052,097	750,587	742,317
Crude sulphate of antimony	15,992,282	382,619	—
Paraffin wax	1,805,199	947,531	150,611
Tallow	1,287,225	76,717	—
Artificial dry Indigo	3,277,205	1,025,816	—
Aniline and alizarine dye stuff	4,481,112	1,579,990	468,294
Woollen yarn	10,159,443	1,144,073	513,930
Pig-iron	10,389,778	1,256,910	446,477
Iron bars and rods; steel	13,840,079	5,045,144	1,307,807
Iron wire, etc.	1,139,568	272,750	93,791
Iron wire, galvanized	2,447,193	733,269	121,987
Tin-plates	4,608,401	972,621	59,266
Iron plates and sheets	8,692,390	2,608,204	330,098
Galvanized iron sheets	5,381,156	2,455,879	186,771
Rails	4,086,333	2,751,972	667,108
Iron pipes and tubes	6,933,890	1,482,250	122,886
Lead	2,615,999	626,095	149,328
Tin	2,320,314	544,677	90,579
Zinc	1,566,201	401,969	95,106
Zinc sheets	1,117,269	709,719	—
Nickel	1,421,473	241,975	60,761
Pulp	4,620,477	627,139	—
Bean-refuse	33,564,476	7,615,372	—
Rape-seed refuse	3,596,671	713,387	—
Gluten	1,551,656	—	—
Cotton-seed refuse	1,917,573	312,300	—
Powdered bone	1,140,369	—	—
Wheat flour	1,780,065	10,324,420	319,658
Condensed milk	1,857,143	979,990	162,217
Sugar	36,771,327	20,966,031	11,471,932
Petroleum oil	11,101,948	11,455,697	4,401,041
Gray shirtings	1,221,838	3,605,876	2,315,124
White shirtings	1,184,094	669,989	168,304
Cotton satins and cotton Italians	3,433,635	1,140,858	855,398
Cotton velvets	1,858,822	759,709	489,665

Name	1913	1903	1893
	yen	yen	yen
Woollen cloths and serges	10,479,476	3,992,818	1,129,568
Printing paper	3,545,274	991,275	217,694
Iron nails	1,370,404	1,509,994	887,790
Building materials, bridge materials, etc.	3,371,397	589,326	—
Insulated telegraph wires	2,011,117	339,462	—
Glass plates	2,638,270	1,285,783	376,255
Locomotives and tenders	2,386,710	2,291,327	356,534
Railway-carriages, and parts thereof	2,074,515	505,340	266,285
Automobiles, and parts of	1,110,045	—	—
Bicycles, and parts of	3,172,982	972,973	—
Steam vessels	4,000,609	1,733,427	865,428
Watches, and parts of	1,122,007	740,438	523,126
Electrical instruments	4,290,141	1,113,643	138,639
Metal working and wood working machinery	3,279,026	—	—
Pumping machines	1,081,193	417,099	63,436
Cranes	1,175,366	472,611	—
Cotton spinning machinery	5,069,793	535,001	—
Gas, kerosene oil, caloric engines	1,216,252	154,135	—

TRADE RELATIONS WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Countries.		1913	1903	1893
		yen	yen	yen
China	Export	154,660,428	64,994,180	7,714,420
	Import	61,223,038	45,458,057	17,095,975
	Total	215,883,466	110,452,237	24,810,395
Kwantung	Export	29,836,345	Included in China.	
	Import	30,877,894		
	Total	60,714,239		
Korea	Export	—	11,761,494	1,301,243
	Import	—	8,912,151	1,999,439
	Total	—	20,673,645	3,300,682
Hongkong	Export	33,621,798	29,724,694	15,688,875
	Import	1,294,749	1,739,727	8,268,071
	Total	34,916,727	31,464,421	23,956,946
British India	Export	29,873,414	8,086,798	2,471,079
	Import	173,173,861	69,894,197	8,679,029
	Total	203,047,275	77,980,995	11,150,108

Countries.		1913	1903	1893
		yen	yen	yen
The Straits Settlements ...	Export	10,141,558	5,205,014	Included
	Import	7,108,701	1,323,441	in
	Total	17,250,259	6,528,455	British India
Dutch India	Export	5,148,686	912,419	—
	Import	37,389,257	10,842,780	—
	Total	42,537,943	11,755,199	—
French India	Export	1,055,194	24,699,894	—
	Import	197,776	15,579,627	—
	Total	1,252,970	40,279,521	—
Russian territories in Asia ...	Export	4,271,413	750,486	—
	Import	2,239,987	8,267,652	—
	Total	6,511,400	9,018,138	—
The Philippine Islands ...	Export	6,283,556	7,647,833	120,417
	Import	1,675,519	3,421,554	567,133
	Total	7,959,075	11,069,386	687,550
Siam	Export	1,035,293	5,793,124	6,403
	Import	73,626	3,726,280	54,391
	Total	1,108,919	9,519,404	60,294
Asiatic countries: Total ...	Export	275,927,865	126,775,194	27,301,937
	Import	348,055,150	169,165,466	36,664,038
	Total	623,983,015	295,940,660	63,965,975
England	Export	32,871,778	16,544,524	4,995,974
	Import	122,736,970	48,736,758	27,929,628
	Total	155,608,748	65,281,282	32,925,602
France	Export	60,229,619	5,828,992	19,531,975
	Import	34,279,116	5,107,913	3,305,277
	Total	94,508,735	10,936,905	22,837,252
Germany	Export	13,132,779	68,394,798	1,380,040
	Import	5,185,658	26,812,921	7,318,134
	Total	18,318,437	95,207,719	8,698,174
Belgium	Export	3,705,592	487,173	226,284
	Import	9,448,023	7,578,591	935,001
	Total	13,153,614	8,065,764	1,161,285
Italy	Export	29,416,729	1,077,855	1,631,908
	Import	11,003,607	311,021	86,578
	Total	40,420,336	1,388,876	1,718,486
Switzerland	Export	322,187	264,738	227,141
	Import	1,794,995	2,187,954	669,301
	Total	2,117,182	2,452,692	896,442

Countries.		1913	1903	1893
		yen	yen	yen
Austria-Hungary	Export	939,508	981,290	322,120
	Import	3,890,017	3,676,995	24,209
	Total	4,829,525	4,658,285	346,329
Holland	Export	669,343	224,043	140,683
	Import	810,103	814,706	32,619
	Total	1,479,446	1,038,749	173,302
Sweden	Export	73,920	518	167
	Import	5,089,514	290,697	7,679
	Total	5,163,434	291,215	7,846
Norway	Export	4,314	1,728	—
	Import	627,284	19,805	—
	Total	631,598	21,533	—
Russia	Export	4,897,420	1,125,251	621,838
	Import	40,943	291,559	1,871,113
	Total	4,938,363	1,416,810	2,492,951
Spain	Export	433,048	67,594	6,849
	Import	304,820	101,192	48,165
	Total	737,868	168,786	55,014
Denmark	Export	335,564	29,448	1,377
	Import	203,793	18,069	2,143
	Total	539,357	47,517	3,520
Turkey	Export	183,801	105,959	7,620
	Import	25,747	2,045	8,992
	Total	209,548	108,004	16,612
Portugal	Export	15,041	999	086
	Import	16,270	17,999	2,127
	Total	31,311	18,998	2,213
European Countries: Total	Export	147,230,643	70,301,646	29,094,062
	Import	220,290,124	96,114,214	42,240,966
	Total	367,520,767	166,415,860	71,335,028
The United States	Export	184,475,124	82,723,986	27,739,458
	Import	122,408,361	46,273,871	6,090,408
	Total	306,883,485	128,997,857	33,829,866
British America...	Export	5,090,018	2,923,540	1,720,559
	Import	1,839,426	499,040	16,629
	Total	6,929,444	3,422,580	1,737,188
Mexico	Export	525,096	72,222	—
	Import	5,957	1,639	—
	Total	531,053	73,861	—

Countries.		1913	1903	1893
		yen	yen	yen
Peru	Export	117,759	12,012	823
	Import	18	18,089	2,065
	Total	117,777	30,101	2,888
Chili	Export	131,492	—	—
	Import	2,773,388	—	—
	Total	2,904,880	—	—
America: Total	Export	190,339,689	85,731,760	29,460,840
	Import	127,027,150	46,792,639	6,109,102
	Total	317,366,839	132,524,399	35,569,942
Australia	Export	8,631,070	3,352,466	890,637
	Import	14,943,145	1,199,935	319,034
	Total	23,574,215	4,552,401	1,209,671
Hawaii	Export	4,992,111	2,253,783	197,523
	Import	90,538	6,219	3,690
	Total	5,082,649	2,260,002	201,213
Egypt	Export	1,371,112	322,664	—
	Import	7,143,195	2,401,598	—
	Total	8,541,307	2,724,262	—
Australia, Hawaii, Egypt, etc.; Total	Export	14,994,293	5,928,913	1,088,160
	Import	22,176,878	3,607,752	322,724
	Total	37,171,171	9,536,665	1,410,884
Other Countries	Export	3,553,083	486,791	1,195,295
	Import	11,383,690	782,185	2,916,340
	Total	14,936,773	1,268,976	4,111,635
Unknown	Export	414,640	278,138	1,572,571
	Import	498,652	673,262	4,001
	Total	913,292	951,400	1,576,572
Grand Total	Export	632,460,213	289,502,442	89,721,865
	Import	729,431,644	317,135,518	88,257,172
	Total	1,361,891,857	606,637,960	177,970,307

IV. THE AMOUNT OF TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

According to the above table, the greatest amount of trade is with the United States, and China, England, France, Kwantung, Dutch India, Italy, Hongkong, British India, etc., follow in order. Especially, in the export trade the United States come first, and the other important countries are China, France, Hongkong, England,

British India, Kwantung, Italy, etc. In the Import trade, British India comes first, and England, the United States, China, Dutch India, France, Kwantung, rank next. Speaking in terms of continents, first in both export and import are the Asiatic countries ; America comes next in exports but third in imports ; Europe come second in imports, and third in exports. In the last ten years, British India has made a three-fold increase in exports ; Dutch India, more than five fold ; Russian territories in Asia, more than six fold ; China has doubled her amount. The Hongkong trade has, on the contrary, decreased. Among European countries, France increased her purchases more than ten times ; Belgium eight times ; the exports to Italy and England have doubled. On the American continent, the export trade to the United States increased by more than two hundred per cent ; to Canada by about one hundred and fifty per cent ; to Mexico, by seven hundred per cent ; to Peru, by more than nine hundred per cent ; and to Australia, by two hundred and fifty per cent.

In imports, Dutch India increased her trade about three and a half times ; British India, more than doubled hers ; the Straits Settlements increased about six fold. Hongking showed a considerable decrease. Of European countries, France increased about seven times ; England, double ; Italy, three and a half times. Germany, on the other hand shows a decrease. Of American countries, the United States increased nearly three times ; Canada, nearly four times. Australia increased about fourteen times.

V. GOODS TRADED WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

To Europe and America, raw silk, waste-silk, Habutai-silk, tea, copper, camphor, plaits, figured straw-matting, fish oil, whale oil, earthern ware, sulphur, silk handkerchiefs, Japanese paper, wood wax, zinc ore, bamboo work, lacquer work, fans, etc., are exported. From these countries, are imported iron, steel, machinery, cotton cloth, chemicals, dye stuffs, paints, cosmetics, leather, glass, zinc plate, raw cotton, petroleum, condensed milk, wool, woollen yarn, hats, nails, insulated electric wires, cars, etc.

KARUIZAWA

THE ZENKOJI TEMPLE

MT. UBASUTE

SKATING AT LAKE SUWA

NAGANO SCENES

A UNIQUE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER KISO
YEN-KYO, OR THE MONKEY BRIDGE ÓNTAKE, KOSHU
THE UPPER STREAM OF THE RIVER ARAKAWA

KISO AND THE NEIGHBOURING SCENES

To Oriental countries, cotton yarn, cotton cloths, matches, sugar, marine products, knitted goods, watches and clocks, machinery, glass-work, umbrellas, cigarettes, soap, toilet articles, beer, etc., are exported. From these countries are imported raw cotton, crude sugar, fertilizers, hemp, iron ore, animal bones, hides, etc.

In short, the exports to Europe are, except those manufactured goods peculiar to Japan, mostly materials used as raw materials, and the imports are mostly finished goods and goods used as raw materials. To Oriental countries we export finished goods and our principal imports from these countries are raw materials.

CHAPTER V

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1. GENERAL REMARKS

The manufacturing industry of our country before the year 1868, was in general a home industry on a small scale. Though we were not without elaborate manufacturing works, yet the majority of the industries were manual and were just sufficient to meet the demands of a single locality. As to articles of domestic commerce, there were very few beyond woven goods, earthen wares, lacquer wares, and copper wares. But, in the succeeding fifty years the Japanese manufacturing industry has made unprecedented progress.

At present there are 15,270 public and private factories employing more than ten workingmen, the total number of workingmen being 997,000. The total capitalization of the different manufacturing industries reaches more than 1,000,000,000 yen.

The manufactured goods supply the demand at home, and are exported to oriental countries as well as to Europe, America, and the South Seas. The following is a brief history of the development of our manufacturing industries.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BEFORE THE RESTORATION OF THE MEIJI PERIOD

In the early part of the Tokugawa period, that is, about three hundred years ago, various manufacturing arts were encouraged by the Shogunate. The result was quite promising. Then, during the long period of tranquillity, and while the people ran after the fashion of ostentation, the different manufacturing arts were much stimulated and advanced. But the market for the manufactured goods was confined to a locality or localities within the country, and the variety of manufactures was limited to manual industries such as silk cloth,

earthen wares, lacquer wares, copper wares, paper, etc. At this time, what gave to our manufacturing industry a revolutionizing stimulus was the introduction of the modern manufacturing processes of Europe. Through the communication with Dutch people, the learning and science of Europe were introduced to Japan, and assisted in the development of our manufacturing industry. Moreover, toward the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate, lords of different clans exerted themselves in the encouragement and protection of the manufacturing industries, among them the cotton spinning industry, and the building of ships of European type.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AFTER THE RESTORATION OF MEIJI

The Restoration of Meiji not only brought about political reforms, but was the cause of promoting the adoption of the culture and methods of Europe and America, which led to a sudden change in the condition of life of the nation and to the rapid introduction of the manufactured goods of western countries.

Then, the government of the Meiji period realized the urgent necessity of increasing the productions of the country and promoting industries. The government taught and encouraged the people to engage in the industries by modern processes, and also trained men to manage new industries; sent officials to Europe and America to inspect the industrial systems or sent talented graduates of different technical schools to foreign countries to study. The government established and managed model factories for the manufacture of raw silk, cement machines, silk yarn, and woven-woollens; two model factories were established in order to encourage the cotton spinning industry. Moreover, the government disposed of ten sets of spinning machinery made in England to parties at ten places on the plan of payment by ten-year instalments; assisted in establishing linen yarn spinning factories; or demonstrated working models of printing establishments; or established experimental stations for the making of soap, movable type, and earthen-ware. In addition to this, the government assisted and encouraged the

development of industries by taking such active measures as the protection and encouragement of the building of railways, marine transportation, the establishment of national banks, or industrial exhibitions.

INDUSTRIES SINCE 1877

From the tenth year of Meiji, 1877, onward, those who had been studying science and arts in foreign countries with the aid of the government, began to come home after finishing their studies, and the people at large began to realise the profit of manufacturing industries. The government then decided to remove various model works under their management into the hands of private parties. After 1880 all the government works were disposed of, except the Senju Woollen Fabrics works. By this time, such industries as filature by machinery, silk yarn spinning, woollen cloth factories, linen factories, paper mills, as well as ship-building, machine manufacture, cotton spinning, textile fabrics, glass, cement, or other mechanical industries, were established one after the other as private enterprises, and there were, at the beginning of 1887, eight hundred and eighty such works with more than one thousand yen of capital, or more than ten workingmen, employing in all 63000 workingmen.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AFTER THE CHINA-JAPANESE WAR

After the year 1887 different industries made systematic development, especially the cotton spinning industry. But the economic depression of 1890 checked for a time the advance of different industries, and the China-Japanese war which broke out before the ill-effects were quite repaired gave a strong blow to our industries. When peace was concluded between Japan and China, however, the popular spirit became animated, leading to the sudden rise of industries. Different industries, on a comparatively large scale such as cotton spinning, iron works, textile fabrics, printing presses, ship-building, increased in number. In 1897, the total capital of various industrial companies amounted to

105,000,000 yen, and the number of factories where more than ten working men were employed was 7278, the total number of workingmen being 430,000. The figures indicates a double or three fold increase over those of the year 1892. When the government adopted the gold standard, our trade with China was placed for a time in quite a disadvantageous position. The cotton spinning industry was placed in extreme difficulty at the time of the Boxer troubles in China. In short, about the time of the China-Japanese war was the period of the rise of the mechanical industries, especially industries on a large scale on the corporation system, the more important being mechanical filature, cotton spinning, silk spinning, mechanical textile fabrics, ship-building, car-manufacturing, machine manufacturing, cement, glass, brick, matches, paper making, printing presses, etc. The ship building industry made rapid progress after the year 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law and the Ship-building Encouragement Law were enacted. Other important industries such as tanning, tobacco manufacture, beer brewing, sugar refining, rubber-manufacture, paint manufacture, the making of artificial fertilizers, the electrical business, metal refining, dyeing, the ceramic industry, and the manufacture of figured mattings, straw and chip plaits, all made decided progress at this period.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AT ABOUT THE TIME OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

About the year 1899, inactivity of business reached for a time the lowest stage, and those industries which made their appearance after the China-Japanese war and which were not strongly established, all met a set back from which they could not recover. However, with the recovery of financial stability, manufacturing industries in general were again in a fair way to progress, and the instruments of industrial education, money circulation, communication, transportation, were gradually perfected.

In 1904 when the Russo-Japanese war broke out our industries met another serious check. But after the war foreign capital to an enormous amount was imported, and the industries began to grow

prosperous, especially after the latter half of 1906. Against 2441 manufacturing companies, and paid up capital of 177,000,000 yen in 1903, there were 3065 manufacturing companies and paid up capital of 440,000,000 yen in 1908. But, by the reaction which necessarily follows sudden expansion, and by the influence of economic depression throughout the world since 1908, our enterprises have suffered for a time. As it was, however, after the bitter experiences sustained in the China-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, the manufacturers knew how to deal with the situation without any great loss.

Lately, manufacturing industries have augmented their capital, or combined in business management, with the result that business is done on a larger scale. Such industries as linen manufacture, beer brewing, cotton spinning, paper making, show a tendency to conduct business upon the new system of trusts or combines. The industries that made conspicuous progress in recent years, as a result of the amendment of the customs tariff, the increase of demand, and some other causes, are the electrical business, the gas business, the manufacture of electrical machines, bulbs, and the manufacture of iron nails and pipes, paper, glass, zinc, nitrogenous fertilizers, celluloid, etc. At the end of 1912, there were 4403 manufacturing companies, and the paid-up capital amounted to 677,000,000 yen. The following is a table showing the number of factories and workingmen, through which can be traced the development of manufacturing industries.

TABLE OF FACTORIES AND WORKINGMEN

(Factories employing more than ten workingmen)

Year	Number of Factories			Working men		
	Where motive power is used	Where motive power is not used	Total	Men	Women	Total
1893	1,163	1,856	3,019			
1897	2,910	4,377	7,287	182,792	254,462	473,254
1902	2,991	4,830	7,821	185,622	313,269	498,891
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	385,936	643,292
1912	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447

II. THE PRESENT CONDITION

The silk weaving industry which employs the richest material of all Japanese industries, is now in the transition stage from the manual weaving period of former times to the mechanical weaving period. The silk and cotton spinning industries are at present conducted with modern machinery. As to the chemical industry, the results of modern science are applied in every branch. But there are many industry involving the manufacture of sundry goods in which the old manual process is still adhered to. The machine-manufacturing industry does not make great progress for the reason that the supply of raw material, iron, is not plentiful and that the expense of manufacturing machinery is high compared to that in Europe and America. Thus, the development of Japanese manufacturing industry is not so conspicuous as that of Europe and America. But there are unmistakable signs of a general rise and increase of different manufactories. In 1903 there were 2441 industrial companies, and the paid up capital was 173,000,000 yen. Ten years later, in 1912, the number of companies had reached 4403, about 80 per cent. increase, and the amount of the paid up capital reached 670,000,000 yen, about four times as much as in 1903.

The proportion of companies at large and of industrial companies is as follows:

Year	Number of Companies	Paid-up Capital	Number of Industrial Companies	Paid-up Capital
		yen		yen
1912	13,887	1,756,610,411	4,403	677,794,564
1911	13,031	1,549,963,833	3,921	629,543,440
1910	12,308	1,481,401,454	3,672	580,117,898
1909	11,549	1,367,164,204	3,425	542,280,237
1908	10,720	1,215,386,760	3,065	440,857,176
1903	9,247	887,606,190	2,441	170,346,340

As to the works, the number of different works has also increased with the rise of industrial companies. In 1903 the total number of works was 8274, of which those using motive power were 3741, and those not using motive power, 4533. Ten years

later in 1912, the total number of works amounted to 10,519 (about 27 per cent. increase), of which those using motive power were 8710 (about 230 per cent. increase), and those not using motive power 6409 (about 41 per cent. increase). These works can be classed under five heads as follows :—

Class of Factories	Where motive power is used; factories with over ten hands.		Where motive power is not used; but more than ten hands are employed.	
	1912	1903	1912	1903
Dyeing	5,116	2,381	3,003	2,156
Machinery and implements	948	300	312	173
Chemicals	608	278	929	797
Foods and drinks	738	317	1,111	756
Miscellaneous	983	257	998	535
Electricity, gas, metal refining, mining	317	208	56	116
Total	8,705	3,741	6,409	4,533

In 1912, the persons engaged in the work of these factories were 348,230 men, and 515,217 women, the grand total being 863,447.

As has been pointed out, the manufacturing industry of our country has made considerable progress during the last thirty years. At present, the products of our industries are sufficient not only to supply the demand at home, but also to leave a margin for export to foreign countries. During the twenty years between 1913 and 1893, the commodities which were exported to the value of over one million yen were only seven in number, but in 1913 the number had increased to 39. The following are the returns of export of the more important industrial products in the years 1913 and 1908.

THE IMPORTANT MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

Name	1913	1908
	yen	yen
Raw silk	189,916,892	2,173,979
Cotton yarn	70,977,538	—
Habutai	34,823,279	3,553,604
Refined sugar	15,831,336	—

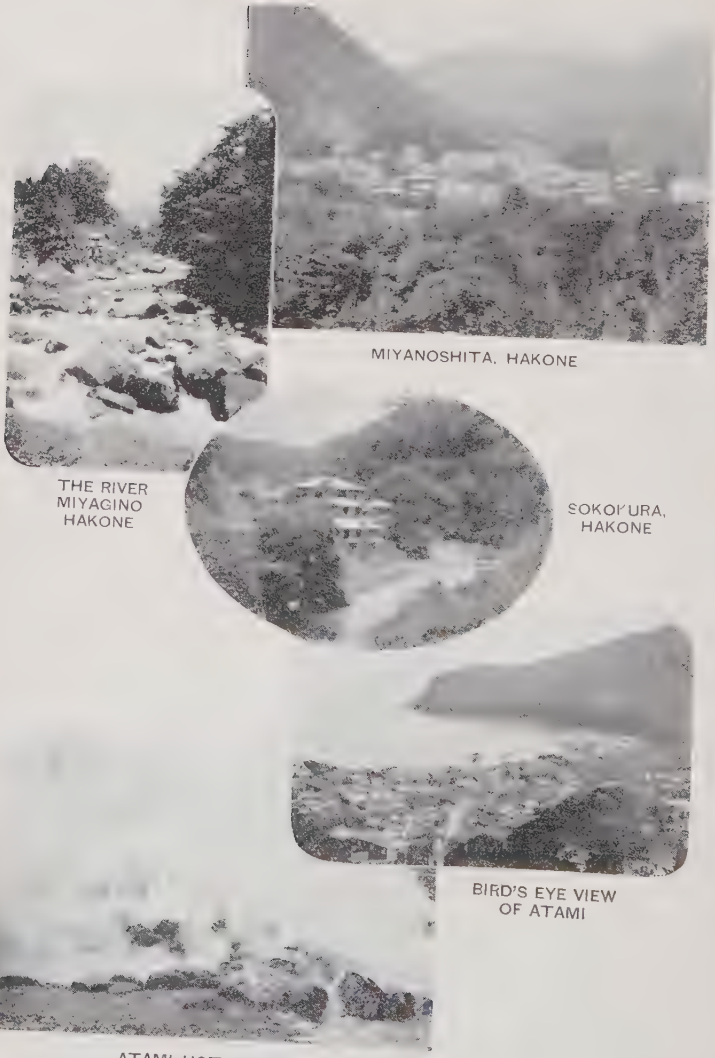
THE GREAT BUDDHA AT KAMAKURA

THE MEMORIAL OF PERRY
LANDING AT KURIHAMA

THE HACHIMAN SHRINE
AT KAMAKURA

YE-NO-SHIMA NEAR KAMAKURA

KAMAKURA AND THE NEIGHBOURING SCENES



HAKONE AND ATAMI SCENES

Name	1913	1908
	yen	yen
Matches	11,864,514	2,537,974
Gray shirtings	11,198,348	—
Linen plaits	10,064,706	—
Underwear (knitted goods)	8,847,418	—
Twilled cotton cloths	8,441,592	—
Porcelain & pottery	6,637,337	1,577,191
White cotton cloths	6,041,184	—
Hats	5,074,295	—
Silk handkerchiefs	5,001,389	2,899,646
Straw plaits	4,198,913	—
Figured mats	4,065,808	1,723,383
Menthol crystal & oil	3,890,533	—
Glass wares	3,197,237	—
Shell buttons	2,960,496	—
Camphor & camphor oil	2,646,560	1,332,842
Cotton bath towels	2,641,576	—
Toys	2,489,792	—
Brushes	2,284,128	—
Spun silk	2,222,710	—
Sake (wine)	2,198,107	—
Cotton crapes	1,890,186	—
Umbrellas	1,788,430	—
Stockings	1,763,126	—
Steam & sailing vessels	1,699,971	—
Toilet soap	1,508,026	—
Rape-seed oil	1,343,099	—
Lamps, & parts of	1,331,753	—
Taffachelass cloths	1,330,503	—
Cotton flannel	1,247,594	—
Chip plaits	1,221,329	—
Fans	1,136,918	—
Lacquer wares	1,134,120	—
Table cloths	1.131,960	—
Kohaku-ori fabrics	1,178,782	—
Vegetable wax	1,018,138	—

With regard to the more important imports of industrial products during the twenty years between 1913 and 1893, the imports above one million yen were only nine in 1893. In 1913

the number of commodities imported to the value of one million yen or over had increased to forty five. The following are the returns of import of manufactured goods above one million yen in value in the years 1913 and 1908.

Name	1913	1908
	yen	yen
Sugars	36,771,327	11,747,259
Iron rods, etc.	13,840,079	1,307,807
Woollen cloths	10,479,476	1,129,568
Spinning machinery	5,069,793	1,192,013
Pulp	4,620,477	—
Tin-plates	4,608,305	56,267
Electrical machines	4,290,141	138,639
Aniline dye-stuffs	4,213,149	405,047
Rails	4,086,333	667,108
Steam vessels	4,000,609	865,428
Printing papers	3,545,274	217,694
Woollen yarn	10,159,443	513,930
Iron plates and sheets	8,576,780	330,098
Iron pipes and tubes	6,993,890	122,886
Galvanized Iron sheets	5,381,930	186,771
Building material, bridge material, etc.	2,871,501	—
Glass plates	2,638,270	376,255
Copper pipes and tubes	2,615,999	—
Iron wire, galvanized	2,447,193	121,986
Locomotives and tenders	2,386,700	356,534
Railway carriages, and parts thereof	2,074,515	266,285
Insulated electrical wires	2,062,519	—
Cotton velvets	1,858,882	489,665
Cotton Italians and cotton satins	3,433,635	855,398
Artificial dry indigo	3,277,205	—
Bicycles, and parts of	3,192,982	—
Nitrate of soda	2,910,925	—
Iron nails	1,370,404	887,790
Caustic soda	1,314,756	192,426
Gas, kerosene, caloric engines	1,216,252	—
Gray shirtings	1,221,838	2,315,125
White shirtings	1,184,094	304,304
Iron wires, etc.	1,139,568	93,791

Name	1913	1908
	yen	yen
Watches, and parts of.	1,122,007	523,126
Zinc plates	1,117,269	—
Condensed milk	1,857,143	162,217
Paraffin wax	1,805,199	150,611
Wheat flour	1,780,065	319,658
Soda ash	1,450,216	—
Pumping machines	1,081,193	63,436
Cranes	1,079,306	—
Chlorate of potash	1,052,097	742,317
Cotton yarn	465,838	7,284,243
Muslin	47,542	2,305,505
Italian cloths	142,339	1,489,305
Flannel	304,076	1,389,714
Automobiles, and parts of...	1,110,045	—

The mechanical manufacturing industry of our country did not make much headway till about 1887. After the China-Japanese war, that is, 1895-6, it made considerable progress. The amount of the important manufactured goods reached about 1,000,000,000 yen a year.

The following is a tabulated statement of the more important goods produced to the value of one million yen or over :

Name	1912	1908	1903
	yen	yen	yen
Raw silk	191,621,336	148,662,670	111,657,850
	kwan	kwan	kwan
Cotton yarn spinning...	67,912,083	42,864,262	39,120,772
Silk " "	532,405	380,915	—
Linen " "	913,838	905,833	—
	yen	yen	yen
Silk cloths...	117,426,286	97,555,518	65,318,774
Cotton and silk mixtures	29,842,032	24,686,907	14,460,691
Cotton cloths	152,747,690	101,186,611	51,326,485
Linen cloths	4,394,732	4,546,405	3,547,890
Woollen cloths	28,348,603	11,595,326	4,280,078
Japanese papers...	20,387,955	18,797,066	12,413,231
Occidental papers	29,092,473	13,690,983	7,171,835

Name	1912	1908	1903
	yen	yen	yen
Matches	14,147,369	10,741,886	9,872,591
Wheat flour	32,694,146	17,583,167	15,092,259
Porcelain and pottery	16,545,545	10,733,983	6,975,542
Rush matting, figured mats	10,703,738	11,071,757	8,508,704
Oils	15,334,333	10,359,236	8,098,547
Refined sugar	44,804,433	18,543,687	—
Artificial fertilizers	51,444,536	29,150,439	—
Leather	5,682,371	6,510,113	3,921,846
Bricks and tiles	11,751,084	8,940,999	—
Lacquer wares	9,043,174	7,665,126	5,371,424
Knitted goods	11,474,598	6,815,541	—
Cement	14,353,720	8,277,042	—
Silk handkerchiefs	5,122,439	4,515,650	—
Straw and chip plaits	8,011,232	3,373,369	3,885,733
Rape-seed oil cakes	4,932,897	4,048,428	—
Dyed goods	4,481,153	3,457,391	—
Refined camphor	2,042,660	887,758	—
Vegetable wax	3,718,521	3,513,367	7,024,046
Soap	5,405,734	3,401,870	—
Glass	5,475,015	3,379,382	—
Brushes	2,357,078	3,528,464	—
Bamboo goods	4,759,142	2,870,621	—
Match-stems	2,125,942	2,287,384	—
Canned goods	5,825,967	3,120,124	—
Clocks	1,791,832	1,176,518	—
Fans	2,308,115	1,845,104	—
Buttons	2,135,047	1,986,849	—
Japanese isinglass	1,833,064	1,527,077	909,977
Industrial chemicals	5,658,771	2,740,441	—
Silk goods	1,888,451	1,372,116	—
Menthol crystal and oil	2,602,038	403,935	1,119,403
Toys	1,533,535	—	—

III GENERAL CONDITION OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Raw Silk. Raw silk is the characteristic product of our country. It was for the first time exported in the year 1859 when it at once attracted attention and was highly valued among weavers of

London and Lyons. But, as later on some inferior goods were exported, our raw silk lost for a time the confidence of European weavers. Thereupon, the government promulgated Regulations for the Guild of the Silk Yarn Business, and prohibited the exportation of inferior, crude goods. Within a few years of the promulgation, the business regained its reputation, and has come at last to enjoy its present prosperous condition.

The following are tables showing the comparative amount of production and the principal places of production :

1. TABLE OF RAW SILK PRODUCTION

Year	Number of houses producing raw silk	Quantity kin	Value yen
1912	346,279	22,780,968	185,224,161
1911	370,332	21,341,500	172,426,771
1910	375,587	19,840,469	163,540,126
1909	392,936	18,946,694	143,703,343
1908	391,114	16,946,694	144,427,032
1903	402,475	12,438,000	106,811,227

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF RAW SILK PRODUCTION

Localities	Number of houses producing raw silk	Quantity	Value yen
Nagano	22,818	6,560,600 1,049,696	55,538,324
Aichi	2,260	2,144,781 343,166	16,314,744
Gumma	36,090	1,804,310 288,690	13,043,207
Yamanashi	11,932	1,238,375 198,140	10,540,963
Saitama	24,002	1,156,644 185,063	9,602,533
Gifu...	9,662	1,167,937 711,938	9,283,858
Fukushima	29,989	968,319 154,931	7,447,884
Yamagata	26,453	186,870 113,910	5,998,036

Localities	Number of houses producing raw silk	Quantity	Value yen
Miye	1,000	{ 535,325 / 85,652	4,174,932
Ehime	1,724	{ 409,119 / 65,459	3,498,514
Ibaraki	3,133	{ 466,006 / 74,501	3,736,068
Kyoto	7,136	{ 421,613 / 67,458	3,469,253
Tokyo	7,582	{ 356,013 / 56,962	3,059,055
Niigata	13,605	{ 378,231 / 60,517	2,991,712
Miyagi	5,380	{ 319,981 / 51,197	2,679,609
Kanagawa	10,945	{ 304,606 / 48,737	2,375,080
Hyogo	4,499	{ 290,050 / 46,408	2,369,087
Tottori	2,758	{ 234,456 / 37,513	2,021,993

Textile fabrics. Textile fabrics have been the leaders among manufactured goods in Japan from olden times. There were to be seen, therefore, factories of textile fabrics almost everywhere in the country. After the restoration of Meiji, modes of dress have undergone a considerable change, as a result of the importation of the occidental civilization. This caused a demand for new kinds of textile fabrics, necessitating the utilization of foreign textile machines such as those of Jacquard and Batten. In such places as Nishijin, Kiryu, or Ashikaga, the machines of Europe were first experimented upon, and at present they are used by almost all the weavers in the country.

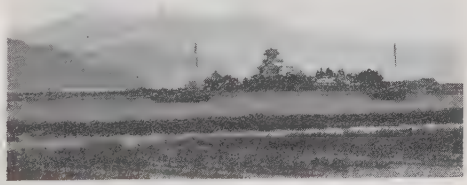
The introduction of cotton spinning had considerable influence upon the cotton textile fabrics of the country. Especially, after the introduction of gassed-thread our cotton textile fabrics industry began to produce fabrics such as had never been seen before. The development of the cotton spinning and silk yarn spinning industries

caused an increase in the production of textile fabrics. Latterly, the utilization of the power loom has rapidly increased from the necessity of unifying the products for exportation. According to the statistics of the year 1912, the amount of production of silk fabrics is 117,000,000 yen; that of silk and cotton mixtures, 29,000,000 yen; cotton fabrics, 150,000,000 yen; linen fabrics, 4,300,000 yen; woollen fabrics, 28,595,300, yen; the grand total being 337,000,000 yen. The following are tables showing the amount of production and the principal places of production.

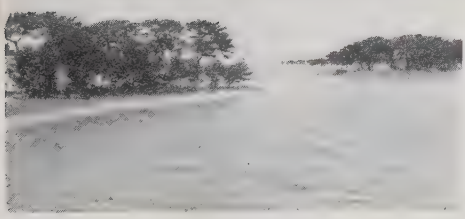
Year	Number of looms				Value of Different Woven Goods produced					
	Number of weaving houses	Power looms	Hand looms	Total	Silk goods	Silk and cotton mixtures	Cotton goods	Linen goods	Woollen goods	Total
					yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1912	427,636	111,656	621,383	733,039	117,426,286	29,842,032	152,747,694	4,394,732	28,348,603	332,759,347
1911	444,778	89,003	638,412	727,415	111,670,419	34,068,239	140,023,714	3,998,960	22,627,055	312,338,387
1910	450,568	68,593	683,696	752,289	112,806,891	28,809,736	122,158,819	3,642,020	18,507,880	285,918,346
1909	486,936	51,185	719,751	770,936	100,234,191	24,184,849	116,412,152	3,834,376	15,730,175	260,395,743
1908	507,451	37,630	745,525	783,155	99,555,518	24,689,907	106,186,611	3,547,890	11,595,326	245,575,252
1903	385,983	24,836	599,259	624,095	65,318,774	14,460,691	51,326,485	2,295,145	4,280,078	137,681,173

THE MAIN SHRINE
OF KUNO

GENERAL VIEW
OF MT. KUNO



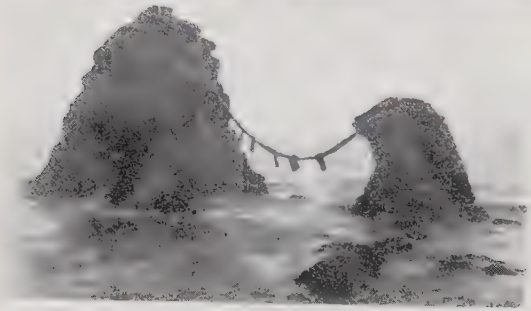
A COMPLETE VIEW OF
MIHO PINE BEACH



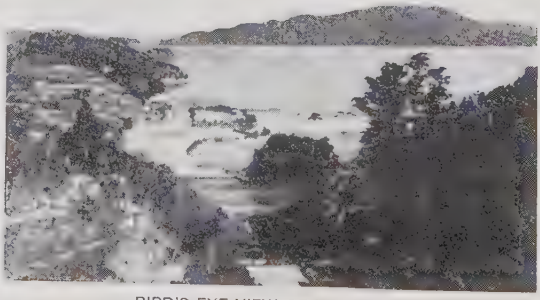
LAKE HAMANA

SHIZUOKA SCENES

THE ISE
GRAND SHRINE



FUTAMI-GA-URA



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TOBA-BAY

MIYE SCENES

PRINCIPAL PLACES AND THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF SILK GOODS

In the year 1912, the amount of production of silk fabrics was 117,400,000 yen. The principal varieties, amount of production, and places of production, are as follows:

1. HABUTAI

(Amount of production 40,160,000 yen)

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Fukui	20,172,180	Niigata	3,062,252
Ishikawa	9,049,518	Toyama	1,560,582
Fukushima	3,593,353	Yamagata	625,866

2. CRAPES

12,780,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Kyoto	6,045,391	Shiga	1,536,686
Gumma	2,340,010	Gifu	1,392,217

3. ITO-ORI

10,670,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Tokyo	3,916,158	Gumma	1,320,027
Yamagata	3,514,215	Niigata	1,295,239

4. PONGEE AND COARSE SILK CLOTHS

10,180,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Gumma	3,932,201	Tokyo	545,288
Saitama	3,613,391	Yamagata	468,798

5. FIGURED FABRICS

7,480,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Kyoto	4,793,715	Tochigi	584,384
Gumma	406,811		

6. KAIKI

4,800,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen	Principal places	Value yen
Yamanashi	4,209,710	Kanagawa	624,528

7. PLAIN SILK 4,400,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Saitama	1,754,101
Ishikawa	791,463
Gumma	731,556

8. SILK GAUZE 2,900,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Niigata	1,186,055
Tokyo	447,592
Ishikawa	418,323
Gumma	206,670

PRINCIPAL PLACES AND THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES

(Total production 29,800,000 yen)

1. FUTA-KO, ETC. 8,300,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Aichi	3,035,134
Saitama	1,871,431
Tochigi	1,634,199
Gifu	415,034

2. CRAPES 4,800,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Tochigi	4,585,826

3. FIGURED FABRICS 3,500,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Kyoto.	2,257,454
Tochigi.	529,051

4. SATIN 3,200,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Kyoto.	2,740,536

PRINCIPAL PLACES AND THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTHS

(Total production 152,700,000 yen)

1. WHITE COTTON — 46,900,000 yen

Principal places	Value
	yen
Osaka	13,685,818
Aichi	10,702,319
Miye	8,919,443
Tokyo	1,981,475
Shidzuoka	1,950,165
Saitama	1,738,817
Ehime	1,473,522
Nara	1,076,515
Tokushima	689,839
Hyogo	643,992

2. FUTA-KO, ETC. — 24,000,000 yen

Principal places	Value
	yen
Saitama	2,964,534
Shidzuoka	2,826,469
Aichi	2,675,692
Hyogo	1,965,267
Hiroshima	1,718,654
Niigata	1,389,249
Ehime	1,277,174
Toyama	1,260,006
Okayama	930,563
Miye	778,380

3. COTTON FLANNEL — 16,800,000 yen

Principal places	Value
	yen
Wakayama	9,376,662
Ehime	2,451,858
Osaka	1,681,486
Kyoto	1,669,729

4. KASURI CLOTHS 11,500,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Ehime	2,704,262
Fukuoka	2,076,691
Nara	1,874,742
Saitama	696,958
Tochigi	648,559
Tokyo	619,199

5. CRAPES 8,800,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Tochigi	3,503,238
Osaka	991,400
Tokushima	877,830

6. TOWELS 3,800,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Osaka	2,015,691
Hyogo	933,882

PRINCIPAL PLACES AND THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF HEMP CLOTHS

(Total production: 43,900,000 yen)

1. RAW LINEN 1,600,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Shiga	691,183
Tochigi	250,357

2. MOSQUITO NET CLOTHS 900,000 yen

Principal places	Value yen
Shiga	462,697

WOOLLEN FABRICS

As a government enterprise, the Senju Woollen Fabrics Factory which was established in 1878 was the first of the woollen fabrics industries, and the Tokyo Senju Stock Company which was establish-

ed in 1888, was the first established as a private enterprise. Since then the number of men engaged in the woollen fabrics business has steadily increased, together with the increase of demand for the woollen fabrics in our country. In 1912, the amount of production reached 28,000,000 yen.

The following are tables of the amount and the principal places of production :

1. MUSLIN (18,300,000 yen)

Principal places of production.	Value yen
Tokyo	10,750,643
Osaka	4,112,501
Gunma	1,907,424

2. SERGE (3,200,000 yen)

Principal places of production	Value yen
Aichi	1,597,403
Tokyo	728,955
Hyogo	705,424

3. WOOLLEN CLOTH (2,300,000 yen)

Principal places of production	Value yen
Hyogo	2,356,674

COTTON SPINNING

The cotton spinning business was first established when in 1861 the former Lord of the Kagoshima clan Marquis Shimadzu bought spinning machines from England and began the work. Since then, cotton spinning factories have appeared in different places, and increased in such numbers in a short space of time, as to not only check the importation of coarse cotton yarn from Europe and America, but to furnish a balance for export to the Oriental countries. The amount of production in 1912 reached to upward of 67,000,000 kwan. The following are tables showing the yearly amount of production and the principal places of production.

Year	Factories	Paid-up capital	Average number of spindles revolving in a day	Amount of cotton yarn produced
		yen		kwan
1912	93	66,161,273	2,212,767	67,912,083
1911	90	61,696,079	1,901,290	55,974,015
1910	92	59,315,626	1,896,601	56,396,939
1909	88	57,977,926	1,785,665	50,034,590
1908	86	52,417,903	1,403,034	42,864,262
1903	76	34,405,329	1,290,347	39,120,772

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION AND THE AMOUNT PRODUCED (1912)

Localities	Number of factories	Amount produced kwan
Tokyo	9	5,196,958
Kyoto	3	910,071
Osaka	20	20,659,236
Hyogo	8	9,828,372
Saitama	2	280,555
Tochigi	1	28,900
Nara	2	1,601,040
Miye	3	3,236,546
Aichi	6	5,773,668
Shidzuoka	4	2,979,222
Yamanashi	1	48,523
Gifu	1	6,000
Toyama	1	304,794
Okayama	9	4,807,990
Hiroshima	4	3,631,789
Wakayama	7	2,637,097
Tokushima	1	301,916
Kagawa	1	495,975
Ehime	4	1,392,450
Fukuoka	4	2,991,885
O-ita	1	536,320
Kumamoto	1	262,776
Total	93	67,912,083

SPUN SILK

As a result of the improvement of raw silk, the amount of waste thread and waste cocoons increased with the increase of the amount

of raw silk produced. The government therefore bought machinery from Switzerland and established a model factory at Shimmachi, Gumma-ken, and began the work in the year 1878. This was the first of the silk yarn spinning establishments in Japan. After that time silk yarn spinning concerns were established in different places, which were united in 1908 under the name of the Silk yarn Spinning Stock Company. The general statement of production is as follows :—

1. TABLE OF COMPARISON OF THE SPUN SILK BUSINESS

Year	Number of factories	Paid-up capital yen	Amount produced kwan
1912	9	315,000	532,405
1911	8	300,000	400,044
1910	9	6,162,500	417,379
1909	9	5,762,500	385,215
1908	9	6,875,000	380,915
1905	8	3,400,000	186,463

2. THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION OF SPUN SILK AND THE AMOUNT PRODUCED (1912)

Localities	Number of Factories	Amount produced kwan
Kyoto	3	156,812
Kanagawa	1	177,725
Gumma	1	44,015
Shidzuoka	1	116,080
Shiga	1	120
Fukushima	1	18,970
Okayama	1	18,683
Total	9	532,405

HEMP YARN SPINNING

Hemp yarn spinning was first established at Otsu, Shiga-ken, in 1883. The establishment later on took the name of the Omi Hemp Yarn Spinning Company. In 1887 a company under the name of Hokkaido Yarn Manufacturing Company was established at Sapporo, Hokkaido. The company cultivated flax, in addition to

hemp, with a view to spinning. After that time, similar companies were established in Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, etc., producing yarn at present to the amount of about 1,000,000 kwan a year.

Year	Number of factories	Paid up capital	Amount of hemp thread produced
		yen	kwan
1912	14	6,609,650	913,838
1911	16	5,006,825	1,401,864
1910	15	5,001,875	1,249,149
1909	15	4,997,626	757,898
1908	7	4,983,826	905,833
1905	5	3,080,000	812,204

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES AND THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF HEMP YARN (1912)

Localities	Number of factories	Amount produced
		kwan
Osaka	1	147,896
Kanagawa	8	100,780
Hyogo	1	144,268
Tochigi	2	202,329
Shiga	1	133,421
Hokkaido	1	185,144
Total	14	913,838

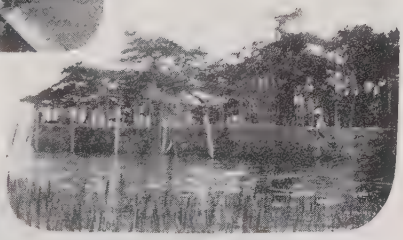
EARTHEN WARE

Manufacture of earthenware had already made considerable progress in the Tokugawa period. From Kyoto (called Awatayaki and Shimidzuyaki), from Owari (Setoyaki), from Ise (Bankoyaki), from Kaga (Kutani-yaki), from Idzumo (Rakusan-yaki and Fushina-yaki), from Awaji (Minpei-yaki) from Chikuzen (Takatori-yaki) from Hizen (Arita-yaki), from Sat uma (Satsuma-yaki) from Iwaki (Soma-yaki), from Bizen (Imbe-yaki), and from other places, exquisite wares have been produced. After the restoration of Meiji, the amount produced gradually increased with the increasing exportation to foreign countries.

With the introduction of the western methods of pottery making, the industry effected further progress, using such new processes as

NAGOYA CASTLE

MII TEMPLE, ONE OF THE EIGHTCELEBRATED SCENES OF OMI



THE PINE TREE AT KARASAKI, ONE OF THE EIGHT CELEBRATED SCENES OF OMI

FISHING WITH CORMORANTS ON THE NAGARA

NAGOYA, MINO AND OMI SCENES

EVENING SNOW ON MT. HIRA

THE UKIMI-DO CHAPEL
AT KATATA

AUTUMN MOON AT
THE TEMPLE OF ISHIYAMA

THE KARAHASHI BRIDGE
AT SETA

HOME BOUND SAILS
AT YABASE

CRYSTALLINE SKY AT AWATSU

SIX OF THE EIGHT CELEBRATED SCENES OF OMI

plaster types, copper plates, gas furnaces, and coal furnaces. Formerly the use of earthenware was limited to table services, ornamental goods, household utensils, and toys, but lately it has also been utilized for building materials, electrical, chemical, and hygienic appliances, as well as scientific and medical apparatus, etc. The total amount of production reached 16,500,000 yen in 1912.

The following are tables giving an annual comparison of the output and the principal places of production.

1. ANNUAL COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT PRODUCED

Year	Manufacturers (number of houses)	Value
		yen
1912	5,657	16,545,545
1911	5,469	14,895,603
1910	5,401	13,269,995
1909	5,429	12,357,677
1908	5,497	10,733,983
1903	4,964	6,975,542

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION OF EARTHENWARE

Localities	Number of houses manufacturing	Value
		yen
Aichi	1,521	6,206,379
Gifu	1,038	2,181,150
Kyoto	288	2,017,314
Saga	244	1,648,770
Ishikawa	410	614,189

MATCHES

The manufacture of matches in Japan dates back to about the year 1875. In 1877, a trial exportation was for the first time made to Shanghai. About 1880, enough matches were produced to check completely the import. Since then, the manufacture has been carried on in a large number of places, and from 1885 onward the match market in China has been monopolized by Japanese matches.

The amount exported to British India, America, Australia, and other places, is yearly increasing, reaching in total value of production to over 14,000,000 yen in 1912.

The following are tables giving the annual production and the principal places of production:

1. THE AMOUNT OF MATCHES MANUFACTURED

Year	Number of houses	Value yen
1912	4.560	14,147,369
1911	4,635	12,203,608
1910	4,998	12,610,503
1909	5,288	14,058,963
1908	4,878	10,741,886
1903	6,294	9,872,591

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION OF MATCHES (1912)

Localities	Number of house	Quantity doz	Value yen
Hyogo	75	414,625,464	10,085,519
Osaka...	33	146,752,053	2,624,461
Aichi	25	29,415,000	571,720
Hiroshima	3	11,533,800	235,832

JAPANESE PAPER

As a result of the advance of civilization, the demand for paper gradually increased in the Tokugawa period, necessitating the establishment of paper manufactories in various places. The principal varieties of Japanese paper such as Hosho, Torinoko, Sugihara, Mino, Shuzenji, Kosugi, Gampi, Morokuchi, Katakuchi, Atsugami, and so on, have been produced from the Tokugawa period. At Kyoto varieties of paper with beautiful designs have been produced, such as Shukushi, Denshi, Unshi, and Suminagashi, etc. However, papers for ordinary purposes seem to have been those produced in the provinces of Tosa, Mino, Iwami, and Suruga. After the Restoration, the market for the Japanese paper seems to have been invaded by the production of foreign paper in Japan and by the importation of

imitation Japanese paper from foreign countries. Yet, the amount of production has increased more and more especially since the application of machinery in recent years. Lately, the fibres of rice straw, the willow-tree, the mulberry tree, mukuge (Althaea Frutex), etc., are used as such raw material as Gampi (Wickstraemia Gampi), Mitsumata (Edgeworthia Papyrifera), and Kauzu (Broussonetia Kasinoki), are becoming scarce. The following are tables showing the relative annual production and the principal places of production :

1. ANNUAL COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT PRODUCED

Year	Number of houses	Value yen
1912	53,474	20,387,955
1911	55,412	20,330,306
1910	54,917	19,781,920
1909	55,617	18,218,548
1908	58,515	18,797,066
1903	63,526	12,413,231

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION (1912)

Localities	Number of houses	Value yen
Kochi	4,703	3,714,197
Ehime	4,429	2,000,363
Gifu	4,413	1,291,111
Fukuoka	2,041	1,146,376
Tokyo	780	994,510
Hyogo	930	991,247
Shidzuoka	1,707	855,323
Fukui	1,062	811,814
Fukushima	1,952	788,002

FOREIGN PAPER

The manufacture of foreign paper in Japan dates back to 1872 when Marquis Asano bought machinery for the first time from England, and began to manufacture paper, establishing a company called Yukosha at Kakigara-cho, Tokyo. In 1875, the paper manufacturing department of the Printing Bureau and the Oji Paper Mill were

established at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, and the Kaitsu Paper Mill, in Kyoto; in 1876 the Nakanoshima Paper Mill was established in Osaka. The paper manufacturing department of the Printing Bureau was originally established with a view to making paper to be used for paper-money, but the department showed people the improved method of manufacturing papers in general and contributed largely towards the development of paper manufacture. Encouraged by the example of the department various manufacturers engaged in the industry at different places until we have attained to the prosperous condition of the present day. The Fuji Paper Manufacturing Stock Company, which was established in 1889, carries on business on a very large scale, has introduced a new process, using wood as raw material. The more important paper mills in the whole country are the Senju Paper Mill, Oji Paper Mill, Yukosha Mill, Tokyo Board Paper Mill, Fuji Paper Mill, Yokkaichi Paper Mill, Isono Paper Mill, Osaka Paper Mill, Shimogo Paper Mill, Osaka Abe Paper Mill, Kobe Paper Mill, etc. The amount of paper produced by these mills suddenly increased after the Russo-Japanese War, showing a production of over 28,000,000 yens' worth of paper in 1912. The following are tables showing the annual output and the principal mills in different places:

1. COMPARISON OF ANNUAL OUTPUT OF FOREIGN PAPER

Year	Number of houses	Value yen
1912	33	20,092,463
1911	34	18,985,650
1910	29	16,405,637
1909	27	14,159,321
1908	26	13,690,983
1903	11	7,171,835

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES MANUFACTURING FOREIGN PAPER (1912)

Localities	Number of houses	Value yen
Shidzuoka	7	4,522,153
Hokkaido	3	4,347,901

		yen
Tokyo	4	3,165,936
Hyogo...	3	2,541,380
Osaka...	4	1,567,284
Kumamoto	1	1,229,836
Gifu	1	782,947
Kyoto	1	591,444
Okayama	3	577,040

LACQUER WARE

Already in the middle ages of Japanese history lacquer warer were skilfully made, and in the Tokugawa age they were further elaborated upon by the improvement of lacquering processes. After the Restoration there was invented a process of colour-lacquering, as a result of the wide dissemination of applied chemistry. At present all sorts of lacquer ware are produced, such as household furniture, ornamental wares, dinner services, etc. The more important places making lacquer ware at present are the prefectures of Ishikawa (Wajima, Yamanaka, Kanazawa), Wakayama (Kuroe), Kyoto, Shidzuoka, Fukushima (Aidzu), as well as Akita, Aomori, Nagano, Gifu, Nara, Aichi, etc. As to the raised-lacquer wares, with the appearance of skilled artists such as Korin Ogata, Chokyu Koami, Harumasa, and Kagemasa, beautiful and tasteful wares began to be produced. Towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate our lacquer wares were first exported, and since then the amount of the production has steadily increased reaching the enormous amount of 9,000,000 yen in 1912. The amount exported has yearly increased.

The following statement shows the annual amount of production and the principal localities of production:

1 COMPARISON OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LACQUER WARES

Year	Number of houses	Value yen
1912	6,234	9,043,174
1911	6,169	8,602,703
1910	6,284	7.865,780

		yen
1909	5,921	7,520,962
1908	6,002	7,665,126
1903	5,260	5,371,424

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION (1912)

Localities	Number of houses	Value yen
Ishikawa	653	1,261,295
Shidzuoka	688	828,747
Wakayama	643	774,910
Fukushima	418	709,696
Aichi	119	516,550
Kyoto	242	497,097

PLAIT

Straw plait and chip plait manufacture are secondary work of farmers, and are both household industries. Recently, the amount exported has suddenly increased, and these commodities are at present counted as among the more important exports. Straw plait was originally used to make only toys, but now it is used in the manufacture of various goods, the plait being bleached or colored by the action of chemicals. Chip plait was first manufactured about 1878, the amount now produced being about 2,700,000 yen. Hemp-plait has been made since about 1909, and the amount exported in 1912 reached 10,000,000 yen. The principal places of hemp-plait production are Kanagawa-ken, Tokyo-fu, Hyogo-ken, etc. The following are tables showing the annual output and the principal places of production :

1. ANNUAL OUTPUT OF STRAW PLAITS AND CHIP PLAITS

Year	Number of houses	Quantity tan	Value yen	Straw plait only
1912	111,419	50,934,943	8,011,232	5,325,693
1911	104,461	33,095,544	5,964,104	3,900,457
1910	95,957	35,332,906	5,578,199	3,776,654
1909	83,555	23,160,563	5,069,927	3,291,331
1908	70,953	15,152,929	3,373,369	2,532,740
1903	37,191	6,923,196	3,888,733	3,885,733

1 tan = about 24 yards

2. THE MORE IMPORTANT PLACES OF PRODUCTION OF STRAW PLAITS AND CHIP PLAITS

Localities	Number of houses	Quantity tan	Value yen
Okayama	33,109	19,617,933	3,112,717
Kagawa	48,065	10,728,303	2,372,823
Hiroshima	10,184	10,338,668	1,306,237

RUSH MATTINGS, MATS, FIGURED MATS

Rush mattings and mats are peculiarly Japanese goods, and have been produced in the two countries of Mitsuki and Numakuma, of the province of Bingo. The name of Bingo-matting is known throughout the country. The figured mat was first introduced from China in the Tokugawa period, and modified goods were produced at Nagasaki and Osaka. After the Restoration, figured mats began to be produced in Okayama prefecture under the protection of the government, producing mats somewhat after the style of those made in Ceylon. In 1878, a new variety of figured mat was invented. In 1882, a variety of mat like those produced at Canton, China, was successfully made at Okayama, and soon began to be produced at different places. The figured mats are exported to a large amount, the principal country of export being the United States of America. The following are tables showing annual output and principal localities of production :

THE NUMBER OF HOUSES PRODUCING RUSH MATTINGS, MATS, THE MATS WITH FLOWER PATTERNS TO BE EXPORTED

Year	Number of Houses: Rush mattings and mats	Figured mats	Rush mattings, mats, and figured mats
1912	111,769	5,622	10,021
1911	108,620	4,954	10,350
1910	106,501	5,842	8,859
1909	104,101	6,031	7,670
1908	101,399	6,777	8,913
1903	88,684	6,715	22,810

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Year	Rush mattings	Mats	Figured mats	Total
	yen	yen	yen	yen
1912	5,903,048	13,322,454	3,478,236	10,703,738
1911	5,875,848	1,270,570	3,261,575	10,407,993
1910	5,650,958	1,136,251	3,312,143	10,099,352
1909	5,087,848	1,239,320	4,015,051	10,342,219
1908	4,972,883	1,165,043	4,933,826	11,071,757
1903	2,558,146	687,584	4,726,165	8,508,704

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION

a. RUSH MATTINGS AND MATS

Localities	Number of houses	Value
		yen
Hiroshima	12,503	1,831,892
O-ita	22,276	1,539,805
Okayama	13,924	916,765
Shidzuoka	5,145	480,382

b. FIGURED MATS FOR EXPORT

Localities	Number of houses	Value
		yen
Okayama	1,722	2,534,034
Fukuoka	2,043	347,996
Hiroshima	1,550	342,176

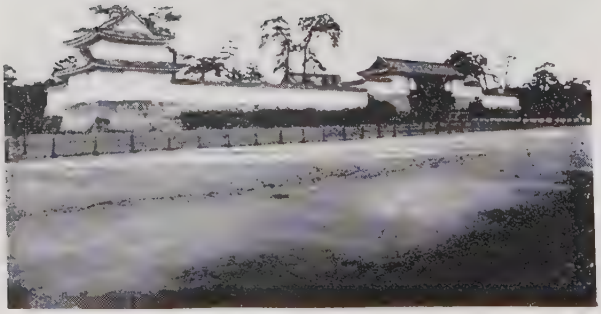
OILS

Vegetable oils produced in Japan are rape-seed oil, bean oil, coco nut oil, cotton-seed oil, sesame oil, toyu oil, flax oil, peanut oil, camelli oil, etc. Of all oils, rape-seed oil has been produced from the mos early times. Since a factory employing modern processes was estab lished in 1882 at Miye-ken, various works on a comparatively larg scale have been established at different places. In 1912, th amount of oils produced was 15,000,000 yen. The followin are tables showing annual production and principal places production.

THE RAPIDS OF THE HOZU

KYOTO SCENE

THE
IMPERIAL
PALACE



THE TAIKYOKU-DEN IN THE
PRECINCTS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE

THE NIJO CASTLE, DETACHED PALACE

KYOTO SCENES

1. ANNUAL OUTPUT OF OILS

Year	Number of houses	Value yen
1912	5,610	15,334,333
1911	6,779	12,607,775
1910	6,972	11,123,214
1909	7,352	11,771,565
1908	10,585	10,359,236
1903	7,918	8,078,547

2. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF PRODUCTION (1912)

Lacalities	Number of houses	Value yen	Remarks	yen
Osaka	140	3,263,816	Rape-seed oil	2,240,402
Hyogo	96	2,013,569	Bean oil	633,308
Kanagawa	87	1,362,131	Rape-seed oil	573,736
Aichi	49	1,359,733	"	711,637
Miye	108	1,194,521	"	1,111,434
Fukuoka	425	540,429	"	536,649

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE

1. GENERAL REMARKS

The breadth of the territories of Japan is small, but in length it extends three thousand miles, through the temperate and tropical zones. The soil is fertile, and the change of temperature and humidity is so well balanced that a great variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly. In most parts of the country there are two harvests from the same soil in a year. Therefore, though the area of the cultivated land is comparatively small, the amount of agricultural produce is quite large.

Excepting the new territories, the number of farmers' families, including both the farmers who engage in agricultural pursuits as their principal occupation, and those who engage in agricultural pursuits as a secondary occupation, is 5,500,000 involving a total population of 30,000,000.—nearly 60 per cent. of the total population of Japan. Of the agricultural families, those who do not own the cultivated land, are only one fourth of the total number. The rest possess more or less cultivated land. The distribution of the cultivated land is generally satisfactory. The difference between the rich and the poor is not very striking. Though the scale of farming is small, the economic condition is comparatively steady and peaceful.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FARM-HOUSES AND THE AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND

I. NUMBER OF FARM-HOUSES

Year	In fee	Tenancy	Both	Total	Percentage		
					In fee	Tenancy	Both
1908	1,799,617	1,491,733	2,117,013	5,408,363	33,27	27,58	39,15
1909	1,801,440	1,496,992	2,111,067	5,409,499	33,30	27,67	39,03
1910	1,776,873	1,500,953	2,139,111	5,416,937	32,80	27,71	39,49
1911	1,762,296	1,501,933	2,155,763	5,419,992	32,51	27,71	39,78
1912	1,764,181	1,500,003	2,173,867	5,438,051	32,44	27,58	39,98

II.

AREA OF FIELD AND PADDY-FIELD

Year	In fee		Tenancy		Total		Percentage			
	Paddy-field	Field	Paddy-field	Field	Paddy-field	Field	Paddy-field		Field	
							In fee	Tenancy	In fee	Tenancy
	cho	cho	cho	cho	cho	cho				
1903	1437150,1	1486110,9	1394549,9	948362,5	2831697,0	2434473,4	50,75	49,25	61,04	38,96
1904	1433950,4	1520680,3	1384325,9	955903,9	2818276,3	2476584,2	50,88	49,12	60,93	39,07
1905	1420354,8	1540143,1	1412214,4	947955,6	2832569,2	2488098,7	50,14	49,86	61,90	38,10
1906	1425463,1	1537750,3	1414845,0	959650,4	2840308,1	2497400,7	50,19	49,81	61,57	38,43
1907	1435209,9	1586878,5	1414550,8	100016,6	2849760,7	2586895,1	50,36	49,64	61,34	38,66
1908	1436992,3	1568239,7	1436569,8	1092521,7	2873562,1	2630761,4	50,01	49,99	59,61	40,39
1909	1441946,1	1625432,9	1452104,5	1098143,1	2894050,6	2723576,0	49,82	50,18	59,68	40,32
1910	1432855,7	1641649,1	1469333,7	1108824,1	2902189,4	2750473,2	49,37	50,63	59,69	40,31
1911	1430468,3	1678934,0	1484449,2	1103052,5	2914917,5	2781986,5	49,07	50,93	60,35	39,65
1912	1441398,5	1700734,0	1491433,5	1125544,2	2932832,0	2826278,2	49,15	50,85	60,18	39,82

1 cho = 2.45 acres

NUMBER OF FARM-HOUSES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND OWNED

Year	less than 5 tan	more than 5 tan	more than 1 cho	more than 3 cho	more than 5 cho	more than 10 cho	more than 50 cho	Total
1908	2,278,317	1,287,976	925,930	279,100	123,125	39,746	2,574	4,936,768
1909	2,298,257	1,285,674	888,859	274,452	126,079	40,416	2,706	4,916,443
1910	2,340,113	1,266,891	880,878	273,309	127,973	41,336	2,899	4,933,399
1911	2,322,938	1,258,649	883,775	267,163	126,912	41,500	2,919	4,903,866
1912	2,339,550	1,245,377	882,124	267,609	125,794	41,378	2,967	4,904,799

Percentage

Year	less than 5 tan	more than 5 tan	more than 1 cho	more than 3 cho	more than 5 cho	more than 10 cho	more than 50 cho
1908	49,15	26,09	18,76	5,65	2,49	0,81	0,05
1909	46,75	26,15	18,08	5,58	2,56	0,82	0,06
1910	47,43	25,68	17,86	5,54	2,59	0,84	0,06
1911	47,37	25,66	18,02	5,45	2,59	0,85	0,06
1912	47,70	25,39	17,99	5,49	2,56	0,48	0,09

The printipal agricultural products are such cereals as rice, barley, wheat, and the soya bean; then come cocoons which are the raw material of silk, various garden vegetables, fruits. live-stock, tea, etc. The ordinary farmers engage principally in the cultivation of cereals, and in such secondary pursuits as sericulture, horticulture, live-stock raising, forestry, tea manufacturing, or some simple manufacturing industry, according to the local conditions.

The increase in the amount of agricultural produce is quite conspicuous in recent years as a result of improvements in farming methods which were zealously encouraged both by the government and by private bodies. Compared to the total amount of the principal cereal products twenty five years ago, the recent returns show an increase of about 26 per cent; the increase of export of raw silk amounts to about six times that of twenty years ago.

1 tan = 0.245 acres.

2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

RICE

The area of land devoted to the cultivation of rice is 73,410,-962 acres, and the amount of unhulled rice produced is 245,635,-271 bushels. Rice is the most important food stuff of the Japanese nation, and its cultivation occupies the highest place in Japanese agriculture. Consequently, both the government and the people pay considerable attention to the improvement of the methods of rice cultivation.

For the extension of rice fields and the improvement of soil, a readjustment of cultivated land is being carried out. The government encourages the readjustment of cultivated land by giving a subsidy. The improvement of rice seed and of the method of cultivation, measures for preventing injuries, and other researches are the principal work of Agricultural Experiment Stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Again, in thirty one prefectures, which are the main rice producing regions of the empire, there are what is called Rice Examination stations, managed either by the prefecture or by the guild of rice merchants. The business of the Rice Examination Station is to examine rice in order to encourage the improvement of the quality of rice, to increase the facilities for business transactions, and to grade the rice according to its quality. Moreover, the Imperial Agricultural Society, the Prefectural Agricultural Society, and other public and private bodies are vigorously engaging in improving the quality of rice.

As to the facilities for marketing the rice there are forty one Rice Exchanges in important commercial centers such as Tokyo, Osaka, and in different prefectures throughout the whole country. Rice occupies the most important place as a commercial commodity.

TABLE OF RICE CULTIVATION AND YIELD

Year	Area of cultivation in cho				Amount of yield in koku				Yield per 1 Tan in koku			
	Rice	Glutinous rice	Upland rice	Total	Rice	Glutinous rice	Upland rice	Total	Rice	Glutinous rice	Upland rice	Total
1903	2512989,6	264969,0	86180,5	2864139,1	41,843,081	3,968,252	661,965	46,473,298	1,665	1,498	0,768	1,623
1904	2535864,1	262174,9	82675,9	2880714,9	46,514,631	4,333,472	582,118	51,430,221	1,834	1,653	0,704	1,785
1905	2545218,5	261255,5	75074,5	2881548,5	34,445,189	3,133,898	593,473	38,172,560	1,353	1,200	0,791	1,325
1906	2557958,0	264375,4	76459,5	2898792,9	41,740,682	3,872,675	689,173	46,302,530	1,632	1,465	0,901	1,597
1907	2566480,7	260795,8	78815,4	2906091,9	44,191,382	4,063,161	797,522	49,052,065	1,722	1,558	1,012	1,688
1908	2578068,0	260556,9	83762,9	2922387,8	46,784,091	4,267,140	882,662	51,933,893	1,815	1,638	1,054	1,777
1909	2589910,7	260937,4	87225,7	2938073,8	47,202,429	4,344,671	890,562	52,437,662	1,823	1,665	1,021	1,785
1910	2591236,0	266037,4	92166,5	2949439,9	41,836,941	3,866,015	930,420	46,633,376	1,615	1,453	1,009	1,581
1911	2611255,6	264400,4	97353,0	2973009,0	46,384,219	4,299,624	1,028,590	51,712,433	1,776	1,626	1,057	1,739
1912	2636850,8	256287,1	109915,0	3003052,9	45,255,832	4,005,503	961,174	50,222,509	1,716	1,563	0,874	1,672
Average year	2580999,7	263233,2	83686,0	2929944,3	44,187,463	4,073,723	838,068	49,126,859	1,712	1,548	1,001	1,677

1 koku = 4.9629 bushels.

BARLEY

Next to rice, barley is one of the most important agricultural products in Japan. There are three varieties of barley, rye, and wheat. Cultivated area in 1913 was 1,828,371 cho, which yielded 25,050,454 koku. Compared with the yield of the previous year, which was 2,180,133 koku, there was an increase of 9.5 per cent. The increase over that of the average year, which is 21,519,363 koku, was 3,531,091 koku, that is, 16.4 per cent.

BARLEY CULTIVATION AND YIELD

Year	Area in cho				Yield in koku				Yield per 1 Tan			
	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Total	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Total	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Average
1903	651680,8	690069,0	458643,2	1800393,0	8,927,025	6,856,232	3,858,991	19,642,248	1,370	0,994	0,841	1,091
1904	669617,7	694427,7	453477,0	1817522,4	8,539,445	6,594,882	3,601,532	18,735,859	1,275	0,950	0,794	1,031
1905	669838,1	700887,8	443187,2	1813913,1	9,445,153	6,957,932	3,962,175	20,365,260	1,410	0,993	0,894	1,123
1906	658460,1	694971,3	444016,2	1797447,6	10,133,734	7,541,684	4,453,066	22,128,484	1,539	1,085	1,003	1,231
1907	644164,3	688658,5	449578,4	1782401,2	9,443,917	7,578,604	4,412,445	21,434,966	1,466	1,100	0,977	1,203
1908	630032,3	690480,4	451379,2	1771885,6	9,273,105	7,758,563	4,486,348	21,518,016	1,472	1,124	0,994	1,214
1909	620445,4	675750,6	475458,5	1771654,5	9,291,383	6,718,106	4,601,756	20,611,245	1,498	0,994	1,006	1,174
1910	598725,4	667214,2	499236,8	1765176,8	9,388,412	7,505,486	5,010,208	21,904,106	1,568	1,125	1,005	1,241
1911	598100,5	680058,9	496331,8	1774491,2	9,790,709	7,900,112	5,179,500	22,870,321	1,637	1,162	1,044	1,289
1912	624097,1	720816,0	483458,6	1828371,7	10,642,768	9,180,739	5,226,947	25,050,454	1,705	1,274	1,081	1,370
Average year	630365,6	685983,9	463351,6	1779576,0	9,471,915	7,468,454	4,592,765	21,519,363	1,503	1,089	0,991	1,209

SNOW VIEW AT ARASHI-YAMA

MAGNIFICENT AVENUE OF BAMBOO AT FUSHIMI

BOATINGS ON THE RIVER HOZU

KYOTO SCENES

THE KIYOMIZU TEMPLE ON THE SLOPE OF HIGASHIYAMA

KYOTO SCENE

TEA

Various kinds of green tea in Japan have excellent flavour, decidedly superior to the green tea produced in other countries. Moreover, the government prohibits by law the colouring of tea and other unlawful manipulations, and supervises strictly the processes of preparation for export. Consequently, the green tea of Japan is increasingly demanded as a pure and excellent beverage.

The annual amount of tea exported is nearly 40,000,000 lbs. The principal country of export is the United States of America, Canada closely following.

TABLE I

Annual production of Tea in kwan

Year	Hikicha	Gyokuro	Sencha	Kocha	Oolong	Bancha	Total
1903	5,733	73,750	4,721,962	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,051,025
1905	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	14,898	11,687	2,131,472	6,769,857
1906	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	17,637	12,740	2,272,649	7,047,193
1907	9,940	75,138	4,944,086	24,626	8,922	2,249,912	7,312,624
1908	8,412	69,923	4,918,592	17,865	5,198	2,387,784	7,407,774
1909	10,401	77,253	5,355,359	17,551	3,470	2,370,146	7,834,180
1910	10,609	74,032	5,632,146	10,652	3,126	2,420,848	8,151,413
1911	12,996	78,446	5,867,948	10,431	3,385	2,510,588	8,474,794
1912	13,614	84,723	6,127,375	6,757	3,585	2,542,012	8,778,066

TABLE II

AMOUNT OF TEA PRODUCED AND EXPORTED

Year	Domestic production in kin	Foreign export in kin
1903	41,944,446	36,179,614
1904	43,989,088	35,612,944
1905	42,488,206	29,155,221
1906	44,125,494	30,021,278
1907	45,703,900	30,684,472
1908	46,298,588	26,662,971
1909	49,940,156	30,741,570
1910	52,140,288	32,946,417
1911	54,253,138	32,187,594
1912	56,143,663	29,888,550

PEANUTS

Except in the Northern provinces, peanuts grow in any sandy soil in Japan proper. The area devoted to the production of peanuts is 20,000 acres and the crop amounts on an average to 1,620,000 bushels a year, of which about 10,000,000 lbs. (with a value of 400,000 dollars) are exported to foreign countries. More than eighty per cent. of the peanuts exported go to the United States.

There are two kinds of peanuts grown in Japan:—The large nut and the small. The former is eaten roasted, or used as material in the manufacture of sweets. The demand for this kind of peanut is so great that the area of land used for its growth is proportionately large. The small nut is valuable for its yield of oil which is pressed from it, as it contains more oily constituents than the other. The oil of peanuts is used for food preparations and in the canning of fish. Oil cakes are valuable as food for farm animals and as a fertilizer.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PEANUTS

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield koku	Yield per 1 Tan koku
1905	5453,7	599,838	10,996
1906	5781,6	342,282	5,920
1907	6062,2	266,578	4,397
1908	5999,1	250,723	4,176
1909	6598,1	264,829	4,014
1910	7101,7	251,402	35,40
1911	7810,6	306,373	3,923
1912	10047,0	391,225	3,894

DRIED GINGER (AMOMUM GINGIBER)

Ginger is raised in the middle and western parts of Japan. The dried ginger is chiefly produced in the Shidzuoka prefecture. The dried ginger is exported to the amount of 5,000,000 lbs. the value of which is 280,000 dollars.

The principal countries to which the dried ginger is exported, are British India, England, Germany, Australia, and the United

States. It is used in making ginger ale, ginger beer, ginger oil sauce, and cakes, and as a condiment.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF DRIED GINGER

Year	Quantity kwan
1905	—
1906	—
1907	—
1908	—
1909	670,166
1910	326,749
1911	341,810
1912	290,447

DRIED RED PEPPER (CAYENNE)

Red pepper also grows in the middle and western parts of Japan proper. It is used as a condiment in the fresh state, or in the dried and powdered state, or as an ingredient of ketchup. The amount produced in a year is 5,400,000 lbs., of which about 1,600,000 lbs. are exported, the value of the exported being about 100,000 dollars.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF RED PEPPER

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield kwan	Yield per 1 Tan
1905	764,2	406,202	53
1906	697,3	294,042	42
1907	613,5	304,470	50
1908	540,7	326,275	60
1909	778,3	543,682	70
1910	905,1	510,660	56
1911	1122,1	694,768	62
1912	832,7	730,115	88

'ONSHU' MANDARIN ORANGE (CITRUS NOBILIS)

Of different varieties of oranges the mandarin orange is most highly esteemed. Consequently, the area devoted to the production of this variety of orange is larger than for any other fruits, about

10,000,000 trees being grown. The amount of fruit produced in a year is 268,000,000 lbs. the value of which is 3,120,000 dollars. The cultivation of this kind of orange is still increasing. It grows in the south-western regions of the country. It is not only consumed in great quantity, but is also exported to the amount of about 28,000,000 lbs. a year. In order to increase the yield of the fruit and to encourage the greater export, the authorities are investigating methods for the improvement of cultivation, urging the prevention and extermination of injurious insects. For the oranges that are exported, the government has, for the past few years, been bestowing a subsidy upon the prefectures where they are grown.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MANDARIN ORANGES

Year	Number of trees	Yield. kwan
1905	9,053,194	23,227,716
1906	10,604,207	26,012,254
1907	11,408,456	34,532,862
1908	13,418,471	31,204,933
1909	11,755,153	27,698,458
1910	12,335,542	36,692,396
1911	13,049,196	37,442,156
1912	13,573,300	46,409,895

THE SNAKE GOURD (LUFFA PETOLA)

The snake gourd is chiefly cultivated in the middle parts of the country, the average crop being 16,700,000 pieces. About 10,000,000 (to the value of 120,000 dollars) are annually exported, of which sixty per cent. go to Germany. The exported snake gourd is generally skinned and its meat extracted, the remaining fibres being dried. Its chief use is its employment in making kitchen-wipers or in machine factories, and it is also used for the soles of shoes and the lining of hats.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SNAKE GOURD

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield pieces	Yield per 1 Tan
1905	182,4	4,439,532	2,434
1906	174,5	4,004,734	2,295

1907	173,8	2,863,515	1,648
1908	179,6	3,791,487	2,111
1909	228,0	4,930,454	2,162
1910	791,5	17,216,380	2,175
1911	1342,1	24,807,365	1,848
1912	509,2	8,206,430	1,612

PEAS

Peas grow chiefly in Hokkaido and the north-eastern districts. They are exported annually to the amount of 14,000,000 lbs. (to the value of 370,000 dollars), 80 per cent. of which go to England where they constitute one of the daily articles of food.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PEAS

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield koku	Yield per 1 Tan
1905	26399,4	238,983	0,905
1906	38747,2	280,019	0,974
1907	30523,8	290,440	0,952
1908	29609,3	267,854	0,905
1909	28159,5	272,490	0,968
1910	28927,0	288,316	0,997
1911	30940,8	305,535	0,987
1912	36594,9	373,970	1,025

BEANS

Beans are chiefly grown in Hokkaido and in the north-eastern districts. They are exported every year to the amount of 6,600,000 lbs. (value 180,000 dollars), 60 per cent. of which is shipped to the United States, where they are used as a food stuff.

THE ENGLISH BEAN (VICIA FABA)

The English bean grows everywhere in Japan. The annual product is about 2,500,000 bushels. Its main use is for food.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE ENGLISH BEAN

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield koku	Yield per 1 Tan
1905	37747,0	396,712	1,051
1906	40010,6	408,153	1,020

1907	40302,4	422,544	1,048
1908	41613,1	440,261	1,058
1909	42516,1	472,528	1,111
1910	43481,1	459,652	1,057
1911	43688,1	486,612	1,114
1912	43519,0	501,753	1,165

THE SWEET POTATO

Except in the northern part of the mainland of Japan the sweet potato is extensively cultivated. The total area devoted to its cultivation is 700,000 acres, and the annual product amounts to 7,800,000 lbs. The Japanese eagerly eat the sweet potato, either baked, steamed, or boiled, as it is nutritious and of a pleasant flavour.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATO

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield kwan	Yield per 1 Tan
1903	283315,2	751,177,667	265
1904	279774,3	660,495,079	236
1905	247328,3	651,678,486	263
1906	287047,6	798,664,238	278
1907	293697,2	926,195,698	315
1908	304407,8	963,738,186	317
1909	294987,9	907,487,064	308
1910	293207,0	832,877,987	284
1911	293843,0	1,005,903,326	342
1912	299326,4	980,502,214	334

ARROW-HEAD (SAGITTARIA SAGITTAEFOLIA)

Arrow-head is cultivated in corners of irrigated rice fields in different parts of the country. It grows also naturally in swampy regions. Its bulb is boiled in sugar, and is chiefly used as an accessory food.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ARROW-HEAD

Year	Area of cultivation cho	Yield kwan	Yield per 1 Tan
1909	280,5	310,929	149
1910	282,0	311,774	82

1911	246,3	474,602	137
1912	322,6	399,647	124

KAKI (DIOSPYROS KAKI)

The Kaki is one of the important fruits indigenous to Japan. It may be grown in any region of the country. At present there are about 9,600,000 bearing trees, and about 2,200,000 stems of seedlings. There are so many varieties of the Kaki that scientists describe some eight hundred varieties. But all these varieties can be classified into two: the sweet Kaki and astringent Kaki. The sweet varieties usually develope a sweet flavour when on the tree in autumn; the astringent varieties can not be eaten unless the astringent taste be changed and developed into a sweet taste. The astringent fruit, when it becomes red, is put into a tub containing warm water and left over night, or it is hermetically sealed in sakewine casks and left for a week, when it becomes a sweet tasted fruit. The dried Kaki which it usually covered with a frosting of sweet Kaki sugar is a very sweet fruit, which is produced by skinning the astringent Kaki fruit and then exposing it to the sun. The Japanese eat with pleasure the dried Kaki fruit as it preserves well and possesses an excellent sweet taste. The amount of dried Kaki fruit produced in the whole country is on an average 42,000,000 lbs. a year the value of which amounts to 780,000 dollars.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF DRIED KAKI

Year	Quantity kwan
1909	5,533,404
1910	5,943,459
1911	5,321,403
1912	3,836,772

SEEDLING OF FRUIT TREES

Karatachi (Aegle sepiaria) is chiefly used as a stock for grafting various kinds of oranges, and is raised in the middle and western regions of the country. Round-leaved Kaito (Pyrus spectabilis) is chiefly used for the grafting of pears and apples, especially the latter.

It is raised in the middle and northern regions of the country; there are many that grow wild in mountains and fields.

There are two kinds of pears in Japan; one that is indigenous to Japan; the other that was introduced from Europe and America several decades ago. Of many varieties of these two kinds, the most noted are 'the Twentieth Century,' 'Taihaku,' 'Bartlett,' etc. Pears grow everywhere in Japan. There are about 7,300,000 trees at present, and 5,500,000 seedlings. Latterly, the original Japanese pears are being exported to the United States and the fruits of occidental varieties, to the Russian territories in Asia.

Apples were imported from the United States several decades ago, and are well suited to the soil of Japan. At present there are 2,700,000 trees, and 3,900,000 seedlings in the whole country.

LILY BULBS

Though there are many varieties of lily bulbs, what are known as 'Teppo,' 'Kanoko,' and 'Yamayuri' are the principal. They may be raised in almost any part of Japan. The amount produced is about 40,000,000 bulbs, the total value of which is 1,000,000 dollars. Of these bulbs 20,000,000 (to the value of 450,000 dollars) are exported to foreign countries, principally to the United States and England.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LILY BULBS

Year	Fresh			Dried
	Area of cultivation cho	Yield kwan	Yield per 1 Tan	
1905	582,7	525,061	90	6,475
1906	629,5	552,433	88	4,486
1907	656,7	600,497	94	10,070
1908	653,5	593,920	91	7,887
1909	701,4	743,021	106	14,938
1910	676,5	721,665	107	3,489
1911	690,5	705,581	102	12,132
1912	680,8	643,045	94	496

THE KINKAKUJI OR GOLDEN PAVILION

THE GINKAKUJI OR SILVER PAVILION

KYOTO SCENES

THE GATE OF THE KITANO SHRINE

THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE KITANO SHRINE

THE GARDEN OF THE NAGAOKA-TENJIN SHRINE

KYOTO SCENES

CHAPTER VII

FORESTRY INDUSTRY

1. DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP OF FORESTS

The surface of our country is generally mountainous and lacking in plains. Consequently, the extent of our forests is very great. In the main islands of Japan, including Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ryukyu and smaller islands belonging to the these islands, the area owned by different parties is as follows: 4,715,445 cho, possessed by the state; 590,661 cho, by the Imperial Household; 17,886,599 cho, by municipalities and private parties, including shrines and temples, making the grand total 23,192,705 cho, which is about 78,3 per cent. of the total area of old Japan, which is 29,611,614 cho. This proportion of forest area surpasses that of the greatest forest country of Europe, Sweden, where there are forests occupying 52 per cent. of the total area of the country. To express the holdings in terms of percentages, the state owns 20.3 per cent. of the area; the Imperial Household, 2.6 per cent; the municipal forests are 23,4 per cent; private forests, 52.9 per cent., and that area owned by shrines and temples is 0.8 per cent.

Of the forests above mentioned, the volume of the state-owned timber amounts to 350,000,000 koku of the needle-leaf trees; 1,000,000,000 koku of the broad-leaf trees, the grand total being 1,350,000,000 koku; the Imperial Household Forests amount to 175,000,000 koku of the needle-leaf trees, the grand total being 244,000,000 koku. The volume of the public and the private forests is not clearly known.

In Hokkaido, there are 4,010,241 cho of state forests, 691,508 cho of Imperial Household forests, 282,946 cho of public forests, 773 cho of forests belonging to temples and shrines, 273,258 cho of

1 koku=ten cubic shaku

private forests, making a grand total of 5,258,70 cho. This area of forest is about 56 per cent. of the entire area of Hokkaido, the volume of the timber amounts to 1,040,000,000 koku of the needle-leaf trees and, 220,000,000 koku of the broad-leaf trees, the grand total being estimated at 3,240,000,000 koku.

In Karafuto, the total forest land is about 3,350,000 cho, that is about 98 per cent. of the land of the island. It appears that almost the entire surface of the island is covered with luxuriant forests. The volume of the forest timber is estimated at 1,770,000,000 koku of the needle-leaf trees, and 130,000,000 koku of the broad-leaf trees, 1,900,000,000 koku in all.

Formosa is rich in forests and there are large areas of uncultivated land bordering on the forests. The area of these lands is not clearly known as the survey is not yet completed. According to the general estimate, the area of forest land is about 2,862,713 cho, that is, about 79 per cent. of the whole area of the island. The volume of timber is not known, but that it is of no small amount may be inferred from the fact that the volume of the timber on Mt. Ari alone is more than 20,000,000 koku, on an area of 11,000 cho.

The total area of the forest land in Korea is 15,849,619 cho, that is about 72 per cent. of the whole area. The greater part of the forests have been culled of their timber, and the forests belonging to the King's mansoleums and parks and the forests in the regions of the Yalu and the Tuman, are the only forest areas that present a fine appearance. Of the Korean forests, the state forests amount to 7,310,000 cho, the temple forests to 165,000 cho, the private forests to 7,380,000 cho. The total volume of the timber is not clear, but in the region of the Yalu there are about 1,830,000 cho of standing trees, and the total volume of timber is estimated at about 500,000,000 koku.

2. PRODUCTION OF FORESTS

1. The income from forests and the amount of forest products in the fiscal year of 1912 are as follows:

1. INCOME FROM FORESTS 1912

	Principal products yen	by-products yen	Total yen
Japan proper	80,024,023	20,711,326	100,735,349
Hokkaido	1,316,489	291,029	1,607,518
Formosa	166,651	9,849	176,500
Karafuto	99,514	39	99,553
Korea	1,295,994	26,832	1,322,826
Grand Total	82,902.671	21,039,075	103,941,746

N. B.—The income from forests in Formosa, Karafuto, and Korea is from government forests.

2. THE AMOUNT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS MADE FROM WOOD

	Japan mainland yen	Hokkaido yen	Formosa yen	Total yen
Charcoal	20,569,396	1,222,257	—	21,791,653
Calcium acetate	10.777	1,638	—	12,415
Soot of pine	93,212	—	—	93,212
Pulp	(3,118,760 yen)		—	3,118,760
Camphor and camphor oil	1,031,833	—	3,540,700	4,572,533
	26,047,873 yen		3,540,700	29,588,573

3. FOREST PRODUCTS

Not only is there a large area of forest land in Japan proper and in the different territories, but there is also a large variety of forest plants in various conditions of growth, and shape due to geographical position, topographical features, geological qualities, climate, etc. It is said that there are over six hundred species of forest woods in Japan proper alone. If the species of forest trees in the different territories be taken into account the number will be considerably augmented.

These trees of different species have their own characteristics, and the quality is generally good. At present, the trees that grow amidst deep mountains and in remote places are gradually being utilised. For the trees of those species that are most highly valued or most common in Japan, artificial afforestation and various methods for the promotion of the growth of trees are applied, and consequently

these trees are produced continually. In the territories, outside Japan proper, there are many trees that have not been utilised, but recently the rational development of these trees has been undertaken, and consequently the product has increased to a great extent.

A. LUMBER AND BAMBOO

Although our forest products, both principal and secondary, are rich in varieties, yet the chief products are lumber and bamboo. Lumber is mostly produced in the log or balk timber. Bamboo also is mostly supplied in its original state, that is, in the complete stem. Below are described some of the more important trees and bamboos.

a. TREES WITH NEEDLE-LEAVES

The trees that are most common and most widely employed, as material for buildings, civil engineering works, ships, etc., are those which belong to the species with needle-leaves. Logs, balk timber, boards, etc., that are exported to the islands in the South Seas and to China, are mostly of these varieties.

The forests of the needle-leaf trees have been much drawn upon in our country from olden times. Consequently, the lumber of the sort produced from primeval forests is gradually decreasing. But as the afforestation of this species of trees is highly developed and keenly pursued, the amount of production is increasing more and more. In remote places and amid deep mountains there may yet be found large and splendid timber.

The more important trees with needle-leaves are red-pine (Pinus densiflora), fir, Ezomatsu (Picea ajanensis), the Japan cedar (cryptomeria Japonica), Obtuse ground-cypress (chamaecyparis obtusa).

b. TREES WITH BROAD-LEAVES

The trees with Broad leaves, both evergreens and deciduous trees, in Japan are, like the trees with needle-leaves, rich in varieties. All the dominions of Japan seem covered with trees of this kind. But, as the trees with needle-leaves are more easy to utilise, only the most

important trees with broad-leaves have been used, and there are many that have not been utilised or have been made use of for other purposes than lumber.

But, with the sudden increase in demand for lumber in general in recent years, the production of lumber of the trees with broad-leaves shows an increase from year to year. This is due to the fact that there are not a few varieties of trees with broad-leaves to be used for new purposes, and the work of cutting out, transporting, and manufacturing, has considerably increased. There is a great export of lumber of the glandule-bearing oak (Quercus glandulifera) to Europe and America, and of sleepers for the railroads of China.

The more important trees with broad-leaves, suitable for lumber, are Keyaki (zelkowa acuminata), white oak, (Quercus vibrayena), red oak (Quercus acuta), stone oak camphor (Cinnamomum camphora), Beech (Quercus glandulina), etc.

c. BAMBOO

In Japan proper there are more than sixty species of bamboo which have been named. It is believed that there are about ten species which are not very well known. Further, in Korea and in Formosa, there are more than ten species peculiar to the soil.

Bamboo grows almost everywhere in Japan proper except in the extreme northern part. The soil that is best fitted for the growth is in the middle and southern regions. Bamboos from these regions are the very best for practical purposes, rich in varieties, and also in great growing volume.

Bamboos are often used split, but more often used in their original round shape. They can be split into fine and delicate shapes to be used as materials for various implements and artistic works, and at the same time they may be used in their original shape or roughly split shape as materials for buildings or for civil engineering works, as their power of resistance against pressure is extremely great. Bamboos that are cut for various purposes are of the age of from three to ten years. Consequently, the period of growth before cutting is very short in comparison with other trees. The supply is yearly increasing

as artificial afforestation is easy and the soil suitable for the growth of the bamboo is plentiful.

The more important species of bamboo are Madake (Phyllostachys Quilioi), Hachiku (Phyllostachys), Mousochiku (Phyllostachys mitis), Kurochiku (Phyllostachys nigra), Keichiku, Mochiku, etc.

B. WORKED TIMBERS AND BAMBOOS

The timber and bamboo of our country were formerly put on the market generally, with the exception of a few kinds, in their rough state. This was due to considerations of transportation facilities and to some other reasons. Recently, however, with the improvement of of transportation facilities and of working methods, worked timber and bamboo are increasingly produced, showing a tendency toward great development in the future.

a. WORKED TIMBERS

Of worked timbers that are widely supplied, the more important are described below.

1. VARIOUS BOARDS, PLANKS AND SAWN WOODS

There has been a considerable amount and variety of production of sawn wood and split wood to be used as boards. pillars, beams of various kinds, lintels, barrel-staves, pail-staves, etc.

Recently, with the considerable development of wood-manufacture by machinery, the amount of production, and the variety of this kind of worked wood have suddenly increased. Moreover, various other worked timbers are now easily made to order.

In fact the use of boards in making cases for tea and other goods that are exported to the islands of the South Seas has increased the demand. Moreover, the trees with broad-leaves have begun to be utilised as well as the trees with needle-leaves which were chiefly utilised for this kind of worked wood.

2. RAILROAD SLEEPERS

These are prepared directly at the places when trees are felled, and the supply is quite sufficient for the entire needs of the home rail-

ways and leaves a large balance for export to China. Recently, they have begun to be exported to Europe and America.

At first, chestnut timber was used as the only good material for the purpose, but latterly, trees with broad-leaves, such as glandule-bearing oak (Quercus glandulifera), Japanese Judas-trees (Cercidiphyllum Japonicum), the Chinese anise (Illicium religiosum), etc., trees with needle-leaves, such as obtuse ground-cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa), Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrata) as well as red pine, beech, pointed pasania (Pasania Cuspidata), etc., are gradually being utilised.

3. VENEER AND CURVED WOOD

The manufacture of wood by machinery was begun in recent years. But the production has greatly increased and in some places new machines have been invented and applied particularly suited for work of this kind. As raw material, various species of trees with broad-leaves are utilized with good results. The amount produced at present is not much, but the productive capacity will be increased in the near future.

For curved wood, beech, glandule-bearing oak, horse-chestnut. are principally utilised. The amount of production of this kind wood is also increasing.

4. MATCH-WOOD

Stems of matches are exported in considerable quantities to the Oriental countries and the islands of the South Seas, in addition to the home consumption. Those which are exported to China simply in the form of match-stems, are made chiefly of poplar, red pine, etc. The timbers best suited for match-stems are plentiful in our country both in variety and in volume. In future, the amount of the output therefore, will naturally increase.

5. WOOD SHAVINGS

For the wood shavings used for match boxes, obtuse ground-cypress and red pine are principally used; and the amount of production is very large. These are also exported to China, together with the match-stems. For the chips that are used for various covers and

for different kinds of fancy work at home, white-fir, obtuse ground-cypress, cryptomeria, paulownia, etc., have been considered the best timbers. But, for the chips that are used for the purpose of plaits, and that are produced in the greatest quantity, ground-cypress, poplar, magnolia, etc., are considered the best. Recently, 'Shiroki' has come to be considered the very best timber for this purpose, and is produced in great quantity. Chip plaits have been exported, together with straw plaits, to Europe, America, and Oriental countries as well as to the islands in the South Seas, for many years. The amount of export is enormous, and the quality is very highly esteemed.

Paulownia paper is a kind of chip plait, with paulownia as its raw material. Wood-cotton is either made of the same materials as chip plait or of red pine. Chip-plait stuff is made of chip-plaits which are chiefly made of the obtuse ground-cypress as raw material.

b. WORKED BAMBOO

1. SPLIT BAMBOO, BLEACHED BAMBOO, SOOTY BAMBOO

In the form of hoops of barrels and pails, the split bamboo is manufactured in great quantity at the place where bamboos are grown or in its neighbourhood. Besides, split bamboos have been supplied from olden times for building materials or the making of implements, but the demand for these is not very large.

Bleached bamboos are manufactured with a view to prevent unsightly change of colour or to prevent splitting and other damage, by extracting the oil while the bamboos are still in their original round shape. The process imparts to the bamboo a certain lustre. The amount produced is not large, but it is highly valued.

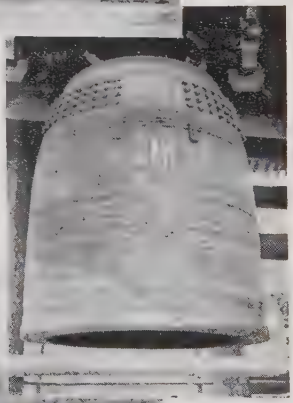
Sooty bamboos are those which have gradually been coloured by the soot inside the house,—chiefly country houses. The soot imparts to the bamboo considerable toughness and durability, and also a certain colour. It is highly appreciated as material for certain parts of buildings and for furniture.

THE SUPERB CHERRY TREE AT MARUYAMA PARK

THE HO-O-DO AT UJI, NEAR KYOTO

KYOTO SCENES

THE GATE OF THE CHION-IN TEMPLE



THE COLOSSAL BRONZE BELL OF THE CHION-IN TEMPLE

THE MAIN SANCTUARY OF THE CHION-IN TEMPLE

KYOTO SCENES

2. BURNT BAMBOO AND COLOURED BAMBOO

Some bamboos which are designed for export, are burnt or painted. The designs used are various. The scale of manufacture and the amount produced are now small, but bid fair to increase in future.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM REGARDING FORESTS

Of the woodlands in the whole country, those that belong to the Imperial Household are managed by the Minister of the Imperial Household. Under the Jurisdiction of the Imperial Household, there is established the Imperial Household Forest Supervision Bureau, which controls business with regard to the Imperial Household forests. Under the Imperial Household Forest Bureau, there are six branch offices, under which in turn there are forty five sub-branches.

The forests in Formosa, Korea, Karafuto, and Hokkaido are managed by the governor-generals or the chiefs of the government, who are supervised by the Minister of Home Affairs.

All the rest of the forests are controlled by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and business in relation to the forests is dealt with at the Dendrological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Of the woodlands that are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, those that belong to public bodies, those that belong to shrines or temples, and those that belong to private persons, are supervised directly by the local governors. Those that belong to the state are managed directly by seven 'Dai-rin-kusho,' District Offices, under which there are established 205 'Sho-rin-kusho,'Sub-offices, among these 'Sho-rin-kusho,' there are distributed one thousand two hundred and eighty officials to attend to the business of protecting the woodlands in their charge.

CHAPTER VIII

FISHERY

1. GENERAL REMARKS

The length of the coast line of the Japanese empire reaches 14,000 miles. As the empire is washed by both cold and warm currents all sorts of aquatic animals abound in the Japanese seas. The production of fresh water fish is also considerable since there are large numbers of rivers, lakes, and marshes. According to statistics, the number of men engaged in the fisheries is about 1,800,000. At the end of 1912 there were 419,000 fishing-boats, among which the number of boats of occidental types was 793. The output of aquatic products amounted to over 94,790,000 yen. If we add to this the output in our new territories, the grand total would amount to 114,800,000 yen. The following is a detailed table of the aquatic output.

		yen
By Japanese	Coast fishery	88,731,407
	Deep-sea fishery	5,547,802
	Total	94,279,209
	At Karafuto	6,712,584
	" Korea	4,598,140
	" Kwantung	290,590
	" Formosa	217,019
		3,403,913
	Total	15,222,246
	Grand total	109,501,455
		yen
By Natives	Formosan	1,532,579
	Korean	3,342,967
	Kwantung natives	422,542
	Total	5,298,088
	Grand total	114,799,543

The value of preparations from aquatic products amounted to 49,250,000 yen at the end of 1912, which is about 1.3 times that of five years ago, and 1.7 times that of ten years ago.

The productions from pisciculture amounted in 1912 to 4,100,000 yen, which is 1.4 times that of five years ago, and 3 times that of ten years ago. As to the foreign trade in aquatic products, the export in 1913 amounted to 19,240,000 yen, which is 1.4 times more than that of five years ago, and 2.3 times more than that of ten years ago. The import was 4,163,000 yen ten years ago, and was reduced to 3,645,000 yen five years after, and in 1912 was 2,260,000 yen.

COAST FISHERY

The output of the coast fishery in 1912 amounted to 88,730,000 yen and the number of fishermen engaged was over one million. Fishery in Japan dates back to remote ages, and the number of fishermen finds no parallel in any other country of the world. Therefore, the fishing boats, gear, and methods used in coast fishery are quite elaborate, which have led often to the bad habit of overfishing, causing in some places a reduction of the number of fish species. Latterly, the size of fishing boats has been enlarged, and in many of them motive power has been installed, and the area of the fishing grounds has thus been extended.

In the coast fishery, such nets as 'Sashi-ami' and 'Tate-ami' are employed to catch herring, salmon, and trout; 'Jibiki-ami,' 'Agekuri-ami,' 'Sashi-ami,' are chiefly used for sardine; 'Ippon-zuri,' 'Nobe-nawa,' 'Sashi-ami,' etc., are used for yellow-tail, 'Sawara,' and tunny; angling and 'Shibari-ami' are employed for Tai (bream); angling is the principal method for catching bonito. The following is a table showing the output of the principal fish whose catch amounts to over two million yen:

Fishes	1912	1907	1902
	yen	yen	yen
Sardine	9,891,000	8,404,000	7,397,000
Herring	7,091,000	5,871,000	8,164,000
Bonito...	7,395,000	5,911,000	5,388,000

	yen	yen	yen
Tai (bream)	5,058,000	4,487,000	3,324,000
Yellow tail	4,273,000	3,006,000	1,766,000
Mackerel	2,499,000	1,906,000	1,560,000
Mackerel pike	2,335,000	1,170,000	249,000
Tunny...	2,286,000	1,799,000	1,392,000
Flounder	2,176,000	1,433,000	827,000
Cuttle fish	4,585,000	2,650,000	1,391,000
Total, with other miscellaneous output	88,731,000	62,856,000	55,544,000

DEEP-SEA FISHERY

Deep-sea fishery in Japan was begun in recent years, the very first being the catching of fur-seal. In 1897, the government promulgated the Law for the Encouragement of Deep-sea Fishery, and enforced it from April of the same year. The main point of the law is to give money for the encouragement, under fixed conditions, of those who are engaged in deep-sea fishery, to train seamen for deep-sea fishing boats, to urge the improvement of boats to be used in future for the deep-sea fishery, to make seamen skilful in their art, to break down old habits of being content with coast fishery, and to encourage fishing in the ocean with improved fishing boats.

The fur-seal catching business gradually developed until 1911 when the number of boats engaged amounted to over fifty, and the products amounted to nearly 800,000 yen. But Japan, England, America, and Russia agreed to recognize the necessity of protecting the fur-seal, and the catching was prohibited for fifteen years from the 15th December, 1911.

As to the whaling industry, the Norwegian method of whaling was adopted in 1908, and the old method gradually ceased to be employed. With the advent of steam whaling-boats the output became extremely large. The government then saw the necessity of the conservation and protection of whales, and in October, 1909, it limited the number of whaling-boats to thirty. The number of whales caught in 1911 was 1330, the value of which was

1,270,000 yen. This is an extremely large catch compared to the 89 whales caught ten years ago, but 454 less than the catch of five years ago.

Sailing whale-boats were employed by two or three firms, but all invariably ended in failure. At present, there are none who engage in whaling by means of sailing boats. Next to the whaling business, that which has achieved the most considerable development in recent years is steam trawling. As the number of trawlers has rapidly increased since the year 1908, the government has limited their fishing grounds by establishing prohibited areas in order to bring about harmony between trawlers and the coast fishermen and to protect submarine cables. The government has built inspection boats to exercise surveillance over trawlers. In 1912, the number of trawling steamers was 153, and the total value of their catch reached 3,820,000 yen. The trawling fishery has yet to meet various difficulties from the fact that it was inaugurated at a comparatively recent date and from various other reasons, but it promises to have a great future, should the foundation be improved.

The cod fishery in the American style was begun in 1904-5. The cod fishing ground is so exeellent and the catch is so certain that the fishing is one of the most reliable industries. But it has not yet had much development on account of some difficulties in marketing and in prices. The number of boats engaged in this branch of fishery is very small, and the amount of output is no more than 90,000 yen. Since the demand for cod, however, is world-wide, this fishery will develope into a great industry if the cost of production is reduced and good markets be found.

As to the fishery in which such nets as 'Nagashi-ami' and 'Nobe-ami' are employed, they do not make much progress, but the boats used are under-going steady improvement so that they are able to go far out into deep seas. The number of boats, for angling for bonito and other kinds of fish, which have been fitted with engines, has increased considerably, there being about 1600 in 1912. 'Kinchaku-ami' fishing for bonito and tunny is yet in an experimental stage, but bids fair to enjoy the same development as the deep sea

fishery. The amount of the output of the deep sea fishery reached 5,540,000 yen in 1912.

FISHERY IN NEW TERRITORIES

Japanese fishermen have been in habit of going out fishing in the Korean seas for many years. Since 1904-5 different prefectures of the South-western district have encouraged their fishermen to go out fishing to Korea or to emigrate to that country. In 1912 the number of ships engaged in fishery in the Korean seas amounted to 4572, and the number of their crews amounted to 19,252, and the value of their catch to 4,590,000 yen. The state of the industry in recent years was as follows:

Year	Number of vessels	Number of men	Value yen
1902	1,394	6,121	1,142,000
1907	3,233	14,181	2,975,000
1912	4,572	19,252	4,598,000

The principal fishes caught were sea-bream, flounder, mackerel, yellow-tail, shark, sea-ear, sea-eel, etc. The greater part of these catches is sent in the fresh state to Japan proper. As to the fishery of the Koreans, in 1912, the number of fishing boats was 11,946; that of fishermen, 103,178; and the value of the catch amounted to 3,340,000 yen.

Fishing expeditions to Kwantung began after the campaign of 1904-5, and in 1912, the number of vessels employed was 289, and the number of the crews was 1527, and the value of the catch amounted to 290,000 yen. As regards the fishery of the natives of Kwantung, there were 4096 fishing vessels, 13,512 fishermen, and the value of the catch amounted to 422,000 yen, in 1912.

Fishing expeditions undertaken by Japanese fishermen to Formosa began somewhere in the year 1894-5. In 1912, there were 149 fishing vessels, and 917 fishermen engaged, and the value of the catch amounted to 210,000 yen. The general conditions in recent years are as follows:

Year	Number of vessels	Number of men	Value of catch yen
1902	33	133	37,000
1907	69	234	30,000
1912	149	917	217,000

The fishing expeditions are conducted chiefly by the fishermen of Kyushu. The principal fishes caught are sea-bream, bonito, sardine, mackerel, shark, horse-mackerel, etc. As to the fishery of the Formosan natives, there were 9302 fishing vessels, 116,488 fishermen and the value of the catch wasover 775,000 yen in 1912.

In 1912 the number of those who were granted fishing privileges in Karafuto, was 3,250; the number of men engaged was 15,592. Fees were paid to the amount of 694,000 yen for the fishing rights. The total amount of the catch was 5,198,000 yen. The catch of the licensed fishermen amounted to 1,514,000 yen, making a grand total of 6,712,000 yen. The principal fishes caught are salmon, trout, herring, crab, codfish, flounder, etc. The amount of output is yearly increasing.

The number of vessels and fishermen engaged in the fishing expeditions to the Russian Coast Provinces, Kamtchatka, and Saghalien, in 1912, was 294, and 12,775 respectively, and the value of catch amounted to 3,400,000 yen. Fishermen pay 372,000 roubles as fees for the rent of fishing grounds. The total amount of catch is about 4,000,000 yen a year.

PISCICULTURE

In 1912, the area of the grounds utilised for the purpose of pisciculture was 120,000,000 tsubo, and the total amount of the output was 4,100,000 yen. In fresh water pisciculture, carp, snapping turtle, eel, trout, etc., are the principal fishes; in salt water pisciculture, porphyra laciniata, oyster, razor shell, arca granosa, etc., of which the culture of porphyra laciniata is the most extensively carried on, and that of carp closely follows. The output of razor shell and arca granosa has recently been reduced owing to the damage done by the inroads of the red current.

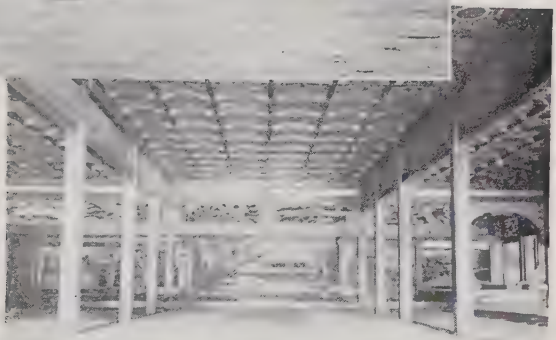
According to the latest investigations, the area of lakes, rivers, bays, shallow seas, suitable for the culture of trout, pearl oysters, sardine, prawn, sea-ear, trepang, undaria pinnatifida, etc., is about 200,000,000 tsubo.

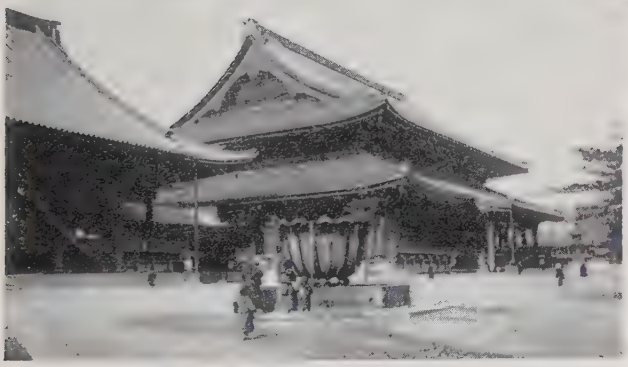
Salmon culture is carried out in Hokkaido and other prefectures. There are at present more than sixty artificial hatching grounds, and about 40,000,000 young trout are liberated every year. With regard to pearl oyster culture, it was first undertaken in 1881 at Ago Bay, Miye-ken, and at present the output for exportation is not less than half a million yen. Recently, a pearl culture ground was established at Omura Bay.

In Formosa, the culture of 'Sabahi' has been so extensively carried on that its output now amounts to a sum equal to the output of all the other fisheries combined. In 1910, the number of natives engaged in fish culture was 22,000, and the ground utilised for the purpose was 22,000 cho. Fish culture, together with salt manufacture, is the most profitable aquatic industry.

THE PREPARATION OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

With the development of the facilities of communication the market for fresh fish was greatly extended, and at the same time the amount of preparations from aquatic products has also increased from year to year. In 1912, the value of the preparations amounted to 49,250,000 yen. Among the rest, the amount produced of dried bonito, dried tunny, dried cuttle-fish, boiled and dried sardine, has considerably increased within the last few years. Formerly, sardine and herring, etc., were used generally as fertilizers. But lately they are skilfully cured for foodstuffs, especially boiled and dried sardine, the production of which has reached great proportions. The recent advance of science and its increased application has had considerable influence upon the methods of preparation of aquatic products. The application of salt, the fuel, the methods of boiling and drying, the construction of pans and stoves, have all been improved upon; the qualities of the products has been improved while the expense of production has been reduced.





THE NISHI-HONGWANJI CATHEDRAL
THE INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NISHI-HONGWANJI CATHEDRAL
THE HIGASHI-HONGWANJI CATHEDRAL

KYOTO SCENES

THE ROKKAKU-DO CHAPEL

THE INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SANJU-SANGEN-DO

THE EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE SANJUSANGEN-DO

KYOTO SCENES

Other industries which may be regarded as aquatic manufacturing industries have made steady advance, the principal of which are as follows:

Name	1912	1907	1902
Iodine	567,000	—	—
Potassium iodide	582,000	—	—
Shell buttons	1,585,000	628,000	—
Japanese isinglass	1,833,000	1,414,000	950,000
Canned fishes	2,604,000	1,088,000	—

Iodine and potassium iodide are produced in such quantities as to completely stop the import of the same. For the manufacture of shell buttons, such raw material as 'Takasegai,' shell is imported from Singapore, the South Seas, or the Philippines. As to Japanese isinglass, two kinds are produced: square shaped and plate shaped. They are exported to foreign countries in such great quantity that the raw material is now found to be deficient in Japan. The principal canned products are crabs, salmon, trout, sea-ear, 'Kamaboko,' sea-bream, horned top (Turbo cornutus), sardines, etc., the total output amounting to 3,000,000 yen a year. Recently, the guild of canned fish manufacturers has begun to inspect the products with a view to producing superior goods.

In the Russian Coast Provinces, Saghalien, Kamtchatka, the whole of the catch is manufactured, and its value reaches nearly four hundred million yen. The articles manufactured are chiefly canned and salted fish, and pressed cake, and all are imported to Japan. In Karafuto, the manufactured articles amounted to 7,113,000 yen in 1912, The principal articles are pressed herring, salted salmon, salted trout, closely followed by canned crab, dried cod, cod-refuse, etc. Recently, canned articles in Karafuto have been rigidly inspected, the result being entirely satisfactory. The manufactured articles from the fisheries in Korean waters amounted to nearly 2,440,000 yen in 1912. The principal articles manufactured were boiled and dried sardine, dried lobster, dried sea-cucumber, pressed cake; salted cod-fish, canned sea-ear, shark's fin, dried sardine, etc., follow closely. Of those manufactured articles, a small quantity is directly exported to

China and Russian Asia, but the greater part is sent to Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, etc., to be sold at home or sent abroad. The principal article prepared by the Japanese fishermen in Formosa is dried bonito, of which in 1912 the amount sent to Japan proper was of the value of nearly 110,000 yen.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

The export of aquatic products amounted in 1912 to 19,240,000 yen, an increase of nearly 1.42 times that of five years ago. The table following shows the principal countries of export and the amount of export during recent years:

Name of countries		1912	1907	1902	Ratio of increase in 1912 against 1907	Ratio of increase in 1912 against 1902
		yen	yen	yen		
Russian territories in Asia		262,000	150,000	302,000	1,749	—
China	China Proper, Kwantung, Hongkong	9,653,000	8,011,000	6,101,000	1,205	1,313
The South Seas	British colonies, Dutch " , French " , The Straits Settlements, The Philippines, Siam, Hawaii, Australia	2,240,000	1,070,000	315,000	2,093	7,103
Europe		5,327,000	3,803,000	1,378,000	1,663	3,865
Africa	Egypt, Cape of Good Hope Settlement, Natal	19,000	15,000	184	1,268	107,008
North America	United States, British America, Mexico	1,628,000	439,000	101,000	3,702	15,898
South America	Chili, Peru, Argentine	85,000	,641	—	133,976	—
Other countries		31,000	12,000	273	2,534	114,947
Total		19,245,000	13,500,641	8,197,457	1,425	2,341

As is shown in the above table, China, Europe, and America, are at present important countries for export. The South Seas and South America are to be regarded as promising countries in this connection.

The following table shows the principal aquatic products for export to the value of above 300,000 yen.

Name	1912	1907	1902	Ratio of increase in 1912 against 1907	Ratio of increase in 1912 against 1902
	yen	yen	yen		
Cuttle fish...	3,096,000	2,401,000	1,802,000	1,289	1,718
Kobu	1,886,000	1,709,000	809,000	1,136	2,330
Dried cod...	515,000	315,000	114,000	1,468	4,496
Salted trout	607,000	83,000	—	7,308	—
Dried sea-ear	477,000	566,000	513,000	157	—
Scallops	1,063,000	606,000	310,000	1,752	3,426
Dried lobster	475,000	470,000	326,000	1,034	1,459
Sea-cucumber	398,000	540,000	353,000	262	1,129
Japanese isinglass ...	1,617,000	991,000	1,108,000	1,631	1,459
Canned sea-ear ...	332,000	201,000	80,000	1,593	3,984
Canned fish	419,000	79,000	40,000	5,253	10,304
Canned crab	1,384,000	—	—	—	—
Potassium iodide ...	317,000	156,000	14,000	2,091	21,466
Fish oil and whale oil	2,175,000	2,975,000	1,502,000	269	1,448
Shell button	1,985,000	545,000	119,000	3,640	16,669
Coral	545,000	475,000	436,000	1,148	1,252

The above table shows an increase in the majority of articles, though there are more or less fluctuations. Those that have conspicuously increased are salted trout and canned crab. Salted trout was formerly not exported, but in 1910 there was an enormous catch in the Coast Provinces, which led to a fall in price, which in turn led to the necessity of finding a new market in China. Canned crab was first exported in small quantity to the United States in about 1907 as a substitute for canned lobster, and by the year 1909 the excellent quality became widely known among Americans, calling forth a great demand for the article. Since then the article has begun to be exported to European countries also together with the canned salmon produced in Kamtchatka.

The principal articles produced as raw materials are coral, fish oil, whale oil, of which coral is almost exclusively exported to Italy, and fish oil and whale oil are exported to other European countries.

IMPORTED AQUATIC PRODUCTS

In 1912, the total amount imported was 2,260,000 yen, which shows a decrease of 1,380,000 yen against the total import of five years ago, and a decrease of 1,900,000 yen against that of ten years ago. The excess of the export of aquatic products by 16,980,000 yen over the import, when the amount of every other thing imported exceeds that of the export, shows the progress of our fishery in recent years: it is due to the decrease to the prevention of the import of such articles as iodine, potassium iodide, canned fish, and shell-fish, salted whale and fish, fish oil, whale oil, etc., which were formerly supplied by foreign countries.

The import above mentioned consists of fertilizers and raw material of the aquatic industry, which tabulated are as follows:

Principal articles	1912	1907	1902
	yen	yen	yen
Salted salmon	245,000	540,000	2,011,000
Shells	723,000	81,000	22,000
Fish cakes	206,000	447,000	1,451,000
Fish guano	438,000	1,447,000	—
Other aquatic fertilizers	173,000	564,000	153,000
Crude common salt	306,000	140,000	131,000
Miscellaneous	2,260,000	3,645,000	4,163,000
Total			

The import of salted salmon as shown in the above table is due to the fact that in certain localities people still continue to like the taste of American salmon, which they acquired when the American salted salmon was imported in large quantities. Common salt comes from the leased territories of Kwantung, and is used for industrial purposes. The rest are used as the raw material of shell buttons and as fertilizers.

CHAPTER IX

MINING INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Numerous records exist which go to show that in Japan mining, especially the mining of metals, was already undertaken at a remote period. In the middle ages mining had become quite an important industry. By the time when commercial intercourse with China and Holland was begun the output of gold, silver, copper, and sulphur was so large as to admit of export to foreign countries. The processes and management, of the industry, however, were imperfect, and towards the end of the Tokugawa shogunate the industry had declined owing to many difficulties in the way of excavation, transportation, ventilation, etc. After the Restoration of the Meiji era (1868) the government paid special attention to restoring mining from its inactive state, when it did its utmost to promote and protect domestic industries. For this purpose, the government established the Osaka Do (copper) Kwaisho, and at the same time attempted to unify the mining industry by enacting a 'Mining law in Japan'; tried to introduce Western knowledge with regard to the mining industry by employing European experts, teachers of mining, civil engineering and geological science, and even miners; put the Ikuno mine and the principal gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal mines of the Empire under government management in order to relieve the straitened conditions of different mines and to show examples of mining management; sent experts to different mines to investigate the ore-beds, to make plans of management, etc.: in fact, the government made every attempt necessary for the development of the mining industry. Since then, the methods and management of mining operations have undergone a complete change, by the combination of the mining art peculiar to Japan and the mining knowledge introduced

from the Western countries. In recent years, the development of the industry is quite conspicuous. That is to say, in metalliferous mines as well as in coal mines, various test drill machines are employed in order to examine the ore-beds; for the excavation of underground passages, rock borers are employed in increasing numbers, thereby saving a great deal of time and expense, and at the same time these are found to be profitably used for the purpose of mining; as for metal refining, zinc refining was begun within recent years; in the dressing of ores there was invented a new process of selecting zinc; coal cutting machines for coal mines, and the rotary well borer for petroleum mines etc., are among the many new processes now in vogue; in short, the mining industry of the present day owes a great deal to the power of the these machines.

2. OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF MINING

A. AMOUNT OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

The quickest way to see how great has been the development of the Japanese mineral industry in the forty years since the Restoration of the Meiji era, is to examine the amount of mineral production in those years. The value of mineral production in the year 1875 was no more than 2,500,000 yen. Five years after, in 1880, it amounted to 6,700,000 yen. Again, ten years after, that is, in 1890 the value amounted to 15,500,000 yen. In 1900, it amounted to the enormous figure of 49,900,000 yen. This is all owing to the yearly increase of the principal mineral products such as gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, and sulphur. It is an increase of about twenty-fold over the production of 1875. Still further, the value of production advanced to 106,900,000 yen in 1906, and reached 110,000,000 yen in 1907. Since 1907, the increase of production has not been so rapid, yet the increase is steady. The table below shows the process of development of the industry.

Year	Value of products yen
1913	146,660,049
1912	130,241,335

	yen
1911	105,929,517
1910	100,253,576
1909	103,327,518
1908	105,393,663
1903	57,475,811

B. THE AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

A glance over the condition of mineral production since the year 1875, convinces one that there is steady increase in the production though there have been some years when the amount of production was less than the previous years. The production is particularly conspicuous during the fifteen years up to the year 1890. The production of gold, coal, and petroleum, has enormously increased. The following table shows the principal mineral products and the output:

(The output in Formosa and Korea is omitted; pig iron and steel are counted together, to which figure the output from the Government Iron Foundry is added).

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	Iron	Coal	Kerosene oil	Sulphur
	momme	momme	kin	French ton	French ton	koku	kin
1913	1,481,470	38,993,399	109,708,975	257,201	3,315,962	1,693,582	98,674,711
1912	1,373,454	39,995,960	104,037,499	276,566	19,639,755	1,458,290	90,923,283
1911	1,248,654	36,811,090	89,002,740	245,332	17,632,710	1,529,593	83,790,896
1910	1,164,774	37,763,443	82,206,408	228,766	15,681,324	1,608,016	73,078,665
1909	1,048,559	34,111,197	76,402,144	151,057	15,048,113	1,657,036	61,499,225
1908	891,486	31,971,992	67,754,886	141,253	14,825,363	1,641,563	55,199,100
1903	835,847	15,627,245	55,312,343	72,275	10,008,845	1,065,116	38,123,175

C. FOREIGN TRADE IN MINERAL PRODUCTS

The trade in mineral products for five years from 1904 till 1908 ranged between 103,000,000 yen amd 130,000,000 yen, the average being 116,000,000 yen. In 1909 there was a decided decrease in the import, thereby reducing the trade amount to 102,-000,000 yen. Since then, however, the amount of trade has yearly increased, and at present has reached the enormous value of 168,-000,000 yen. In short, the trade in mineral products has increased considerably within recent years, following the increase of mineral production and the development of various industries at home. The following table shows the general condition of the export and import of mineral products between the years 1904 and 1913:

Year	Total amount of Trade	Total amount of Export	Total amount of Import
	yen	yen	yen
1904	103,264,848	29,996,164	73,268,684
1905	111,867,781	212,235,229	79,632,552
1906	106,771,357	44,092,303	62,679,054
1907	135,028,377	51,470,513	83,557,864
1908	123,261,806	42,942,556	80,319,250
Average	116,038,834	40,147,353	75,891,480
1909	102,695,627	43,220,316	59,475,311
1910	117,744,882	42,674,238	75,070,644
1911	134,308,205	41,976,411	92,331,794
1912	161,164,354	49,455,319	111,709,125
1913	168,896,256	57,612,495	111,283,761
Average	136,961,864	46,987,755	89,974,109

The enormous increase of trade within recent years is attributable to the increase in the export of copper, coal, sulphur, etc., and to the increase in the import of iron, lead, tin, phosphatic minerals, etc.

Of the total amount, 57,000,000 yen, of mineral products exported in the year 1913, the articles exported to the value of over a million yen are only three: copper, 28,000,000 yen; coal, 23,000,-000 yen; sulphur, 19,000,000 yen. On the other hand, the total amount of imported mineral products in the same year was 111,000,000 yen, of which the articles that were imported to the value of over a million yen were, iron, 56,000,000 yen; kerosene,

11,000,000 yen; phosphatic minerals, 8,000,000 yen; railway materials, 4,300,000 yen; coal, 4,000,0000 yen; zinc, 3,300,000 yen; lead and materials for dwelling houses, bridges, vessels, and docks, 2,800,000 yen; minerals and tin, 2,300,000 yen; iron-ore, 1,500,000 yen; nickel, 1,400,000 yen; machine oil and heavy oil, 1,100,000 yen, etc.

D. INVESTMENT IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Together with the development of the mining industry, the amount of money invested has naturally augmented. It is impossible to find how much money is invested in the industry managed by individuals, but as to the amount of money invested by corporations, there was in 1909 a capital of 188,000,000 yen. Three years after, the capital had grown to 228,000,000 yen, and in 1913 it amounted to the enormous value of 232.000,000 yen. The paid-up capital has also increased from year to year.

Year		Metalliferous mining companies	Coal mining companies	Metals and coal mining companies	Petroleum oil mining companies	Others	Total
1913	Number of companies ...	103	100	29	28	20	280
	Capital	yen 48,729,900	yen 62,704,950	yen 44,338,700	yen 51,456,000	yen 25,451,000	yen 232,680,550
	Paid up capital	40,508,650	54,496,775	36,841,700	37,272,500	9,031,000	178,146,652
1912	"	102	91	27	26	18	264
	"	45,977,650	68,905,700	43,322,500	39,992,500	24,921,000	222,489,350
	"	39,263,900	59,191,200	36,325,500	33,592,000	7,886,000	176,258,600
1911	"	94	93	25	27	17	256
	"	34,937,650	75,108,700	40,022,500	43,156,000	25,241,000	218,465,850
	"	26,198,275	59,582,200	33,250,500	33,626,250	7,800,125	160,461,350
1910	"	91	98	19	30	14	252
	"	31,266,450	78,998,700	28,672,500	42,806,000	9,366,000	191,109,650
	"	23,999,575	54,792,200	28,650,500	33,045,500	6,971,625	147,459,400
1909	"	84	93	17	28	12	234
	"	25,444,950	78,150,700	28,121,000	41,192,000	8,866,000	181,774,650
	"	18,833,700	53,727,450	28,099,000	30,693,000	6,741,000	138,094,150

3. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF DIFFERENT MINING INDUSTRIES

A brief history and the present condition of the mining industry in Japan have been given above. We shall now proceed to set forth the production of the more important mining products.

A. GOLD

The gold ore bed is, like other metalliferous ore beds, distributed in different districts in Japan. The more important districts are the north-eastern provinces and Kyushu of Japan proper, and Formosa. The amount of gold production in 1913, excepting that of Formosa, was nearly 14,000,000 kwan, valued at 7,000,000 yen. The production ranks fourth among all the mining products in Japan, being equivalent to 7 per cent. of the value of the total mineral production. With the development of the art of copper refining and the perfection of the cyanide process, gold is easily extracted from ores which were held to be extremely difficult to work. As a result, the gold production within the last ten years has considerably increased. The principal places of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity momme	Value yen
Ibaraki	395,789	1,978,179
Kagoshima	249,863	1,248,173
Akita	195,391	969,322
Niigata	117,858	589,233
Iwate	103,540	501,817

B. SILVER

Virgin silver is found in different places in Japan; silver contained in copper ore or lead ore is also found here and there. The amount of production steadily increased for the sixteen years from 1874 till 1889. Since the year 1890, however, the production of silver has considerably lowered, in contradistinction to the increased production of gold and copper. From the year 1905 onwards, the Kosaka Mine in Akita prefecture has begun to be worked on an ex-

tensive scale, and from the year 1907 the Tsubaki Mine, also in Akita prefecture, has continued to produce a large quantity of silver, which at once revived the increase of silver production. The amount produced in 1913 was 38,000 kwan, valued at 5,700,000 yen. The production occupies the fifth place among the mining products in Japan, being equivalent to 3.9 per cent. of the total value of mineral products. The principal places of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity momme	Value yen
Akita	19,516,562	2,853,193
Ibaraki	3,908,626	575,863
Gifu	2,229,144	329,996
Tochigi	2,611,439	326,786
Hyogo	2,223,171	330,397

C. COPPER

Of all the mineral products in Japan, copper is one of the most important. The ore beds of copper are distributed in many places, especially in Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. In Hokkaido and Formosa, however, there are very few places where copper is produced, there being no important copper mines. During the last ten years the amount of copper production has yearly increased; the ratio of increase is indeed 6.1 per cent. The amount produced in 1913 was 109,390,000 kin, valued at 41,700,000 yen. It occupies the second place among the mineral products in Japan, being equivalent to 28.5 per cent. of the total value of mineral products. Among the minerals for export, copper occupies the first place: its value for export amounted to 28,000,000 yen in 1913. Formerly it was exported chiefly to the Oriental countries, especially China; but since 1906 the amount exported to Europe and America has considerably increased. The principal places of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity kin	Value yen
Akita	22,640,548	8,594,137
Ibaraki	16,342,024	6,530,384

	kin	yen
Tochigi	17,608,139	5,818,739
Ehime	13,040,757	5,421,939
Ishikawa	3,734,102	1,491,875
Iwate	3,645,967	1,398,124
Hyogo	3,278,978	1,339,692
Miyazaki	2,801,252	1,108,570
Okayama	2,770,201	1,099,077
Aomori	2,696,693	982,342
Yamagata	2,483,132	840,803
Shimane	1,995,652	748,279
Hokkaido	1,860,575	673,376
Fukushima	1,662,314	609,057

D. IRON

The most important iron mines in Japan are the Kama-ishi and Sennin mines in Iwate prefecture. In the provinces Idzumo, Iwami, Hoki, Aki, Bitchu, Bingo, Mimasaku, etc., iron-sand is produced, but the quantity is small. In 1913, the amount of iron produced, excepting that produced at the Iron Foundry, was nearly 55,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 14,000 tons of steel, the value of which were 3,400,000 yen. It occupies the sixth place among the mineral products in Japan, being equivalent to 2.3 per cent. of the total value of the mineral products. The most important place of production is as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity French tons
Iwate	67,085

E. COAL

Coal occupies the most important place among the mineral products in Japan. It is produced everywhere in Japan; Nemuro, Chishima, and the four prefectures of Tochigi, Chiba, Tottori, Kochi, only produce no coal. Of all the coal areas the largest is that of Fukuoka-ken, that is, 94,000,000 tsubo; in Hokkaido, there are about 44,000,000 tsubo of coal lands; in Saga and Nagasaki prefectures, nearly 20,000,000 tsubo each; in Fukushima and Yama-

guchi, 14,000,000—15,000,000 tsubo each. The total area of the coal lands reaches 1,006,000,000 tsubo. The amount produced in 1913 was 21,300,000 ton, valued at 70,900,000 yen, equivalent to 48.4 per cent. of the total value of the mineral products. Coal is the most important mineral product for export next to copper. In 1912 the total amount exported was 3,870,000 tons, valued at 23,600,000 yen. The principal countries of export are China, Hongkong, British India, the Straits Settlements. Latterly, the export to the Philippine islands is gradually increasing. The principal prefectures of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity French ton	Value yen
Fukuoka	13,573,774	45,759,210
Hokkaido	11,026,805	8,274,172
Fukushima	1,767,733	5,471,063
Saga	1,534,673	4,700,697
Nagasaki	1,038,230	2,747,825
Yamaguchi	813,618	2,109,025
Ibaraki	408,363	1,478,217

F. SULPHUR

There is no noted sulphur mine in the western parts of Honshu. In the north-eastern districts, there are the Numajiri mine in Fukushima prefecture, and the Akakura mine in Akita prefecture. Hokkaido is the principal place of sulphur production. The amount of production in 1913, was 98,400,000 kin, valued at 1,500,000 yen. It occupies the seventh place among the mining products in Japan, being equivalent to 0.7 per cent. of the total value of mineral products. Sulphur is also an important article of export. The total amount of production in 1913 was 1,980,000 yen. The chief countries of export are the United States and Australia, the amount exported to these countries being between 70—80 per cent. of the annual sulphur export. China, Hongkong, and British India are also important countries for export. The principal places of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity kin	Value yen
Hokkaido	60,483,213	928,256
Fukushima	20,903,168	359,162

G. PETROLEUM OIL

The discovery of petroleum oil in Japan dates back to a remote age. History records that petroleum oil flowed with spring water at the bottom of a mountain near Murakami, Niigata-ken, and that people used it for lamp-light. Later on, natives of the region bored a well and attempted to collect under-ground oil. But, as the art of refining crude oil was not known, the attempt did not lead to much success. Soon after the restoration of the Meiji era, the government employed an American expert, Mr. B. S. Lyman, and made him survey all the petroleum producing grounds, prepare a chart of oil veins, make test borings. In about 1896, petroleum was found to exist in Hanbara county of Shidzuoka, and also a little later in Nagano and Akita prefectures.

As petroleum was thus discovered in several places, corporations were organized, American well-borers were imported, and various attempts were made to promote the petroleum industry; but few succeeded. After that, however, the art of boring wells and refining crude oil was much improved, after many bitter experiences, and the amount produced in Niigata-ken and other prefectures has been annually increased. Recently the rotary system of boring has been experimentally employed, and has done a great deal to effect the development of the petroleum oil industry in Japan. Besides, the various provisions for oil refining were much improved and extended, indicating a bright prospect for the industry. Of the principal oil fields, the Nishiyama oil field in Niigata-ken has made considerable expansion; the Kurokawa oil field in Akita-ken has effected a complete change by the recent gush, as is well known; the oil fields of Hokkaido are also full of promise.

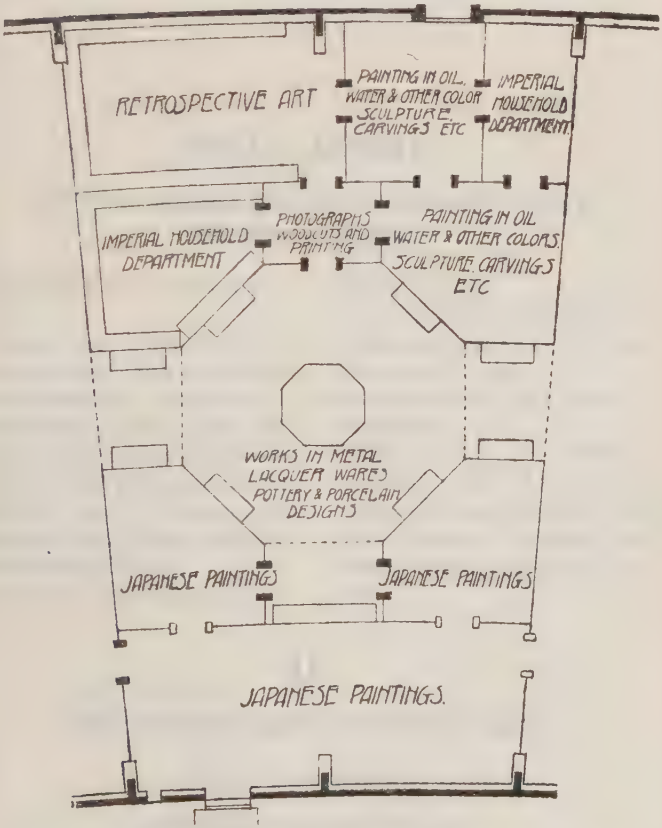
The output of petroleum oil in 1913 was 1,690,000 koku, valued at 12,400,000 yen. It occupies the third place among the mineral products of Japan, being equivalent to 8.5 per cent. of the total value of the production. The principal places of production are as follows:

Prefecture	Quantity koku
Niigata	1,599,765
Akita	73,038

PART II

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Fine Arts

South West Entrance No. 4


RETROSPECTIVE ART
PAINTING IN OIL, WATER & OTHER COLOR SCULPTURE CARVINGS ETC
IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT
IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT
PHOTOGRAPHS WOODCUTS AND PAINTING
PAINTING IN OIL WATER & OTHER COLORS SCULPTURE CARVINGS ETC
WORKS IN METAL LACQUER WARES POTTERY & PORCELAIN DESIGNS
JAPANESE PAINTINGS
JAPANESE PAINTINGS
JAPANESE PAINTINGS.

South West Entrance No. 3

PART II

Exhibits in Various Departments

I

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

(IMPERIAL JAPANESE PAVILION IN THE GARDEN OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT)

KAIGUN-SHO (The Navy Department).
A large silver cup presented by the American fleet. This is the loving-cup presented as a memento to the officers and men of the Japanese Navy by the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet of America, consisting of sixteen battleships under the command of Admiral Sperry, when it came to the Japanese waters in 1908.

NAIMU-SHO (The Department of Home Affairs).
A model of the Toshogu Shrine of Nikko, and specimens of the architecture and ornaments.

NOMU-KYOKU (The Bureau of Agriculture).
Models showing the condition of sericulture in the Tokugawa period; Models showing statistics of the silk yarn industry; Photographs and pictures relative to sericulture and reeling.

II

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS

(PALACE OF FINE ARTS)

PAINTINGS OF JAPANESE SCHOOL

DAN, RANSHU, No. 2, Wakabacho, Takata, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
"Going and Coming of Clouds."

HAYASHI, BUNTO, Higashi-iru, Karasumaru, Manjuji-dori, Kyoto.
"A Forest of Firewood Timber."

HIRATA, SHODO, No. 12, Fukuro-cho, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
"Chrysanthemum." "Crimson foliage."

HIROSE, TOHO, Sakuragicho, Uyeno, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"Spring rain." "Autumn wind."

IKEDA, SHOEN, Tabata, Taki-nogawa-machi, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"After the Intermezzo."

ITO, KEISUI, No. 5472, Matsuga-hana-machi, Tennoji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
"Sailing Boats."

KIKUCHI, KWASHU, No. 29, Wa-kamiyacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
"Autumnal Leaves."

KOBORI, TOMOTO, Nipporicho, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Masatsura Kusunoki."

MIDZUKAMI, TAISEI, Sumiyoshi-cho, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka-Ken.
"Flowers of Ryukyu."

MITSUI, BANRI, Shimmei-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Spring-time at the South Garden."

MORIMURA, GITO, Furuzawa-cho, Nakaku, Nagoya, Aichi-ken.
"The Festival at Nara."

MURAKAMI, HOKO, No. 41, Kora-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
"Mulberry Leaves and Cocoons."

NISHI, OSHU, Shioya-machi, Shin-teramachi-nishi-iru, Shimokaratachi-bamba, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
"Praying for Prosperity."

OKA, TOYEN, No. 22, Marutacho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
"A Summer Noon."

OKADA, SESSO, Saikuya-machi, Tennoji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
"A Phase of Ryukyu Life."

OKAJIMA, TESSHU, No. 23, Ichi-bancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
"Early Summer Day."

OKAMOTO, HOSUI, Nijoagaru, Koromodana-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
"The Evening Glow."

SHIBATA, BANYO, Daigaku-mae, Higashi-ichijo-dori, Yoshida-machi, Kyoto.
"Cultivation."

TAKAKURA, KWANGAI, No. 8, Otabimae, Miyanowaki, Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.
"Spring-time on the Kamogawa."

TAMAYA, SHUNKI, Shimokiri-dori-agaru, Shinkarasumaru, Kami-kyo-ku, Kyoto.
"The Spring Wind."

TOYOSHIMA, TEIUN, Yodogawa-bashi-higashizume, Sakuramiya-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
"The Morning Shade."

TSUKIOKA, KOGYO, Shimidzucho, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"Horse-fair of Kiso."

OIL AND WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS

AIDA, NAOHIKO, No. 89, Kobi-nata-Suidocho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
"Warehouses at a River-side."

FUJISHIMA, TAKEJI, No. 15, Akebonocho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Absence of Mind."

ISHII, HAKUTEI, No. 152, Haya-shicho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

"Thin Rain in Harbour."

ISHIKAWA, TORAJI, No. 5, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
"Grapes."

KOITO, GENTARO, No. 20, Motokuromon-cho, Uyeno, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"A Cloudy Day."

MARUYAMA, BANKA, No. 14, Shinmei-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo,
"Saigo of Oki Province."

MITSUTANI, KUNISHIRO, Nippori machi, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Dwelling Place of a Fisherman."

MIYAKE, KOKKI, Kashiwagi, Yodobashimachi, Tokyo-fu.
"Haneda."

NAKAMURA, FUSETSU, No. 31, Nakanegishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"A Disciple of the Buddha."

NAKAZAWA, HIROMITSU, No. 18, Suwa, Totsuka-mura, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.
"A Light."

OTA, KIJIRO, Omiya-machi, Omiya-nishi-iri-yoko, Nakasuji-dori, Kami-kyo-ku, Kyoto.
"A Nurse."

SHIRATAKI, IKUNOSUKE, Sanno, Omori-machi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Portrait of Mr. Nomura."

TSUJI, HISASHI, Date-mura, Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo-fu.
"Early Autumn."

WADA, EISAKU, No. 26, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
"On the Beach."

YOSHIDA, HIROSHI, No. 100, Dozakacho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Evening after a Rainfall."

SCULPTURE

EZAWA, KINGORO, Owaricho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
"Gama-sennin," Bronze "A Dutiful Child," "A Strolling Comic-dancer," Wood

HATA, SHOKICHI, Komagome-Sendagicho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Portrait of Count Okuma." Bronze

IKEDA, YUHACHI, Tabata, Takinogawa-machi, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Fodder," Bronze

KAWAKAMI, KUNIYO, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu,
"The Man with the Spade." Wood

KAWASAKI, SHIGEO, Nippori-machi, Kitatoyoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"The Bottom of the Sea." Plaster

KITAMURA, SEIBO, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
"A Dark Road." Plaster

MATSUO, CHOSHUN, No. 263, Dosakashita-machi, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Wood
"Sea Maidens." "Inspiration."

MURATA, KICHIGORO, No. 13, Nichome, Yokoyamacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
"Serenity." Ivory

OGURA, YUICHIRO, No. 17, Banshucho, Naito-Shinjuku, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.
"A Good Harvest." Plaster

TAJIMA, IKKA, No. 53, Tabata,

Takinogawa-machi, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Goats," Bronze.

TOBARI, KOGAN, Motonippori, Hichimensakashita, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"Face of a Woman." "A Girl Who Performs Acrobatic Feats upon Large Balls," Bronze.

TOMIOKA, HODO, No, 16, Rokuchome, Senju-machi, Minamiadachi-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"Resting," Ivory.

TOYAMA, CHOZO, Nichome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo,
"An Old Man Fondling a Rabit."
"Smoking," Ivory.

WATANABE, OSAO, Nipporimachi, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
"A Strike," Plaster.

YAMAZAKI, CHOUN, No. 142, Hayashicho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Condoling Speech of Class-mates."
"A Book-mark," Wood.

YONEHARA, UNKAI, No. 16, Akebonocho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
"Sowing," Wood.

YOSHIDA, HOMEI, Hayashicho, Hongo-ku, Komagome, Tokyo,
"A Mantle." "Arayori."
"A Chinese Girl," Wood.

METALLIC WORK

AMETANI, SADAJIRO, Minamimachi, Takanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
A copper tablet, (The God of Thunder).

EZAWA, KINGORO, Owaricho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Silver cigarette case.

IWAI, MASATOSHI, No. 3, Shinchi, Owaricho, Ginza-tori, Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
"Tortoise," Ornament.

NAKANO, IHEI, No, 18, Zaimokucho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo,
A flower vase.

OTA, MASACHIKA, Nishimachi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
"A Brushwood-fence." "Castles in the Air." Hand boxes.

TOYAMA, CHOZO, Nichome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
"Carps." Tablets.

YAMADA, CHOZABURO, Kajimachi, Daishoji, Enema-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Iron repousse works (statues of demons)

LACQUER WARE

HAYASHI, KUHEI, No. 12, Nichome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
An ornamental parlour shelf, caskets, powdered-tea holders.

KIMURA, HIDEO, Sawaragicho-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
Caskets, Trays.

MATSUMOTO, KOTARO, No. 3, Nishinagacho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Mantel ornaments.

MIKAMI, JISABURO, Yanaginobamba, Takasuji-dori, Kyoto.
An ink-slab case.

NAKAMURA, SAKUJIRO, Idzumi-cho, Nakabashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Caskets.

NISHIMURA, HIKOBEI, Nakano-cho, Ayakoji-kudaru, Teramachi-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Necktie cases, Tablets for ornament.

OGAKI, MASANORI, Kimachi, Ichibancho, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken.
A Casket.

SASAKI, TAKAYASU, No. 23, Matsunaga-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
A tray.

TSUJIMURA, SHOKWA, No. 3, Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
Gold lacquered cigarette-boxes.

WOOD AND BAMBOO WORKS

FUJII, TATSUKICHI, No. 73, Sanchome, Nishimachi, Nihon-enoki, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
A screen.

HOZAKA, KOZAN, No. 32, Shirokanesanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Paper cutters.

MATSUKANE, SHINJIRO, No. 79, Sotode-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
A single leaf screen, a cigarette box.

YUI, CHO, No. 19, Yanagishima-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
A screen, a single-leaf screen, ornamental tablets.

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE AND CLOISONNE

ANDO, JUBEI, Yaba-cho, Nakaku, Nagoya, Aichiken.
A pair of flower vases.

ANDO, JUJI, No. 1, Shichome, Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
A censer, a casket, a pair of flower vases.

FUKAGAWA, EIZAEMON, No. 1, Gochome, Kobikicho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
A flower vase.

HIRAOKA, RIHEI, No. 1, Sanchome, Gojobashi-higashi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Censers, vases.

ITAYA, HAZAN, Tabata, Kitatoshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
A flower vase.

ITO, TOZAN, Shirakawasujiminami, Sanjo, Kyoto.
A flower vase.

KATO, TOMOTARO, No, 361, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.
A flower vase.

KINKOZAN, SOBEI, No. 33, Ebisucho, Sanjodori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Vases.

MIYAKAWA, KOZAN, No, 1631, Minami-Ota-machi, Yokohama.
A flower vase, a censer.

NAKAMURA, SHUTO, Daishoji, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
A flowervase.

NAMIKAWA, SOSUKE, No. 8, Shinemon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
An ornamental miniature screen, a pair of vases.

SEIFU, YOHEI, Gojobashi, Kyoto.

LOAN COLLECTION

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

Kakemono: A picture of monkeys; a picture of a desperate fight of Yoshiaki Nitta; a picture of a pine tree; a picture of mountain scenery; a picture of peacocks, a screen, representing a spring scene at Heian palace, flower vases, ornaments for the alcove, a box of raised lacquer-work to keep writing paper, an incense holder, A shelf and shelf-ornaments, swords, a censer, a book of drawings, seals, etc.

III

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

(PALACE OF EDUCATION, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

TOKYO FURITSU SHOKKO GAKKO (Tokyo Prefectural Apprentice School), Tokyo.

Articles made by the pupil: Shelf-ornaments, a table clock, an ash-tray, a cigarette holder, picture frames, etc. the catalogue of the school. A photograph album illustrating materials used in practical exercises, etc.

TOKYO-SHI SAKAMOTO JINJO SHOGAKKO (Sakamoto Elementary School of Tokyo City), Tokyo.

Children's works: Embroidery, maps of Japan and America, scientific works, and sewing work, bamboo works, a model of the school, photographs, etc.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

ISHIKAWA-KEN KOGYO GAKKO (Ishikawa Prefectural Techinical School), Ishikawa-Ken.

Students' works: Tapestry, habutai, flower-vases, trays, caskets, pots, mantel ornaments, designs.

KYORITSU JOSHI SHOKUGYO GAKKO (Kyoritsu Girls' Techinical School Private), Tokyo.

Students' works: ordinary dress of Japanese men and women, handbags, table-covers, breast-ornaments, a single-leaf screen, ornamental tablets, artificial flowers, etc.

KYOTO FURITSU DAIICHI KOTO JOGAKKO (Kyoto Prefectural First Girls' High School), Kyoto.

History of the school and the present status, a syllabus of the school, Stu-

dents' works: English composition, drawings, dresses, artificial flowers, embroidery, knitting.

KYOTO SHIRITSU BIJUTSU KOGEI GAKKO (Kyoto Municipal Fine Art and Polytechnic School), Kyoto.

Students' works: Japanese paintings, designs, photograph frames, caskets, desks, card trays.

SAGA KENRITSU ARITA KOGYO GAKKO (Saga Prefectural Arita Technical School), Saga.

Students' works: Mantel ornaments, flower vases, plates, tea-services, cake-dishes.

SHIRITSU NAGOYA SHOGYO GAKKO (Municipal Nagoya Commercial School), Nagoya.

Various statistics with regard to the school, photographs, Students' works: Drawings, English handwriting exercises, English composition, foreign trade practices, book keeping.

TOKYO-FU AOYAMA SHIHAN GAKKO (Tokyo Prefectural Aoyama Normal School), Tokyo.

A single-leaf screen decorated with photographs and drawings, specimens of students' manual works.

TOKYO FURITSU DAIICHI CHUGAKKO (Tokyo Prefectural First Middle School), Tokyo.

Pictorial illustrations of students' daily tasks, photographs showing class room works, text books, etc.

TOKYO FURITSU KOGEI GAKKO (Tokyo Prefectural Polytechnic School), Tokyo.

Students' works: Stove screens, a coffee set, a necklace ornamented with cloisonne work, flower vases, a single-leaf screen, picture frames, etc.

A History of the School.

TOYAMA KENRITSU KOGEI GAKKO (Toyama Prefectural Polytechnic School), Toyama.

Students works: Carved ornamental works over the lintel, a photograph album, mantel ornaments, flower vases, a censer, an ash tray, a tray, wall hangings, etc.

WAKAYAMA-KEN KUROE CHORITSU SHIKKI GAKKO (Wakayama-ken Kuroe Town Lacquer Ware School), Wakayama-Ken.

Students' works: cake dishes, trays, caskets, a book case of raised lacquer, dinner services, etc.

HIGHER EDUCATION

JOSHI EIGAKU JIKU (Girls' English School Private), Tokyo.

A screen decorated with photographs and tables showing the past and the present condition of the school.

Students' works.

KYOTO KOTO KOGEI GAKKO (Kyoto Higher Polytechnic School), Kyoto.

A catalogue of the school, designs by the students of the Design department, processes showing the weaving of the yuzen fabrics, samples of woven cloths, a thread tester, the colour classification of the Japanese flowering plants, dresses for Japanese women, etc.

KYUSHU TEIKOKU DAIGAKU

(Kyushu Imperial University), Fukuoka-ken.

Photographs and plans of the university buildings and yards.

MONBU SHO (The Department of Education).

Picture hangings illustrating historical events about the time of the American Commodore Perry's visit, photographs showing schools established and managed by Americans in Japan, various educational statistics.

NIIGATA KENRITSU NOFU SUISAN GAKKO (Niigata Prefectural Nofu Fisheries School), Niigata-ken.

A complete view of the school, a model of the training ship, photographs of cannery, models of implements used in the fishing industry, methods, arrangements, and catches, photographs, diagrams, canned articles.

NIPPON JOSHI DAIGAKU (Japan Girls' College), Tokyo.

Photographs and illustrative tables of the college.

Tray pictures.

SHIRITSU OSAKA KOGYO GAKKO (Osaka Municipal Technical School), Osaka.

Photographs of the school buildings and students at work in the school shop. Students' work: Drawings, models, a single-screen, ornamental shelf, Kuromoji oil, tannic acid.

TOHOKU TEIKOKU-DAIGAKU NOKWA-DAIGAKU (Tohoku Imperial University: The Department of Agriculture), Sapporo.

Photographs and diagrams showing the development of the Department.

Models showing the increase of the landed property, instructors, and students of the Department. Photographs of Americans who rendered great services to the live-stock industry in Hokkaido. Models of the Hokkaido horses improved by the introduction of American horses. Influence of America upon Agriculture in Hokkaido (published matter).

TOKYO FURITSU SHOKU-SEN GAKKO (Tokyo Prefectural Textile and Dyeing School), Tokyo.

The catalogue of the school. Collection of school photographs framed. Designs. Processes of the teaching of designs and weaving, students' works: a table cover, dress materials, handkerchiefs, Japanese women's girdles, photographs, etc.

TOKYO JOSHI KOTO SHIHAN GAKKO (Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School), Tokyo.

The catalogue of the school (in English). Collection of photographs (buildings of the school and those of attached schools; class rooms; students at work). Students' works: Embroideries, knitted and sewed bags, manual work, drawings, letter-books.

TOKYO KOTO KOGYO GAKKO (Tokyo Higher Technical School), Tokyo.

The catalogue of the school (in English) and Album of photographs Samples of dyed good. Porcelain vases and ornamental plates. Models of Japanese house and rooms. Students' works: hand bags, muff and boa; application of lacquer upon metals; lacquer inlaid works; electric inlaid works; etchings.

TOKYO KOTO SHIHAN GAKKO (Tokyo Higher Normal School), Tokyo.

The catalogue and photographs of the school and those of the attached schools.

TOKYO TEIKOKU DAIGAKU (Tokyo Imperial University), Tokyo.

The Catalogue of the University, Bulletins published by different departments of the university, photographs of the university building. Roll pictures and photographs illustrating the conclusion of the treaty between Japan and America, specimens and accessory photographs to be used in explaining minute and delicate parts of the organs of animals.

UYEDA SANSHI SEMMON GAKKO (Uyeda Silk-Yarn Technical School), Uyeda, Nagano-ken.

Pictures illustrating the processes of sericulture and reeling, Mulberry leaves, pupae of silk-worm, cocoons, raw silk, etc.

SPECIAL EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS

JOSHI BIJUTSU GAKKO (Girls' School of Fine Art, Private), Tokyo.

Students works: Japanese paintings, oil paintings, water-colour paintings, knitting, artificial flowers, embroidery, sewing, etc.

KYOTO SHIRITSU KAIGA SEMMON GAKKO (Kyoto Municipal School of Painting), Kyoto.

Students' works: Pictures of Japanese schools.

TOKYO BIJITSU GAKKO (Tokyo Fine Art School), Tokyo.

Students' works: Japanese Paintings, oil painting, water colour painting, designs, carved metallic and cast trays, tablets, flower-vases, censers, caskets of raised lacquer, trays, cake dishes, etc.

SPECIAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

AICHI KENRITSU NORIN GAKKO (Aichi Prefectural Agriculture and Forestry School), Aichi-ken.

Models of the school building and the experimental forest. students' works: Forest products, sericulture products, snake gourds, teas, etc.

EDUCATION OF THE SUBNORMAL

TOKYO MO GAKKO (Tokyo Blind School), Tokyo.

The catalogue of the school (in English), particulars of the courses of instruction, photographs in connection with each course of instruction, text books for the blind, maps, a pack of playing cards, manual works of girl students, etc.

TOKYO RO-A GAKKO (Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School).

Photographs of the buildings and class rooms, etc., text books, Mr. Furukawa's method for the education of the blind and dumb ,etc.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE CHILD AND ADULT

ISHII, MOTOKICHI, No. 2, Sanchome, Yushima-Tenjin-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Articles used in tennis, football, baseball, etc.

MORITA, JIROBEI, No. 30, Nichome, Nagaborihashisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Gut for tennis rackets, baseball articles, rackets, etc.

MIMATSU & Co.,—ITO, TAKUFU, No. 10, Gochome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Tennis rackets, Baseballs, etc., Member of Tokyo chamber of commerce, President of the Educational Articles Trade Guild. Established in 1885. Articles manufactured are elaborate and exceedingly durable. Was awarded Gold medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; a great silver medal, St. Petersburg Exposition, 1908; Gold medal, Portland Exposition, 1905; Gold medal, Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, 1909; Medal of honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1909; Medal of honour, Italian Exhibition, 1912.

MORITA, JIROBEI: No. 30, Nichome, Nagabori-hashisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Gut for tennis rackets, baseball articles, rackets, etc.

NAKAMURA, KOHEI, No. 821, Sakwan-cho, Higashiku, Osaka.

Tennis rackets, gut for rackets.

SEIGEN KUMIAI, (Gut Manufacturing Association),—Represented by Fukuno-suke Ikejiri: Minomura, Shinogo, Shima-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Cutstring.

TAKAHASHI, GENZO, No. 18, Sanchome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Footballs.

AGENCIES FOR THE STUDY, INVESTIGATION AND BETTERMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

SAISEIKWAI (Social Relief Association), founded upon the Imperial donation, Tokyo.

Various illustrative diagrams with regard to the work of the association.

SHINSAI YOBO CHOSA-KWAI (Earthquakes Investigation Society), Tokyo.

Reports of the society, large size photographs showing damages from earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, Description of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, Omori's horizontal pendulm tromometer, time-recording clock, tanakadate's strong motion seismograph.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATION

SHOKO KIOKU, (The Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.

Comparative statistical tables of Important manufactured articles and

production, statistics and comparative tables of trade between Japan and foreign countries.

TAIWAN SOTOKU-FU ZAIMU-KIOKU (The Bureau of Finance, Formosan Government).
Statistical tables of trade between Formosan and foreign countries.

TEISHIN-SHO (Department of Communications), Tokyo.
Various statistics and diagrams with regard to the work of communication in Japan.

HYGIENE

DENSEN-BYO KENKYUJO (Institute of Infections Diseases), Tokyo.
A model of the Institute, specimens and models of infectious diseases and provincial diseases, photographs of microscopic objects, etc.

NAIMU-SHO (The Department of Affairs), Tokyo.
The medical regulation of Japan (in English), A table showing local classification of physicians, photographs showing the method of medical inspection of emigrants, etc.

NIPPON SEKIJUJI-SHA (The Red Cross Society of Japan), Tokyo.
Various diagrams, tables, and models, with regard to the Red Cross Society of Japan, medical instruments, etc.

TOKYO EISEI SHIKEN-JO (Tokyo Board of Health, Department of Home Affairs), Tokyo.
Models of mineral springs and health resorts in the regions of which Mt. Fuji is the centre, models of the Tokyo Board of Health, etc.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND TOBACCO

NEMOTO, SEI, Shikoku-machi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.
Statistical table of the Law of Prohibiting Drinking of Minors.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

NAIMU-SHO, (The Department of Home Affairs), Tokyo.
Photographs of poor houses and the house of correction in Japan.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND THEIR REGULATION

AIKOKU FUJIN KWAI, (Patriotic Women's Association), Tokyo.
Statistical tables and tablets with regard to the Association.

NIPPON KAI-IN EKISAI KAI, (Japan Seamen's Relief Association), No. 11, Nichome, Sukiya-machi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Statistical tables of the work of the Association.

TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAI KWAI, (Imperial Lifeboat Association), Yeitaigashi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
The statement of organization of the Association. Tables showing the result of the work of the Association. Localities of the lifeboat stations.

MUNICIPAL ADVANCEMENT

KOBE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Models of the harbour-construction of Kobe, photographs of various equipment of the port of Kobe, various statistical tables.

KWANTO TOTOKUFU (Government of Kwantung).

A model of Dairen, photographs of the wharf of Dairen, photographs showing the connection of the land and the sea, and the Yamato Hotel.

NAIKAKU TOKEI-KYOKU, (Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet), Tokyo.

Statistical diagrams relative to the population.

OSAKA MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A model of the Osaka castle, a map of Osaka, diagrams showing the land, population, harbour-construction, water-works, education, manufacturing industries, electric railways, communications, hygiene, and commerce. Photographs of the source of the city water-works, harbour-construction, entrance of the Ajikawa, etc.

TOKYO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Models of the most important parts of the city, and the religions adjacent. Dioramic exhibition of a comparison between the streets and the customs in the center of the city fifty years ago and at the present day.

Various diagrams and photographs.

YOKOHAMA MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A model of the city of Yokohama.

Various tables showing trade conditions in Yokohama.

RECREATION

NAIMU-SHO (Department of Home Affairs), Tokyo.

Photographs: Koraku Garden of Okayama, Ritsurin Garden of Takamatsu, Kenroku Garden of Kanazawa, The Garden of Count Okuma, etc.

Models of Hakone and Beppu hot springs.

MIYAGI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT.

A model of Matsushima.

NAGASAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT.

Photographs: Unzen Public Park, Unzen golf course.

IV

THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS

(PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

TYPOGRAPHY—VARIOUS PRINTING PROCESSES

DRAGON SHOKWAI, Empukuji-maye-machi, Nishiki-koji-agaru, Tera-machi-dori, Kyoto.
Colour prints (scenery and portraits). (See Advt. p. 69.)

MIDZUTANI, TETSUDZO, Ogi-cho, Yokohama.
Framed pictures.

NIPPON-SHI SEIZO KABUSHI-KI KAISHA (Japan paperwork Co., Ltd.), Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Paper-made half-relief portraits, pictures.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

HASEGAWA, TAKEJIRO, No. 17, Kaminegishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Collection of Ukiyoye-pictures, celebrated Japanese picture books in English, French, German, Spanish, etc. Calendars, coloured reproductions of the mastors' works. Art-printer from coloured woodcuts. Establishment; 1885. Gold medals: Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; Portland, 1905; Liege, 1905; London, 1910; Grand prize: Turin 1911.

KOSHIBA, YEIJI, No. 16, Higashi-matsushita-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Photographic album of the celebrated gardens in Japan.

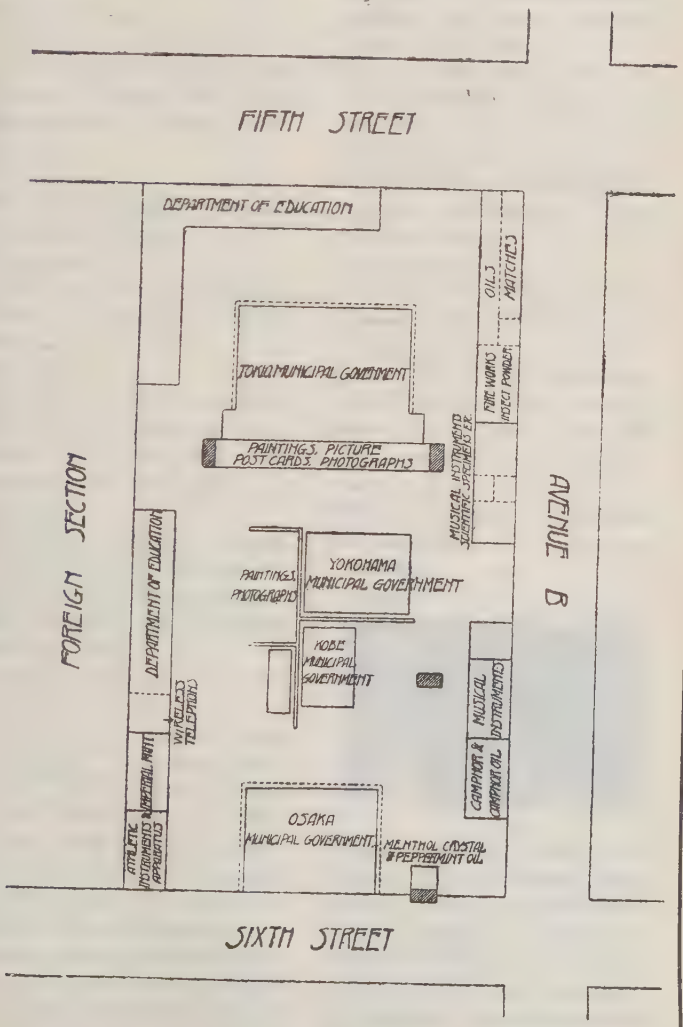
SHIMBI-SHOIN, LTD., No. 13, Shinsakana-machi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Collection of pictures.
Agents: London, Paris, New York, Edinburgh. The company was established in 1904. Capital: yen 250,000. Average annual output: yen 100,000. Average export: yen 25,000. Number of working men: 50. Grand prize of honour: St. Louis Exposition; Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition; Anglo-Japanese Exposition. Gold medal: Tokyo Taisho Exhibition.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

CHIKUGO KAMI-DOGYO KUMIAI (Paper Trade Guild). President: Tsunemichi Yokomizo. Fukushima-machi, Irime-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Copy papers. Tengujo-paper.

DOI, KOHICHI, No. 14, Nichome, Minami-honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Labels.

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Liberal Arts



a large scale copy paper and Tengujo-paper. Annual output: yen 1,300,-000. Annual export: yen 300,000. Have been awarded many Gold and Silver medals at various expositions. Gold medal: Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, 1909; Gold medal: Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910.

NAKAI SHOTEN, JOINT STOCK CO. President: Sannosuke Nakai. No. 7, Jikken-dana, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Renshi paper, silk-worm bedding paper, news-papers.

Branches: Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya. The business was first established in Kyoto, 1764; was reorganized into a Joint Stock Company, 1902. Capital: 250,000 yen. Reserve fund, yen 186,000. Annual sales, yen1,200,-000. Renshi-paper was first manufactured about twenty five years ago in imitation of Chinese renshi-paper; since then it has been produced at the factory connected with Nakai mostly for exporting purposes. At present one of the most important trade articles exported to China. Silk-worm bedding paper was invented about 12 years ago; is used in place of mattings with far better effect; sales are yearly increasing. Newspaper wrapping paper provides the greater part of the consumption of papers used in connection with the newspaper industry in Japan; is also exported to China, the South Seas, Vladiostock. Copy paper and napkin paper have been continually exported to America for years.

NAMBU, YONEKICHI, Shirako-machi, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.

Perforated paper.

NISHIKAWA, SEIHICHI, No. 33 Itchome, Kyomachi-bori dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Drawing papers.

ONO, YASUJIRO, No. 60, Ni-chome, Adzuchi-machi, Higashi-ku Osaka.

Labels.

SANO, KUMAJIRO, No. 163, Yoshiwara-machi, Fuji-gun, Shidzu-oka-ken.

Napkin paper.

(See Advt. p. 39.)

SANRITSU SHOKWAI, JOINT STOCK COMPANY, Asato-mura, Abe-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.

Artistic handmade paper or Shidzu-oka vellum, deckled edges.

Special Agent: Japan Paper Com-pany, No., 34, Union Square, East, N. Y. The company was establish-ed twenty five years ago; possesses a large factory provided with the latest machines. Number of workmen: 500. Export: about 350,000 sterling a year. Awarded Grand Prize of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Ex-hibition, 1910; gold and silver medals from various exhbitions both domestic and foreign.

SUDA SHOKWAI BRANCH, No. 13, Rokuchome, Karimo-

dori, Kobe.
Wrapping papers.

TADOKORO SEI-ICHI SHOTEN, No. 113, Itchome, Motomachi, Kobe.
Copy paper, napkin paper.

TAKENOUCHI, RINNOSUKE, No. 4, Shichome, Otowa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
Sakura paper.

TESHIGAWARA GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 49, Komeya-machi, Gifu.
Window paper, napkin paper, figured Tengujo paper.

TOSAGAMI KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Tosa Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Ino Factory, Ino-machi, Agawa-gun, Kochi-ken.

Copy paper. Tengujo paper, etc. Head Office: Ino-machi. Branches: Asahi-machi in a suburb of Kochi city; Sakai-machi, Kochi; Osaka; Yokohama; Seoul, Chosen; Wagi-mura, Yamaguchi-ken. Agents: Tokyo. The Department of manufacture was first established in 1886. Possesses four sets of machines of the 'round net' system and three hundred tubs for hand-making uses. Capital: 1,000,000 yen; Total export: 2,500,000 yen a year; export of paper made at the department: 500,000 yen a year; workmen employed: over 1,200. Awarded Silver medal at Spanish Exposition, 1888; Silver medal, French Exposition, 1889; Silver medal, American Exposition, 1893; Gold medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; Grand Prize of Honour, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Medal of Honour, Liege Exposition, 1905; Grand medal, Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition; 1909; Prize of Honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Gold medals and Prizes of Honour at domestic exhibitions.

TOSA-GAMI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Tosa-Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Osaka Branch: Sanchome, Nishi-Nagabori-kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Tengujo paper, copy paper.

TOYO SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, (Toyo Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.): No. 34, Kitanagara, Toyosaki-machi, Tosei-gun Osaka-fu.
Cigarette papers.

UTENA, SEIZABURO, No. 3, Higashi Fukuda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Napkin paper.

YOSHIDA, KICHISUKE, No. 466, Kami-machi, Yamagata, Yamagata-ken.
Paulownia paper.
This paper may be pasted on picture-card paper, on pouches of all kinds, on paper boxes, or on wooden boxes, in imitation of paulownia wood boxes. Its uses are wide and varied. Characteristic points are the delicacy of its appearance and the enduring quality of its natural colour.

YOSHINO-GAMI DOGYO KUMIAI (Yoshino-Paper Trade Guild). President: Taichi Tamaki, Kaihara, Nibu-mura, Yashino-gun, Nara-ken.
Yoshino-paper.

PHOTOGRAPH

KONDO, SAJURO, No. 23 South Maryland Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey, U. S. A.
The Gold lacquer photogragh.

KONISHI, ROKUEMON, No. 18, Nichome, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Rubber-stamp picture photographs.

KYOTO SHASHIN-GYO KUMIAI (Kyoto Photographer's Association), Takatsuji-Agaru, Teramachi, Kyoto.
Bromide and carbon photographs.
(See Advt. p. 73.)

TAKAGI, TEIJIRO, No, 42, Nishimachi, Kobe.
coloured photographs, coloured magic lantern plates.

INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, ETC., COINS AND MEDALS

FUJII, KOZO, No. 2, Toyooka-cho, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Victor' Prism Binoculars, "A"—"G." Output: yen 350,000 a year. The factory was established in 1908, and is the only factory in Japan of high class optical instruments; is appointed by the Imperial Japanese army and navy to manufacture their secret armament fittings. The optical system of Prism Binocular manufactured at the factory is adjusted to the highest degree of scientific accuracy, giving flat images of great brilliancy and sharpness with enhanced stereoscopic effect and enlarged angle of view. Travellers and sporting men use them with delight and satisfaction. (See Advt. p. 5.)

ZOHEI-KYOKU (The Mint), Osaka.
Various currencies, various medals.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

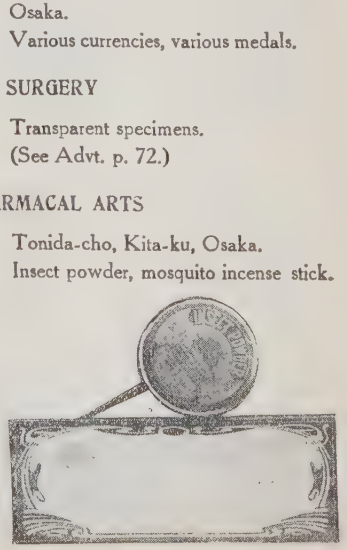
SHIMAZU, GENZO, No. 4, Kiyamachi-nijo-minami, Kyoto.
Transparent specimens.
(See Advt. p. 72.)

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACAL ARTS

AIBETSU-MURA NOKWAI, (Aibetsu Agricultural Association), Aibetsu-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

ASAHI SHONO SEISEI GOSHI KAISHA (Asahi Camphor Refining Joint Stock Company), Manager: Bunkichi Takeda, Kamiya-dori, Kobe.
Refined camphor.

AZUMI, ISABURO, No. 39, Tonida-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Insect powder, mosquito incense stick.



Number of workmen employed: 200. Output: yen 300,000 a year. Azumi's goods are most deadly for bed bugs, cockcroaches, fleas, and other insects injurious to men, animals, fruit trees, and garden plants; are harmless to man. Principal places of destination of export of the article are Korea, China, Siberia, Hawaii, the Malayan Peninsula, India, the South Seas, South America, United States, Canada,—in fact all over the world. Gold medal: St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Copper medal: Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1919. The First Certificate of Merit: French Colony, Hanoi, Asia Grand Exposition, 1903. Various medals and prizes from domestic expositions, competitive exhibitions, etc.

BINGO HAKKA DOGYO KUMIAI (Bingo Peppermind Oil Trade Guild), Komeya-machi, Fukuyama-cho, Fukayasu-Gun, Hiroshima-ken.
Peppermint oil.

DOI SHOTEN, JOINT STOCK CO., No. 13, Itchome, Nishinagabori-Kitadori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Matches.

FUJISAWA, TOMOKICHI, No. 2, Doshu-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Refined camphor.

IKUNO SEINEN KWAI (Ikuno Young Men's Association), Kamiyu betsu-mura, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

ITO, GENJIRO, Kyuemon-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Acetic acid, etc.

IWAI SHOTEN, KOBE BRANCH, (Ltd. Co.), No. 49, Nichome, Sakaemachi, Kobe.
Celluloid plates.

IWATA, FUSAKICHI, Shokotsu-mura, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

KAMINAYORO-MURA NOKWAI, (Kaminayoro Agricultural Association). President: Tasanji Kihara, Kaminayoro-mura, Teshio, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

KEMBUCHI-MURA NO-KWAI (Kembuchi Agricultural Association), Kembuchi-mura, Teshio-no-kuni, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

KINBARA, MISABURO, No. 9, Sakai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Perfumed oil made from cameliia oil.

KIN-EI SHOKWAI, Minoshima-machi, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Insect powder.
Mosquito incense sticks.

KOBAYASHI, KEISUKE, No. 10, Itchome, Ota-machi, Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken.
Peppermint oil. Menthol crystals and balls.

KOBAYASHI, KICHIEMON, No. 11, Rokuchome, Nakayamate-dori, Kobe.
Matches.

KOEKI GOSHI KWAISHA (Trading Joint Stock Company), Higashi Itchome, Nihonbashisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Matches.

KOMORI, JUN-ICHI, No. 470, Beppu-mura, Amagasaki-machi, Kawanobe-gun, Hyogo-Ken.
Matches.

KUROYANAGI, SHUTARO, Anjo-machi, Aomi-gun, Aichi-ken.
Fire-works.

KYUKYO-DO. KUMAGAI, NAOYUKI, Aneno-koji Temmachi-dori, Kyoto.
Joss sticks, incense. (See Advt. p. 63.)

MISAKI, HICHIROEMON, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Insect powder.

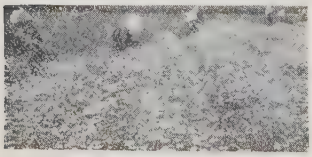
MISAKI, KIHACHIRO, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Insect powder.

MORI, SHUZO, Nagaike-mura, Naka-gun Tokushima-ken.
Fire-works.

NARUGASAWA, SEIJIRO, Makoto-mura, Abashiri, Kitami, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

NARUKUNI SEIFUN-JO, Narukawa, Kuni-o: Shindo, Minoshima-machi, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Mosquito incense sticks.
Insect powder.

NIPPON JOCHU BOYEKI GOSHI-KWAISHA (Insecticide Powder Trading Joint Stock Co.), Yamadahara, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Insecticide crysanthemum



Began cultivating the insect-killing crysanthemum in 1887. In 1910, the establishment was organized as a corporation. At present, the largest insecticide crysanthemum cultivators and manufactures in Japan. Capital: 500,000 yen. Formerly, Austria was noted as the producer of the insect-killing crysanthemum; Japan has now taken her place and became the most important producer in the world, for the expenses of production are low, the quality is excellent, and the output is large. Of all insecticide crysanthemum powders the company's are said to be the most effective, for they produce them from powerful buds. (See Advt. p. 37.)

NIPPON SAKUSAN SEIZO KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA (Japan Acetic Acid Mfg. Co., Ltd.), No. 3, Yokogawa-cho, Yanagi-cho, Yanagi-shima, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Acetate of lime, wood spirit, aceton, Formalin, etc.

NIPPON JOCHU SHOKWAI, Uyeyama, Jintaro. Yamahara, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Insecticide crysanthemum.

NIPPON MATCH SEIZO KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA (Japan Match Mfg. Co., Ltd.), No. 1, Nichome, Arata-machi, Kobe.
Matches.

NIPPON KAMI-JIKU MATCH SEIZO GOSHI-KWAISHA (Japan Paper-stem Match Mfg. Joint Stock Co.), No. 1 Shichome, Mizuki-dori, Kobe.
Matches.

NOKKEUSHI-MURA NO-KWAI (Nokke-Ushi Agricultural Assoc.), Nokke-ushi, Tokoro-gun, Hokkaido.

Peppermint oil.

OKAYAMA-KEN HAKKA RENGO DOGYO KUMIAI (Okayama-ken Peppermint Trade Union Guild), Oku-mura, Oku-gun, Okayama-ken.
Peppermint oil.

OMURA, TAKEJIRO, Shinyashiki, Nishio-machi, Hazu-gun, Aichi-ken.
Fire works.

ONODERA, TORAKICHI, Shigaichi, Mihoro-mura, Abashiri-gun, Kitami-no-kuni, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

ONO, YOSHI, Kanbe, Hodogaya, Tachibana-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Fire-works.

RYOSUI GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 29, Itchome, Mizuki-dori, Kobe.
Matches.

SASAKI CELLULOID KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Sakai Celluloid, Co., Ltd.), No. 30, Matsunishi, Hichido, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Celluloid plates, rods, pipes.

SATAKE, SAKUTARO, Nagayama-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Teshio, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

SHIMURA, AMMIN, Shibetsu-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Teshio, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

SHIPPO-DO, NOMURA, HICHIBEI, No. 8, Kita-kyuhojicho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Joss sticks. Incense.

SHIROMI - MURA NO - KWAI (Shiromi Agricuraltural Ass.). President: Matsu-ura Kameju, Shiromi-mura, Oda-gun, Okayama-ken.
Insecticide crysanthemum.

TAIWAN SOTOKUFU SENBAI KYOKU (Bureau of Monopoly, Formosan Government).
Camphor oil, etc.

TAKASAKA, MANBEI, No. 61, Saiku-machi, Hiroshima.
Matches.

TAKIGAWA, BENZO, No. 179, Shichome, Kusunoki-machi, Kobe.
Matches.

TANEDA, UNOKICHI, No. 22, Shichome, Yebisu-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Mosquito incense.

TARUI, SHOTARO, No. 36, Higashi Sanchome, Ichi-no-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Mosquito incense.
Memember of the Sakai Incense Trade Guild Established in 1819. Annual output: yen 110,000. The article has especial efficacy in the killing of mosquitoes; is quite innocuous to the health of man. First burn three or four sticks in a closed room, and then continue to burn about two sticks; mosquitoes and other noisome insects will be completely exterminated. Moreover, the stick will give a sweet fragrance, preventing any bad odour. Conveniently used at parties or at a place where evening work is carried on. (See Advt. p. 23.)

TSUGAWA, JINSHICHI, No. 34, Kumano-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.

Mosquito incense sticks.

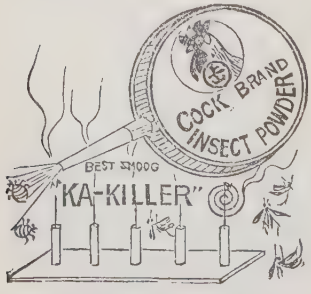
Councillor of the Sakai Incense Trade Association. Established in 1823. output: yen 150,000 a year. The article possesses a special efficacy in exterminating mosquitoes; raw materials are selected with care; manufacturing processes are improved. It is quite harmless to the health of man; the price is low. To use the article, light the tip of the spiral formed incense stick, and then the smoke will continually come forth, exterminating by the smoke all mosquitoes and other injurious insects. A most useful thing for places wereh night-work is carried on or in any gatherings. Silver medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. (See Advt. p. 23.)

UYEYAMA, HIKOMATSU, Yamadahara, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.

Mosquito incense. Insect powder.

UYEYAMA, EI-ICHIRO, Yamadahara, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.

Insect powder.



Honorary member of the Japan Agricultural Association. Branches: Vladivostock, Russian Territory; Pingyang, Korea. Was established in 1885, and is the pioneer of insect-exterminating crysanthemum powder manufacture in Japan. Encouraged the cultivation of the plant, and made it one of the great agricultural products in Japan. Was publicly praised by agricultural associations, by the governor of the prefecture, as the originator of the industry and a meritorious person; then again received the Order of The Cordon of Blue, the highest Order to be given to business men and manufacturers, in recognition of a great service to the country in improving the quality of mosquito incense stick and in expanding foreign export. The insect powder possesses wonderful power to kill fleas, bed bugs, cockcroaches, flies and other insects injurious to agricultural crops. Uyeyama's incense sticks exterminate the fly which is the mediator of the infection of malarial fever and other infectious diseases.

UYEYAMA, SEIZO, Yamadahara, Yasuda-mura, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.

Insect crysanthemum.

WATANABE, SHOZABURO, Hatago-cho, Yamagata.

Peppermint oil, menthol balls.

President of the Council of Yamagata City; vice president of the Yamagata Chamber of Commerce; president of Yamagata-ken Medicine Trade Guild. Agents: Nagaoka Sasuke Shoten, Onoye-cho, Yokohama. Was established in 1902. Annual output: Peppermint oil, 6000 kin; menthol crystal, 5000 kin

menthol balls, 80,000 doz. The peppermint oil is freed from undesirable odour and taste such as discredited former products; has only a slight bitter taste. Menthol balls are made of pure menthol crystal; are put up in a wood case for convenience in carrying; has a pleasant fragrance. Grand prize, St. Louis Exposition 1904; gold medal, The Anglo-Japanene Exposition, 1920; gold medal, Dresden Hygienic Exposition.

YAMAMOTO, KEN, Tayoro-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Teshio, Hokkaido.
Peppermint oil.

YAZAWA, TOTARO, Itchome, Hachiman-dori, Kobe.
Refined peppermint oil.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HAYASHI, SAIHEI: No. 17, Shichome, Honshirokanecho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Chords.

KOBAYASHI, RINSHO, 1 No. 150, Fukuro-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

NIPPON CHIKUONKI SHOKWAI (Phonograph Company, Ltd), Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Phonographs. phonographic records, etc.

SUDZUKI, MASAKICHI, No. 53, Higashi - monzen - cho, Higashi - ku, Nagoya.
Bass drum, cello, violin, mandolin, viola.

ELECTRICAL METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

TEISHIN-SHO (The Department of Communications), Tokyo.
Wireless telegraphy of the Department of Communications' system. Collection of Japanese postal stamps framed.

MODELS, PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

NAIMUSHO (Department of Home Affairs), Tokyo.
A model of the water-works of the city of Tokyo.
A model of the harbour-construction of Yokkaichi. Various photographs, diagrams, etc.

V

DEPAERTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

(PALACE OF MANUFACTURES, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE)

STATIONERY, DESK ACCESSORIES, ARTISTIC MATERIALS

FUJIKAKE, YOZAEMON, No. 2, Tori-abura - cho, Nihonbashi - ku, Tokyo.
Paper-thread, tape and the holder.

HIYOSHI GOSHI KWAISHA, Manjiro Uyemura, representative member. Yojo - sagaru - shichome, Yamato-oji, Kyoto.
Paper-wax mouth-pieces for cigarettes. Branch: No. 1703, Shimoshibuya, Tokyo-fu. Established in 1902. Annual production: 2,000,000,000 pieces. Quantity exported: 2,000,-000,000 pieces. of a value of ¥140,-000. Workmen employed: 250. At each smoke a new mouth-piece may be had, unlike ordinary pipes, thus preventing effectively the inroad of nicotine. (See Advt. p. 71.)

KAMADA, YEIZO, Shichome, Bakuro-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Copy books, note books.

KASAI, MUNESHIGE, No. 7, Nichome, Honshirokane-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Paper tapes.

KAWASHIMA, SHONOSUKE, Itchome, Kodemma-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Paper tapes.

SAKURAI, DAIJIRO, No. 1, Nichome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Menu papers, visiting card papers.

SEKINE, BUNZO, No. 19, Sanchome, Koteisonsho, Taikayei-ho, Taihoku, Taiwan.
Tsu-so papers, picture cards, calendars.

SUDA SHOKWAI, No. 13, Rokuchome, Karumotori, Kobe.
Copy books.

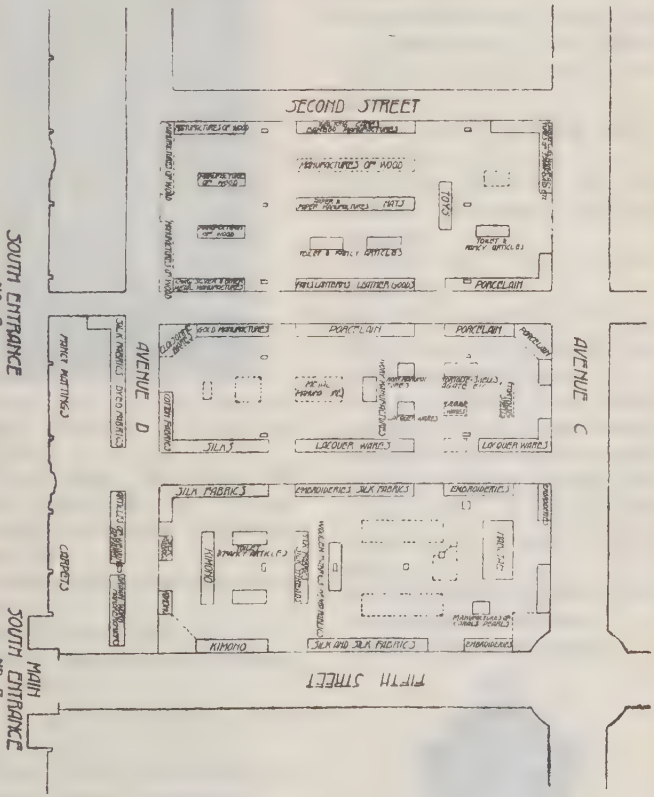
SUEZUMI SEIHICHI, Gochome, Yawatadori, Kobe.
Calendars.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS' WORK FOR RELIGIOUS OR COMMON USES IN GOLD, SILVER CLOISONNE, BRONZE OR OTHER METALS

AKAO, SHINTARO, No. 28, Suwamachi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Plated antimony flower-basin.
Caskets, etc.

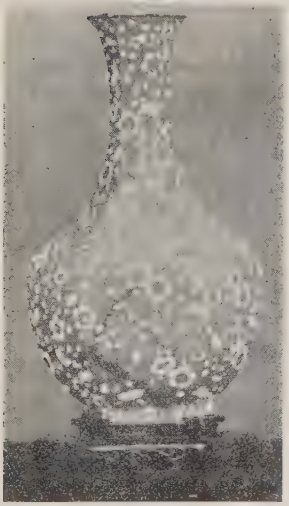
ANDO, JUBEI, Yaba-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi-ken.
Cloisonne wares. (See Advt. p. 24.)

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Manufactures



The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Manufactures

Trade Mark



ANDO, JUJI, No. 1, Shichome, Moto - sukiya-cho, Kyobashi - ku, Tokyo.
Cloisonne wares. (See Advt. p. 28.)

ENDO, TOMOJIRO, No. 11, Sanchome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony caskets, photograph frames, etc.

FUKUDA DOKI-TEN, No. 39, Shichome, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Bronze ornmental lanterns, bronze flower basins.

FUJITA, TADAO, No. 741, Kanaya-machi, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Copper ornaments for the mantel, visiting card, trays, etc.

FUJITA, ZENROKU, No, 43, Kanaya-machi, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Copper flower pots, flower basins.

GOTO, CHIYONO, No. 38, Hatchome, Uchida - machi, Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken.
Cloisonne flower vases, censers.

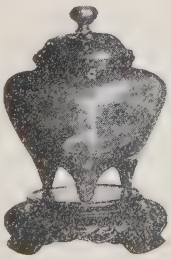
HAGITA, CHOKICHI, No. 7, Take-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony photograph holders.
Caskets, etc.

HASEGAWA, KAME-EMON, No. 15, Wakamiyacho, Uodana-Sagaru, Butsuguya - machi, Shimokyoku, Kyoto.
Bronze ornamental lanterns, censers. (See Advt. p. 60.)

HAYASHI, CHUZO, No. 53, Toshima, Shippo-mura, Umbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
Cloisonne flower vases, tablets for ornaments.

HAYASHI, KODENJI, Tojima. Shippo-mura, Umbe-gun, Aichi-ken,
Cloisonne censers, bowls, etc.
Branch: Nichome, Yaoya - machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Mr. Hayashi has rendered a great service to the industry, and been conferred the Order of the Cordon of Blue from the Government in recognition of his merits.

HAYASHI, KIHEI, Toshima, Shippo-mura, Umbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
Cloisonne flower vases, censers, etc.



HIDAKA, TOJIRO, No. 169, Itchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Copper ornaments for mantel, flower basins, flower pots.

HIRANO, KICHIBEI, Anenokojiagaru, Tera-machi, Kyoto.
Bronze flower vases, ornaments for mantel.

HOMMA, TAKUSAI, Ikarikago-machi, Sawane-machi, Sado-gun, Niigata-ken.
Copper censers, flower basins.

HOSHIYAMA, BUHACHIRO, No. 87, Muika-machi, Kagoshima city, Kagoshima-ken.
Tin flower vases, plates, cigarette holders, etc.

ISHII, KIHEI, No. 4, Motodaiku-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Bronze ornaments.

KAKUHA, ZENJIRO, No. 47, Sanchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Bronze ornaments.

KANAMORI, SHICHIRO, No, 63, Konmadashi-machi, Takaoka city, Toyama-ken.
Copper flower vases, copper flower pots, etc.

KAWANO, YOSHITARO, No. 37, Nichome, Honcho, Yokohama.
Gold inlaid ornaments, cloisonne flower vases, censers, etc.
Established in 1875. Gold medals, Paris Exposition, 1900; Liege Exposition, 1905; Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910. Chicago Exposition, 1893.

KITA JUBEI, No. 718, Kanaya-machi, Takaoka city, Toyama-ken.
Cappar flower vases, copper flower basins.

KITA, MAGOHACHI, No. 3709, Yokota-cho, Takaoka city, Toyama-ken.
Copper flower pots, copper flower baskets, etc.

KOBAYASHI, ZENBEI, No. 8, Tori-shio-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony toilet set, caskets.

KOMAI, OTOJIRO, Furumonzen-cho, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Damascene wares, flower basins, plates, buttons, boxes, etc.

Established in 1841. The store is the pioneer of inlaid work in Japan. The articles made are distinguished for their permanency, quite different from rude articles or imitation works of German silver or brass. Diplome d'Honneure, Liege, 1905, Grand Prize, Seattle, 1909; Gold medals, St. Louis, 1904; Portland, 1908; St. Petersburg, 1908; London, 1910; Wien, 1913. (See Advt. p. 58.)

KURITANI, GENROKU, No. 9, Tori-aburacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Copper statues, copper ornaments for mantel, etc.

Branch: No. 96, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Established eighty years. Manufacture and sale of pure art copper statues and busts. Production: ¥120,090 a year. Number of workmen: 250. Gold medal, St. Louis International Ex-

position, 1904; Grand medal, Italian Exposition; Gold medal, Liege Exposition, 1911; Gold medal, Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition 1909; Gold medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910.

KURODA, KIICHI, Yojo-sagaru, Teramachi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Flower vases, cigarette cases.

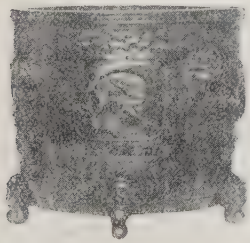
KUSAKARI, TOYOTARO, No. 13, Sanchome, Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony ornaments for mantel. Photograph frames, boxes, etc.

MIZOGUCHI, TEIJI, Kanaiwa, Miwamura, Umbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
Cloisonne flower vases, censers.

MIDZUNO, GENROKU, No. 5, Shibancho, Nagadobei, Kanazawa, city, Ishikawa-ken.
Copper inlaid and forged flower vases, censers, etc.

MIDZUTANI, TETSUZO, No. 123, Sanchome, ogi-machi, Yokohama.
Bronze flower pots.

MIYABE, REISABURO, No. 92, Hariya-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Brass flower pots, censers, etc.



MURATA, TEISEN, Kashiwazaki, Kariha-gun, Niigata-ken.
Forged copper flower-vases, jars.

NAGAMATSU, SAJIRO, No. 13, Nishikoji-agaru, Teramachi-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Bronze cloisonne decorated flower-vases, flower pots, mantel ornaments, Brass lanterns for hanging, etc.

NAKAMURA, HANBEI, No. 74, Shichome, Minami-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tin flower vases, cigarette cases, etc.

NIIGATA-KEN TSUBAME DOKI UCHIMONO KUMIAI (Copper Wares Guild), Tsubame-machi, Nishi-kambara-gun, Niigata-ken.
Copper flower-vases, trays, etc.

NISHIMURA, YASUBEI, Sanchome, Honmachi, Kyoto.
Copper and brass flower-vases, tea set, etc.

NOGAWA SHOTEN, No. 35 Otabi - machi, Yojo - teramachi-Higashi-iru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Flower-vases, boxes, bronze.
(See Advt. p. 59.)

NOMURA, YOZO, No. 20, Itchome, Honcho, Yokohama.
Forged copper mantel ornaments.

OJI, NAOJIRO, 36, Tsukuramachi, Tsu city, Miye-ken.
Copper censers, braziers.

OKAZAKI, SESSEI, No. 22, Shichome, Hatsune-cho, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Forged copper mantel ornaments.

OKUNI, DAIKICHI, No. 488, Kokubunji-machi, Tennoji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Large bronze plant pots.

OSAKA DOKI GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 102, Shichome, Kita-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Bronze mantel ornaments. Flower vases, etc.

OTA, TOSHIRO, Toshima, Shippo-mura, Unbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
Cloisonne cigarette cases.

SAYAMA, CHOZABURO, Yokota-machi, Takaoka city Toyama-Ken.
Copper flower pots, vases, censers.

SHIMA, SAHEI, No. 12, Itchome, Awaza-shimo-dori, Nishiku, Osaka.
Bronze flower vases decorated with cloisonne, censers, etc.

SHIOZAKI, RIHEI, Kifune-machi, Takaoka city, Toyama-ken.
Copper flower vases, plant pots, etc.

SUZUKI, KICHIGORO, No. 23, Suda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony tobacco boxes, mantel ornaments, flower holders.

TAKAO DOKI GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 126, Shichome, Kawaramachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
Bronze cloisonne or inlaid flower vases, flower pots, mantel ornaments.

YAMADA, TAKICHI, No. 16, Nichome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony handkerchief box, butter holders, desk bells, etc.

YAMAKAWA, KOJI, No. 39, Shimo-ima-machi, Kanazawa city, Ishikawa-ken.
Copper inlaid flower vases, jars, etc.

YAMASAKI, KESAGORO, No. 10, Muika-machi, Kagoshima.
Tin cigarette cases, cake dishes, water jugs, etc.

YAMATO SHOTEN GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 26, Kawara-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony candle-stands, boxes, flower-vases, etc.

YONEZAWA, SEIZAEMON, No. 29, Sanban-cho, Shyushuku-cho, Kanazawa.
Copper flower vases, ornamental pots, etc.

YOSHITA SHOKWAI, No. 141, Itchome, Kita-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Bronze mantel ornaments, bronze flower vases.

JEWELRY

FUJI, YOSHITOYO, No. 2, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Gold-inlaid silver tobacco boxes, censers, etc.

HOSONUMA, ASASHIRO, No. 1, Suyehiro-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Metallic pearl-decorated ornaments.

IDZUMO TAMATSUKURI MENO-GYO KUMIAI (Agate Trade Guild). President: Toyotaro Yoshiki, Tamayu-mura, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane-ken.
Blue agate mantel ornaments.

KAGIYAMA, JITSUZO, Tomiye-mura, Minami-matsu-ura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Coral ornaments, coral mantel ornaments.

When in 1889 a coral reef was discovered in the neighbourhood, Mr. Kagiyama at once set about collecting the coral, and has since been incessantly making a study of the nature and variety of corals in general. As regards the articles manufactured from corals, he took unstinted pains in selecting materials, improving design and workmanship, contriving the extension of the market. For the last six years he has been in joint management with an Italian merchant, with a very bright prospect for the future.

KAI BUSSAN SHOKWAI (Kai Products Co.), No. 8, Tokiwa-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Mantel ornaments of rock-crystal.
Branch, No. 24, Sanchome, Hongo, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Agent: No. 1865, Rush St., San Francisco, U. S. A. Capital: yen 8,000. Output: yen 70,000 a year. Number of workmen: 105. Established in 1901; organized into a partnership in 1907. Awarded the First Class Prize eight times, the Second Class Prize nine times, the Third Class Prize and the certificate of merit half a hundred times, at domestic exhibitions and competitive exhibitions.

KAWASHIMA, KATSUDZO, No. 76, Suyetsugu-Honmachi, Matsuye city, Shimane-ken.
Mantel ornaments of agate and rock crystal.

KORAI, ISABURO, No. 76, Kata-machi, Matsuye city, Shimane-ken.
Agate mantel ornaments.

MIYAMOTO, KATSU, No. 2, Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Silver flower baskets, tea sets, etc.

MORITA, MANKICHI, No. 214, Tomie-mura, Minamimatsu-ura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Nicklaces of coral.

NAGAOKA, MOICHIRO, No. 14, Shirakata-Honmachi, Matsuye city, Shimane-ken.
Agate ornaments.

ONIFU MENO-GYO KUMIAI (Agate Trade Guild), Onifu-mura, Onifu-gun, Fukui-ken.
Agate ornaments, mantel ornaments.

SEIBI-DO GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 9, Sakura-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Rock-crystal ornaments, cuff buttons.

SHIBUYA, KINJI, Sanchome, Kawabata-machi, Akita.
Silver flower basins, ornaments, cups. Established in 1862. Annual output: yen 98,000. Number of workmen: 215. The articles made are of pure gold and silver. No alloy is used. Consequently, they preserve well and never change colour. Awarded the Third Class Prize at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition in 1910.

SUISAN KYOKU (The Fisheries Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.
Carvings on shells.

TAKEDA, KEI-ICHIRO, No, 15, Kata-machi, Matsuye, Shimane-ken.
Agate ornaments.

TAKETANI, KINNOSUKE, No. 3, Nichome, Kawabata-cho, Akita city.
Silver flower-vasses, censers, etc.

TAKETANI, TOKUNO-SUKE, Itchome, Omachi, Akita.
Silver flower vases, censers, etc.

TANABE, KICHITARO, No. 41, Kita-Shintsuboi-machi, Kumamoto.
Watch chains of iron inlaid with gold.

TSUCHIYA, AIZO, No. 24, Mikka-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Rock-crystal ornaments.

UEHARA, YUHICHI, No. 27, Yoka-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Rock-crystal cuff buttons, scarf pins, etc.

YAMADA, GEMBEI, No. 359, Tomie-mura, Minami-Matsuura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Coral ornaments.

YAMANASHI KOKUSAN SHOKWAI (Yamanashi Products Co.), No. 58, Shichome, Yanagi-machi, Kofu city, Yamanashi-ken.
Rock-crystal ornaments.

YAMAZAKI, KAMEKICHI, No. 12, Shichome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Gold and silver inlaid mantel ornament, tea set, etc.

BRUSHES, FINE LEATHER ARTICLES, FANCY ARTICLES, BASKET WORK AND VARIOUS ARTICLES IN LACQUER AND IVORY WORK

AKAMATSU SHOTEN, No. 159, Shinoyama-machi, Kurume, Fukuoka-ken.
Lacquered bamboo trays, bamboo flower-vases, etc.

ARAKI, KINZO, No. 65, Sanchome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tooth-brushes, toilet-brushes.

ASAHI GOSHI KWAISHA, Higashi-iru, Tera-machi, Nijo-dori Kyoto.
Bamboo baskets, rattan work.
(See Advt. p. 70.)

BUNSHODO. OTOKICHI, NIIKAWA, Nishikawara-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Lacquered stands for mantel ornaments.

CHASEN-GYO KUMIAI (Bamboo Tea-whisk Trade Guild), Takayama, Kita-yamato-mura, Ikoma-gun, Nara-ken.
Bomboo tea-whisks.

EN-RI BOSEKI KOSHI, Yenrisho, Byoritsu-niho, Shinchiku, Formosa.
Rush cigarette cases, etc.

FUJIWARA, IHEI, No. 181, Yawata-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Raised lacquer wares, ornamental tablets, cake dishes, etc.

FUJII, KIHEI, No. 162, Tamaya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Raised lacquer, incense boxes, incense cabinets.

FUJII, MATAJIRO, No. 5, Yawata-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Carved, inlaid, wooden, trays, glove cases.

FUJIKAWA, SANZO, No. 50, Ichibancho, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Knitted bamboo-made lacquered trays.

FUJIKI, DENSHIRO, No. 45, Shimoshin-machi, Kakunodate-machi, Senhoku-gun, Akita-ken.
Wood-bark cigarette boxes, etc.

FUKUI-KEN BIJUTSU CHIKUSEIHIN DOGYO-KUMIAI (Fukui-ken Artistic Bamboo-work

Trade Guild), No. 31, Sakae-shimo-machi, Fukui.
Bamboo baskets.

FUKUSHIMA, RISABURO, No. 49, Nichome, Andojibashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid pipes, toilet articles.

HAKONE BUSSAN GOSHI KWAISHA (Hakone Products Co.). President: Amano Daisuke; Itabashi, Okubo-mura, Ashigara-shimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Lacquered collar boxes, Plates, mosaic caskets.

HAKU-BOTAN HONTEN, Matsuda, Kojiro, No. 4, Itchome, Owaricho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tortoise-shell hair ornaments.

HARASHIMA, KEIJIRO, No. 392, Nichome, Senzokucho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Bamboo flower-baskets, etc.

HARA, YOZO, No. 138, Nichome, Furo-cho, Yokohama.
Mosaic collar boxes, lacquered handkerchief box, glove boxes, etc.

HASEGAWA, TOMI-GORO, No. 9, Kojima-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Leather hand-bags, purses.

HASHIMOTO, YAKICHI, Midzuguchi-machi, Koka-gun, Shiga-ken.
Wooden baskets, boxes, etc.

HATTORI GOSHI KWAISHA, Osaka Branch, No. 18, Nichome, Bakuro-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Electric lamp stands made of bamboo and willow.

HAYAMI, TAKUSAI, No. 17, Sanchome, Bakuro-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tortoise-shell hair ornaments.

HAYASHI, SHINSUKE, Umemoto-cho, Shinmonzen, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Raised lacquer flower-vases, cabinets, etc. (See Advt. p. 64.)

HAYASHI, KUHEI, Nichome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Lacquered ash trays.

HIROSE, KYUJIRO, Wajima-machi, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered caskets, napkin-rings.

HONDA, RIICHIRO, No. 582, Hei, Tainan city, Tainancho, Taiwan.
Rattan baskets, portmanteaux.

ICHIMARU SHOKWAI, No. 29, Motoyanagi-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Whale-bone cane-handles, boxes, toys, baskets, etc.

IIDZUKA, HOSAI, No. 89, Itchome, Yushima-tenjin, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
Bamboo flower-baskets, hand baskets, etc.

IKEDA, KAKICHI, No. 4, Futaba-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Ivory boxes and flower-holders.

IMAI, MONTARO, Mitsuza-hama-machi, Onsen-gun, Yehime-ken.
Bamboo baskets, various bamboo stands.

INABA, GOSABURO, Mikuriya-machi, Sunto-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Smoked bamboo baskets.

INNO-MURA NO-KWAI (Inno Agricultural Assoc.), Inno-mura, Sunto-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Smoked bamboo baskets.

ISHII, KIHEI, No. 4, Motodaiku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Ivory ornaments.

ISOI, NYOSHIN, Uchi-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Dried-lacquer flower-baskets.

KAGAWA, GENSHIRO, No. 28,

Minami-Kamei-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Lacquered caskets.

KAGI CHIKKI DENSHU-JO (Kagi Bamboo-wares Mtg. Training School), Kagi, Formosa.
Bamboo tobacco holders, baskets, etc.

KAI BUSSAN SHOKWAI (Kai products Co.), No. 8, Tokiwa-cho, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Leather hand-bags, purses, etc.

KANAZAWA SHISHU YUSHUTSU DOGYO KUMIAI (Kanazawa Export Embroideries Trade Guild). President: Suya Chojiro, Ichibancho, Nishi-machi, Kanagawa.
Silk hand-bags.

KANEKO, HARUTO, Satoyama-be-mura, Higashi-Chikuma-gun, Nagano-ken.
Kuro-bamboo hand-bags, lunch baskets, etc.

KANEKO, SEIJIRO, Ara-mach, Toyama.
Lacquered, carved trays.

KANO, AINOSUKE, Hiji-tsuka, Nara.
Bamboo baskets.

KASAKAMI, TARIROKU, Taihoku, Hoku-mongai, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Rush cigarette cases.

KASHIWABARA, MAGOZAEMON, No. 18, Tori-Itchome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Raised gold lacquer caskets, cigarette holders, etc.

KATO, GIICHIRO, Awaricho, Kanazawa.
Lacpuered boxes, trays.

KATO, TOYOHICHI, No. 13, Shichome, Bakuroche, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Ivory manted ornaments, Umbrella stems, etc.

KAWANO, JUICHI, Bepp, Hayami-gun, Oita-ken.
Bamboo baskets, cigarette casses, cabinet.

KAWADZU, HIROSABURO, No. 12, Moto-Osakacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Caskets.

KOGAWA, KITARO, Yawata, Oura-mura, Tsugaru-gun, Aomori-ken.
Akebi-vine baskets.

KOMAYE, ZENSUKE, No. 45, Moriyama-cho, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Lacquered hanging tablets.

KONISHI, SHOKWAI, Wajima, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered glove-boxes, caskets.

KOSEI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Represented by Miyakoshi Tasuke, Daikwan-cho, Hirosaki, Aomori-ken.
"Akebi" vine baskets and dress suit cases. The company, together with factories, was established in 1905. Capital: ¥50,000. Export: ¥110,000 a year. Number of workmen: 500. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition, U. S. A., 1904; Gold medal, Liege Exposition, Belgium, 1905; Grand Silver Medal, International Household Furniture Exposition, Russia 1908; Grand Medal of Honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Gold Medal, International Exposition, Italy, 1911.

KOSHINO, HAMPEI, No. 22, Owari-cho, Kanazawa.
Lacquered caskets, incense cases, etc.

KOSUGE KENZO, No. 10 Shimomaki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Bamboo flower-baskets, flower-pot holders.

KOSUGE, KYOTARO, No. 12, Sanchome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Rattan baby carriages, baskets for dinner sets.

KOYAMA, KIMPEI, No. 66, Kashiwazaki-machi, Niigata-ken.
Caskets of raised lacquer, cake plates.

KOYAMA, SADASUKE, No. 21, Itchome Minamikyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid combs and their receptacles.

KUBOTA, TANEKICHI, No. 264, Itchome, Sanno-Miya, Kobe.
Figured matting valises bamboo baskets.

KUBOTA, TEIKICHI, Sanchome, Honmachi, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Bamboo flower vases, etc.
(See Advt. p. 70.)

KURODA, CHUZO, Nichome, Teppo-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Lacquered papier-mache ware; pen trays; finger-bowl; trays.

KURODA, MOSUKE, Rokuchome, Fukuro-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
President of the Nagoya Lacquered Ware Trade Gulid. Established a hundred years ago Lacqured trays, lacqured papier-mache cigarette cases, glove boxes, lacquered cloisonne flower vases.

Output: ¥80,000 a year. Gold Medal, Portland Exposition; Silver Medal, St. Louis Exposition; Gold Medal, Liege Exposition; Silver Medal, the Anglo-Japanese Exposition.

KUROYE SHIKKI DOGYO-KUMIAI (Kuroye Lacquered Ware Trade Guild), Kuroye-machi, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Lacquered trays, caskets.

KURUME RANTAI SHIKKI GOSHI KWAISHA (Kurume Lacquered Ware Co.), No. 17, Kataharamachi, Kurume.
Lacquered bamboo cuff holders, trays. (See Advt. p. 33.)

MACHIDA, TOKUNOSUKE, No. 11, Kurofuncho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Silk visiting-card holders, pocket-books, hand bags, etc.

MASUYAMA, SABUROBEI, No. 27, Fukuro-machi, Toyama.
Trays of raised lacquer.

MATSUMOTO, UMEKICHI, Tenjinmaye, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

MATSUMOTO, YASABURO, Miyawaki-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

MATSUSHITA, KAHACHI, Miyawaki-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

MATSUZAKI, ISABURO, No. 16, Itchome, Hatago-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Ladies' leather handbags.

MIDZUTANI, TETSURO, No. 123, Sanchome, Ogimachi, Yokohama.

Ivory mantel ornaments.

MIKAMI, JISABURO, Senshoji-Machi, Yanagino-bamba-Nishi-iru, Takatsuji-dori, Kyoto.
Ink-slab case of raised lacquer. (See Advt. p. 65.)

MITANI, DENJIRO, Yamanaka-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered trays, fruit holders.

MITARAI, CHUZO, Yuno-machi, Dogo, Onsen-gun, Yehime-ken.
Bamboo electric lamp stands, flower holders.

MIYAJIMA BUSSAN EIGYO KUMIAI (Miyajima Products Trade Guild), Itsukushima-machi, Hiroshima-ken.
Trays, mantel ornaments, tobacco pouches, etc.

MORI, ASAJIRO, Tamachi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

MORI, SEITARO, No. 6, Sekiguchi-cho, Kanka-ku, Tokyo.
Bath brushes.

MORINAGA, CHUKICHI, Nakashimmachi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Lacquered-boxes, cake holders.

MORITA, NOBUTARO, Nikko-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Lacquered trays, necktie cases.

MORITA, SHINTARO, Shichome, Ohashi-Higashi, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.
Bamboo flower baskets. (See Advt. p. 69.)

MURAKI, CHUYE, No. 82, Kawawatari, Gafuto-mura, Matosu-gun, Gifu-ken.
Osier valises, baskets.

MURATA, KICHIGORO, No. 13, Nichome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Ivory mantel ornaments.

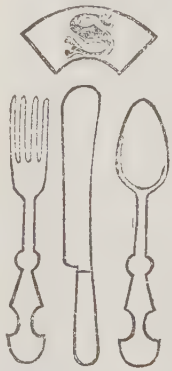
MUTO, MAGOZAEMON, No. 27, Gofukucho, Shidzuoka.
Bamboo baskets.

NAGATO BRUSH SEIZO-SHO (Nagato Brush Factory), Nakae-cho, Nishinoda, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Brushes.

NAKAYE, HEIYEMON, Wajima-machi, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered cigarette cases.

NAKAGAWA, TORAJIRO, Karasu-maru-nishiiru, Bukkoji-dori, Kyoto.
Hand-bags made of cloth and bamboo. (See Advt. p. 57.)

NAKAISHI, ICHIBEI, Gojo-sagaru, Yamato-oji, Kyoto.
Bamboo dinner service.



The articles are made of bamboo artistically worked. From the hygienic point of view, the articles excel those made of metal, as they do not rust. The whole make-up is attractive; the material, substantial; the price cheap; consequently, most practical. The knife is just as sharp as any metallic one as a metallic blade is used. (See Advt. p. 63.)

NAKAMURA, SOSUKE, No. 17, Shichome, Tachibana-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Carved ivory and wood mantel-ornaments.
President of Tokyo Ivory Carving

Trade Guild. The firm is the oldest engaged in the ivory carving trade. Various ivory carvings are manufactured and exported to foreign countries. Awarded Gold medals at St. Louis, Seattle, Liege, Turin, expositions.

NAKADA, IWAMATSU, Minaguchi-machi, Koga-gun, Shiga-ken.
Obtuse ground-cypress hampers, boxes, etc.

NAKANE, KINNOSUKE, No. 3, Shichome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Shell mantel ornaments, paper weights, cigarette cases, ornaments, etc.

NAKAYAMA, CHOJIHEI, Nichome, Honcho, Nagaoka, Niigata-ken.
Lacquered 'Suiban,' stationery boxes, etc.

NARITA, KYUSUKE, No. 19, Nichome, Teppo-cho, Nagoya.
Papier-mache stationery boxes, lacquered stationery boxes, hand bags.

NIIGATA-SHI SHIKKI DOGYO-KUMIAI (Niigata Lacquered Ware Trade Guild), Hichibancho, Furumachi-dori, Niigata.
Raised lacquer caskets, trays, etc.

NIKKO BUSSAN SHOKWAI, Nikko-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Toilet cases of embossed red lacquer, salad sets.

NISHIBORI, YAYEICHI, Namatsumura, Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken.
Osier dinner-set baskets, valises etc.

NISHIDA, BUNHICHI, No. 73, Matsuya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid combs.

NISHIDA, SHOBI, Tsunofuri-cho, Nara.
Wooden glove-boxes, cigarette cases. Cake trays.

NISHIMURA, HIKOBEI, Aya-koji-sagaru, Teramachi-dori, Kyoto.
Raised lacquer boxes, cigarette cases, etc. (See Advt. p. 64.)

NISHIZAWA, SEIBEI, Imagaike, Uji-Yamada, Miye-ken.
Lacquered papier-mache hand-boxes, bags.

NISHIYAMA, KICHIZO, Hamamachi, Marugame, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

NOZAWA ONSEN TSURUZAIKU KOBAI-HANBAI KUMIAI (Nozawa Onsen Vine-work Trading Guild). President: Katagiri Takezo. Toyosato-mura, Shimotakai-gun, Nagano-ken.
"Akebi" valises baskets.

OGAKI, MASANORI, No. 108, Ichibancho, Honcho, Kanazawa.
Lacquered caskets, cake holders.

OKAMURA, YASOKICHI, Todo-in Higashi-iru, Ebisu-dori, Kyoto.
Raised lacquer boxes. (See Advt. p. 65.)

OTA KEITEI-SHOKWAI (Ota Brothers), Minami-machi, Kanagawa.
Lacquered trays, small cabinets, etc.

OMURA, GORO, No. 75, Katahamachi, Shidzuoka.
Bamboo baskets, lamp stands, etc.

OTA, MASAKICHI, Washimamachi, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered toilet cabinets, handboxes.

OTANI, SHOZABURO, No. 11, Kasaya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Metallic raised lacquer tobacco cases, Cake holders, etc.

ODA, SHOTARO, Iriya, Okabemachi, Shida-gun, Shizuoka-ken.
Fern trays, boxes, etc.

OTOMUNE, GENJIRO, No. 9,

Sanchome, Junkei-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid-handled brushes.
Branches: Singapore, Yokohama. Established in 1860. The number of brushes manufactured amounts to 30,000 gross a year, valued at ¥400,000. For the celluloid used as handles, the firm manages a celluloid factory, always devising new and unique designs; skilful workmen are employed and the latest machinery is used in order to produce the most perfect articles; they send articles to markets all over the world. (See the group under various industries connected with clothing.)

OTSUBO SHOKWAI, Miyawaki-cho, Takaoka Toyama-ken.
Lacquered electric lamp stands, coffee sets, chests.

SAIKI, TAMOTSU, Tojinmachi, Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.
Bamboo baskets, etc.

SAISEI-SHA, Taichu-gai, Rankoho, Taichu, Formosa.
Rattan baskets.

SAKABE SHOKWAI, Kawasaki, Toyosaki-machi, Nishinari-gun, Osaka.
Hair-brushes, tooth brushes, etc.

Branches and Agents: New York, London, Copenhagen, Sidney, Melbourne. Mr. Sakabe established in 1895, a firm under the style of the Kyoto Manufacturing and Trading Co., in New York, thus providing for the expansion of the market for Japanese brushes. Returned home in 1906, and bought up the Taio Brush Co., and began the manufacture and the export of brushes. The factory is established with a capital of ¥100,000. Annual export: ¥300,000. Number of factories: two. Workmen: 250. Equipped with necessary machinery to produce easily to the amount of ¥500,000 a year. The characteristic of the goods manufactured at these factories, are unchangeability of colour and the neatness and compactness with which the hairs are fitted in so that they never fall out,—a result of the use of adhesive material of their own invention and of the application of special arts. The articles are widely sold in America, England, Northern Europe, Australia, China, the South Sea Islands, and South America.

SAKAMOTO, SAKAE, Nokata-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo hand-boxes, tobacco pouches.

SAKUDA, SAKUZO, Yamaguchi-mura, Arima-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Bamboo waste-paper baskets, hand bags, etc.

SAKUHANA KOJO, Kobe Branch, (Sakuhana factory), No. 149, Gochome, Kano-machi, Kobe.
Osier baskets.

SATO, KICHIEMON, No. 10, Nichome, Chamachi, Shizuoka.
Bamboo baskets.

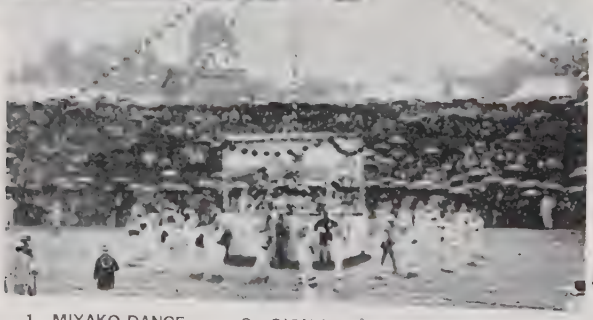
SAWADA, JISAKU, No. 8, Itchome,

THE OBAKU-SAN TEMPLE AT UJI AND A GROUP OF TEA PICKING MAIDENS

THE TOYOKUNI SHRINE

THE YEIKWAN-DO CHAPEL

KYOTO SCENES



1. MIYAKO DANCE 2. GION FESTIVAL
3. A GIGANTIC TORCH-LETTER AT HIGASHIYAMA HILL ON THE BON FESTIVAL NIGHT 4. THE BON DANCE

KYOTO SCENES

Kannon-machi, Kanazawa.
Lacquered boxes, trays.

SEIBI-DO GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 9, Sakura-machi, Kofu.
Leather valises, cigarette cases, etc.

SEISAN KWAI. Represented by Iwamoto Shokichi, No. 12, Itchome, Chamachi, Shidzuoka.
Lacquered salad bowls, stationery boxes, small chests.

SEISHIN GOSHI KWAISHA, Minaguchi-machi, Koga-gun, Shiga-ken.
Obtuse ground-cypress, rattan, figured-paper, cake vessels, caskets.

SETO, EISABURO, No. 152, Yawata-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Wooden trays.

SENDAI UMOREGI KO-GYO KUMIAI, (Fossil-wood Industrial Guild), President: Ishigaki Soki, Kawa-uchiyama yashiki, Sendai.
Wooden ash-trays, pen traps, etc.

SHIGENO, EIKO, Otomosho, Marugame, Kagawa-ken.
Bamboo baskets.

SHIMAMURA, MINORU, Iwabuchi-machi, Uji-yamada, Miye-ken.
Bamboo forks.

SHIMURA, MICHINOBU, No. 8, Bamba-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Carved ivory mantel ornaments.

SHINANO, YONEZO, Sanchome, Shiocho, Osaka.
Hair brushes, dress brushes, etc.

SHINODA, KISABURO, No. 34, Nichome, Koraibashi-dori, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Carved wooden inlaid boxes.

SHINO, HATSUSABURO, Nikko-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Lacquered flower-vase stands.

SHIZUHATA, GENTARO, Koteisonsho, Taigajeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Bamboo and rattan baskets.

SUGA, KOKUTARO, Beppu-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita-ken.
Bamboo flower-baskets.

SUGIE, SHIMBEI, Sanchome, Minami-kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Ladies' leather satchels, pocket-books, etc.

SUGISHO, TOKUJIRO, Minamishin-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Lacquered stationery boxes.

SUZAKI, TATSUSABURO, No. 37, Itchome, Yokobori-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Shelf-cabinets, mantel ornaments, etc.

SUZUKI, TOKUBEI, No. 1, Sanchome, Minami-kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid combs.

TACHIBANA, MOKUGO-AN, No. 2, Sambashi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Glove and handkerchief boxes.

TAKAHASHI, OKITARO, No. 11, Nichome, Yokoami-machi, Honjo, Tokyo.
Metallic lacquered incense boxes, tea holders.

TAKAHASHI, TADAJI, Shotojin-machi, Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.
Bamboo baskets, caskets.

TAKAOKA SHIKKI KOBAI-HANBAI KUMIAI (Takaoka Lacquered-ware Trading Guild), No. 20, Horo-machi, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Lacquered trays, caskets.
The guild was established in 1911. Though the establishment is quite recent, yet its organization is guaranteed

liability which shows the reliability of the guild. Output: ¥50,000 a year. Number of members: 50. Number of workmen: 350. Was awarded various prizes at expositions and competitive exhibitions at home.

TAKASE, KIZAYEMON, Nanuka-machi, Wakamatsu, Fukushima-ken.
Lacquered boxes, trays, etc.

TAKENOUCHI, TAKIZO, Kinosaki-machi, Hyogo-ken.
Straw stationery boxes, boxes.

TANABE, GENZO, No. 11, Itchome, Moto-machi, Yokohama.
Carved shell ornament.

TANAKA GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 130, Shichome, Honcho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Lacquered caskets, mantel ornaments, etc.

TANAKA, SHOKICHI, Yumoto-mura, Ashigarashimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Mosaic cabinets, picture frames, caskets.

TANI, KOKICHI, Nishinoda, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Hair-brushes, tooth-brushes, etc. (For particulars see the Advt. p. 8.)

TANIMOTO, SUTEMATSU, No. 41, Benzai-cho, Tsu, Miye-ken.
Tooth-picks.

TAZAWA, NAKAJIRO, No. 47, Itchome, Kotobuki-cho, Yokohama.
Bamboo baskets, "Akebi" flower-baskets.

TOKUNAGA, YASUNOSUKE, No. 19, Itchome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Hair-brushes, dress-brushes, etc.

TOKUOKA, SAKUBEI, Sanchome, Minami-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Woollen fabric satchels, cigarette cases, etc.

TOMIMORI, MASAJIRO, Yagawa, Nishikio-mura, Naga-gun, Miye-ken.
Tooth-picks.

TOYAMA SHOTEN, Nichome, Ginza, Hyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Ivory mantel ornaments, umbrella handles, etc.

TSURUTA, WASABURO, No. 5, Umemoto-cho, Kanazawa.
Lacquered trays, caskets.

TSU SHOKWAI, Represented by Matsuyama Totaro, No. 68, Sanban-cho, Shizuoka.
Stationery boxes, small cabinets of raised lacquer.

TSUJIMURA, UJURO, Takigawa-mura, Naka-gun, Miye-ken.
Tooth-picks.

TSUDZURA-KUHEI SHOKWAI, Sakaisuji, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Baskets and stands made of osier, bamboo, "Akebi," or rattan.

UEHARA, TOMOHICHI, No. 22, Yoka-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Leather hand-bags, cigar cases, etc.

UEHARA, YUHICHI, No. 27, Yoka-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.
Ladies satchels, purses, collar boxes, cigar cases.

UNNO, ZENJIRO, Sanchome, Shimo-ishi-machi, Shidzuoka.
Fern flower-stands, trays, caskets.

WADA, SEIHEI, Sadadzuka-machi, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Lacquered carved screens, flower pots, etc.

WATANABE, BIJUTSU SHO-

TEN, No. 16, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Ivory toilet articles, mantel ornaments.

WATANABE, MINORU, No. 84, Daimon-machi, Nagano.
"Akebi" baskets, bags.

YABUSHITA, MANSABURO, Kita-soma-mura, Koga-gun, Shiga-ken.
Cake holders made of paper-cord and matting.

YAMADA, UMEKICHI, No. 33, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Wooden flower holders, cigarette cases, etc.

YAMADA, WASUKE, Matsumoto, Nagano-ken.
Kuro-bamboo portmanteaux.

YAMAOKA, RIHACHI, Yamanaka-machi, Yenuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered finger-bowls, pots, etc.

YAMASAN SHOKWAI, No. 79, Hyakkoku-cho, Atsu, Shiga-ken.
Cypress baskets, caskets, trays.
Branch: 106, Gochome, Yawata-dori, Kobe.
Factory: Otsu, Mina-kuchi-machi, Shiga-ken. Awarded Gold medals

at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition (1910) and at the Italian Exposition (1911).

YAMASHITA, BUNPEI, Yamanaka-machi, Ishikawa-ken.
Lacquered cuff boxes, trays.

YAMASHITA, RIKIMATSU, No. 12, Minami-sumiya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Bamboo baskets, cake vessels.

YONEDA, SEIHEI, No. 32, Yoko-cho, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
Lacquered trays, braziers, etc.

YOSHIDA, ICHIRI, No. 4, Minami-machi, Kanazawa.
Wooden, lacquered cigar cases, trays, etc.

YUMOTO, HATSUTARO, Hiraho-mura, Shimotakai-gun, Nagano-ken.
"Akebi" vine baskets.

YOSHIKAWA, TOMIZO, Tsubakii-machi, Nara.
Bamboo baskets.

TRUNKS, VALISES, DRESSING AND TRAVELING CASES

ENDO, KAKICHIRO, Toyo-oka-machi, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Trunks made of osier, valises.

HATTORI GOSHI KWAISHA, Osaka Branch: No. 18, Nichome, Bakuro-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Osier trunks, silk-hat cases.

HAYASHI, DAISAKU, No. 117, Shichome, Kita-Kyutaro-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Leather valises.

HOKA GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 18, Gochome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Leather suit-cases.

MATSUSHITA, SAKUBEI, No. 14, Sanchome, Sue-yoshibashi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Leather lacquered trunks, suit-cases.

MATSUZAKI, ISABURO, No. 16, Itchome, Hatago-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Leather trunks etc.

NAKAYA, ASAKUSU, No. 32, Sanchome, Shimmachi-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Leather valises, satchels.

YOSHIKAWA, GINJIRO, No. 10, Nichome, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Trunks, leather and osier.

FISHING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

EZAKI, EIZO, No. 57, Imano-cho, Nagasaki.
Tortoise shell and its manufactured articles.

President of Nagasaki City Tortoise-shell Traders' Guild. Branch: Honcho, Yokohama. The factory was established in 1815, and is the pioneer of the trade in Japan. Since 1900, the firm has had the honour to be patronized by the Imperial Household. In 1901, the proprietor was granted an audience by the Tsar of Russia, and was presented with a valuable memento, at the same time being appointed a supplier to the Imperial Household of Russia. Was awarded the First Prize at New Orleans and at Chicago, U.S.A., 1885; Grand Prize of Honour at International Marine Products Exhibition, Norway, 1895; International Exposition, Paris, 1900; Marine Products Exhibition, Russia, 1902; St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Ornamental Articles Exposition, Russia, 1908; International Exposition, Italy, 1911; International Exposition, Austria, 1912. Highest Prize of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910. Was awarded Gold and Silver Medals on more than ninety occasions at various expositions and competitive exhibitions. (See Advt. p. 7.)

FUTAEDA, SADAJIRO, No. 35, Higashihama-cho, Nagasaki.
Tortoise-shell.

The firm is one of the most noted of the manufacturers of and dealers in tortoise shell and products manufactured from it. Articles are displayed for general inspection at a place within twenty five minutes,

walk from either the wharf or the station of Nagasaki. Articles are made of excellent raw material and full of rich lustre and withal cheap, for the reason that they are all made by the firm's own hands. The firm excels in attractive design and workmanship. Futaeda's special processes of hollowing out, altering colour, inlaying, joining together, are specially studied and are done in an admirable manner. Were awarded Grand medal of Honour and Gold medal at Alaska-Yukon Exposition; St. Louis Exposition; International Exposition, Italy; Ornaments and Household Furniture Exposition, Russia; Anglo-Japanese Exposition; etc.

HASHIMOTO, KUNITARO, No. 159, Tomiye-mura, Minami-Matsuura-gun, Nagasaki.

Corals.

HIRATA SEIMO GOMEI KWAISHA (Hirata Net Mfg. Co.), Tomita-Isshiki, Tomifuchi-hara-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.

Nets. Cords for nets.

The Company was established in 1867. Output: 4,920,000 yards a year, valued at ¥824,000. The company has made assiduous study since its establishment, of the demand for nets in various places in the world. It possesses factories on a large scale and is using the latest machinery for making nets. Consequently, any kind of fishing net can be produced at the company's factory. As to the raw materials, American cotton, Egyptian cotton, flax, hemp, or silk is used according to the desire of the customer. Over half a hundred times were awarded the highest prize at both domestic and foreign expositions. The articles made by the company had twice the honour to be purchased by the Imperial Household.

INOUYE, SAKUJIRO, No. 14, Tanesaki-machi, Kochi.

Corals and their manufactured articles.

Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Kochi-ken; auditor of the Agricultural-Industrial Bank, Ltd.; Director of the Savings Bank, Ltd.; Auditor of Tosa Ice Manufacturing Co.; Auditor of Tosa Paper Manufacturing Co.; Director of Kochi Gas Co., Advisor of the Kochi Bank. Branch: Imagawa-bashi, Tokyo. Kochi-ken is the most important coral producing country in Japan. The firm has been engaged in the present business from the time of the grandfather of the proprietor. Formerly the Japanese coral was exported mostly in its original form without being worked artistically. This was the main reason why Japanese coral was not

as well known as it deserved. The proprietor of the firm saw this point, and has since employed skilled sculptors, metal artisans, designers, and is engaged in producing delicate and charming articles. Output: ¥150,000 a year. Was awarded silver medal at the Anglo-Japanese exposition, 1910. (See Advt. p. 6.)

KOGA, TATSUSIHRO, Nishi-hon-machi, Naha-ku, Okinawa-ken.
Shells.

MATSUYE UMIMATSU-SHO KUMIAI (Matsuye "Umimatsu" Traders' Guild), Tono-machi, Matsuye, Shimane-ken.
'Umimatsu' and its manufactured articles.

MIYE SEIMO GOSHI KWAISHA, (Miye Net Mfg. Co.), Hama-machi, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken.
Nets, cords for nets,

MIKIMOTO, KOKICHI, Toba-machi, Shima-gun, Miye-ken.
Pearl and manufactured products.

MIKIMOTO, KOKICHI, 3, Shichome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Pearl shells, specimens of pearl, pearl-manufactured products.
Branches: Osaka, Shanghai and London. Manufacturing jewellers. Sole producers of and dealers in the famous Mikimoto Japanese culture-pearls. They are real pearls in every sense of the word. Science is applied to living oysters and causes them to produce the rare sea gems with great certainty. The process is as follows: small pieces of nacre are inserted into the molluscs which are then kept in the sea for at least four years. These are to serve as nuclei of the pearls. At the end of that period, it will be found that the animal has invested the nucleus with numerous beautiful layers of nacre, and has, in fact, formed a pearl. Culture-pearls thus produced are identical in every respect with those of nature and will be found to meet the requirements perfectly in the composition of the finest jewelry. Grand Prizes: St. Louis, 1904; Liege, 1905; Milan, 1906; Seattle, 1909; Anglo-Japanese, 1910; Brussels, 1910; Chile, 1910; Turin, 1911; Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914.

OMURAWAN SHINJU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Omurawan Pearl Co.), Omura, Higashi-sonogi-gun, Nagasaki-ken.

Natural pearls, cultured pearls.
President: Toraichiro Yokoyama, M.P. The enterprise of the company was begun in 1907 under individual management. After painstaking application and investigation as to the improvement of the old Chinese method of pearl culture, the party at last attained to one of the

most perfect methods. Then, in order to expand the business further, a company was organized in 1913 (joint stock) with the capital of ¥500,000. At present, the membership of the company consists of a hundred persons. Annual output: ¥500,000. Omura Bay has been noted from olden times for the production of fine pearls, the quality of which is said to be unparalleled. As regards cultured pearls, shape, lustre, size, etc., are made just as are desired. The area of ground used for culture is about 20,000 acres, within which are living pearl oysters Ayakogai (Magaritifera mattensii) to the number of over a billion. (See Advt. p. 8.)

SHINONOME, KENKICHI, Teuchi-minato, Shimo-Koshiki-mura, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima-ken.

Coral, and its manufactured articles.

SUISAN-KYOKU (The Fisheries Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.

Whale-bone flower vases, tobacco-pouches, baskets, etc. Raw materials used in colouring whole-bone. Statistical tables showing number of fishermen and fishing boats. Statistical tables of marine products. A table of distribution of fishes. Models of fishing boats, fishing implements, etc. Specimens of crab, salmon, trout, sardines, etc.

TAKASHIMA, SUEGORO, Omura, Higashi-Sonogi-gun, Nagasaki-ken.

Natural pearls, cultured pearls and their manufactured articles.

Regretting that the greater part of the fine pearls produced in Japan were the product of the labour of common fishermen, and consequently could not be made commercial commodity of perfect type, Mr. Takashima made a tour of the coasts of Japan, and taught fishermen how to catch pearl oysters, how to conserve them, thus inducing a greater production. He then bought the greater part of the catches, and endeavoured to secure the market. About three years ago he began the culture of pearls, producing at present to the value of half a million yen a year.

YAMAMOTO, TAJIHEI, Aichi-machi, Aichi-ken.

Net-cords.

YODO SUISAN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Yodo Sea-products Co.), Mishosmura, Minami-Uwa-gun, Ehime-ken.

Cigarette cases, ash trays, various ornaments, made in pearl and coral. Established in 1914. The company was organized with the object of making culture-pearls, of collecting coral, and of manufaturing and selling articles made of marine products. The area of ground used for the purpose

of pearl culture is about 500,000 tsubo,—the only ground in Japan for the culture of 'Kuro-cho' (black butterfly) shell. (See Advt. p. 8.)

YOKOTA DENJI, Tomiye-mura, Minami-Matsu-ura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Coral.

TOYS

DRAGON SHOKWAI, Enpukuji-Mae-machi, Nishikikoji-agaru, Tera-machi-dori, Kyoto.
Tray-pictures. (See Advt. p. 69.)

HAKONE BUSSAN GOSHI KWAISHA. President: Daisuke Amano, Itabashi, Okubo-mura, Ashigara-shimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Dolls and toys.

INOUE, ICHINOSUKE, Itchome, Monzen-machi, Nakaku, Nagoya.
Toys and dolls.

INOUE, SEISUKE, Hashiguchi-cho, Hakata, Fukuoka.
Hakata dolls.

IWATA, YOSHIZO, No. 15, Sanchome, Tamaya-machi, Nagoya.
Toys, gold-braid ornaments.

KAWAMURA, JISUKE, No. 20, Teppo-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Papier-mache toys.

KITAGAWA, SUEKICHI, No. 19, Sanchome, Matsui-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Toys.
Established in 1896. Capital: ¥15,000. Annual output: ¥40,000. Awarded silver medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910.

KOYAMA, SADASUKE, No. 21, Itchome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid toys.

KURAMOCHI, CHOKICHI, No. 13, Itchome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Toys, novelties, notions, dolls.

MIDZUNO, YUJIRO, No. 48, Sanchome, Suehiro-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Wooden and paper dolls.

MIDZUTANI, TETSUZO, No. 123, Sanchome, Ogi-machi, Yokohama.
Fur, cotton, celluloid, toys.

MISAKI, SEIJIRO, Yanaginobamba-Higashi-iru, Shijo-dori, Kyoto.
Dolls, artificial flowers. (See Advt. p. 68.)

MURASE, HICHISABURO, No. 58, Suehiro-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Dolls.

NAGAMINE, SEIJIRO, No. 33, Oshiage, Kameido-machi, Tokyo-fu.
Celluloid toys, dolls.

OTA, TOSHIRO, Toshima, Shippo-mura, Kaibe-gun, Aichi-ken.
Dolls.

SHIMIDZU, KATSUZO, Shijo-Minami-iru, Tomikoji, Kyoto.
Dolls, toys. (See Advt. p. 68.)

SHINANO, YONEZO, No. 29, Sanchome, Shio-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Paper and cotton toys.

YAMADA, NIHEI, No. 1, Shichome, Junkei-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Dolls, toys.

YAMASAKI, SABURO, No. 73, Kitamatsuyama-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Metallic toys.

PERMANENT DECORATION AND FIXED FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

HAIBARA, NAOJIRO, No. 1, Torii-tchome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Models of Japanese houses, rooms, and furniture.

TOYAMA - SHI TATEGUGYO KUMIAI (Toyama Furniture Manufacturers' guild), No. 24, Tono-machi, Toyama.
Carved ornamental "Ramma."

YAMANAKA, SEISHICHI, No. 41, Nichome, Minami - horie - kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Carved, gold-gilt, ornamental, "Ramma."

YAMANAKA KOJO, TEIJIRO MATSUI, No. 163, Shibata-machi. Kitano, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Carved, ornamental "Ramma."

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND UTILITIES

ENDO, GENJURO, No. 14, Kuremasa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Carved, inlaid, single-leaf screen. An ornamental parlour shelf.

FUKUDA, JUSUKE, Muro-machi, Matsubara-dori, Nishi-iru, Kyoto.
Silk covered, single and folding screens. (See Advt. p. 72.)

HAKONE BUSSAN GOSHI KWAISHA. President: Daisuke Amano, Itabashi, Okubo - mura, Ashigara - shimo - gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Mosaic corner-shelf.

HARA, YOZO, No. 138, Nichome, Furo-cho, Yokohama.
Ornamental tablets.

HASEGAWA, DENJIRO, No. 3, Itchome, Kodemma-cho, Nihonbashi-ka, Tokyo.
Chests of drawers.

HAYASHI, YOJIRO, Nikko - cho, Tochigi-ken.
Carved wooden dress chests.

HIGUCHI, HIKOEMON, No. 22, Nichome, Minami - Kyutaro - machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Gold-leaf folding-screens.

HIKONE BUTSUDAN DOGYO KUMIAI, Kamishin-yashiki, Hikone, Inugami-gun, Shiga-ken.
"Butsudan."

HIROSHIMA - KEN BIJUTSU HAMEGI - SAIKU KENKYU-KWAI (Hiroshima Artistic Mosaic Association). President: Hatsugami Shoji, Kanayama-machi, Hiro-shima.
Wooden mosaic folding and single screens, collar-boxes.

IWATA, TOSHIRO, No. 43, Shichome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Carved screens.
Main store: T. Iwata & Co., 253-5-7. Post St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A. (See Advt. p. 26.)

KAGI CHIKKI SEIDO DENSHUJO (Kagi Bamboo Ware Manufacturing Training School), Kagigai, Kagicho, Formosa.
Bamboo and wooden corner-shelves.

KOSEI KABUSHIKI KWAISHAI Daikwan-cho, Hirosaki, Aomori-ken.
'Akebi' vine chairs.

KYOTO "BUTSUDAN" "BUTSUGU" DOGYO-KWA, (Kyoto "Butsudan" "Butsugu"

Trade guild), Takakura-Higashi-iru, Manjuji-dori, Kyoto.

"Butsudan," ornamental shelf. (See Advt. p. 73.)

KOYAMA, KIMPEI, Kashiwazaki, Kariha-gun, Niigata-ken.

Lacquered ornamental shelf.

KUROE SHIKKI DOGYO-KUMI-AI (Kuroe Lacquered ware Trade Guild), Kuroe-machi, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama-ken.

Lacquered tables.

KURUME RANTAI SHIKKI GOSHI KWAISHA (Kurume Lacquered Ware Co.), No. 17, Katahara-machi, Kurume, Fukuoka-ken.

Lacquered and embroidered screen.

MAEDA, BUNNOSUKE, Minami-Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Wooden corner-shelves.

MIKAMI, JISABURO, Senshoji-machi, Yanagino - bamba - nishi-iru, Takatsuji-dori, Kyoto.

Raised-lacquer ornamental shelves and tables. (See Advt. p. 65.)

MIYATAKE, KAKICHI, Nishi-shin-tori-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.

Wooden stove screen.

MIDZUTANI, TETSUZO, No. 123, Sanchome, Ogi-machi, Yokohama.

Lacquered, carved folding screens.

MORIGUCHI, TADASUKE, No. 25, Nichome, Okina-machi, Yokohama.

A lacquered chest of drawers.

NAGATA, DAISUKE, No. 1, Itchome, Sumiyoshi-dori, Kobe.

Wooden broom handles.

NAKAI SHOTEN, No. 185, Itchome, Sannomiya, Kobe.

Bamboo tables, chairs, etc.

NAKAYAMA, CHOJIHEI, Nichome, Honcho, Nagaoka, Niigata-ken.

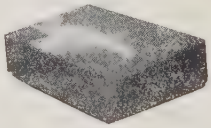
Lacquered small folding screens and tables.

NAMBU, YONEKICHI, Jike, Shirako-machi, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.

Carved paper single-leaf screens, window blinds.

NARITA, KYUSUKE, No. 19, Nichome, Teppo-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Papier-mache ornamental shelves.



NIIGATA-SHI SHIKKI DOGYO-KUMIAI (Niigata Lacquered Ware Trade Guild), Hichiban-cho, Furu-machi-dori, Niigata.

Lacquered book-cases.

NINOMIYA, KIZO, No. 66, Daishoji-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.

Lacquered folding-screens, flower vases.

NISHIDA, SHOBI, Tsuno-furi-cho, Nara.

Wooden single-leaf screens. Ornamental lanterns, etc.

OITA - KEN - RITSU BEPPU KOGYO TOTEI GAKKO (Beppu Industrial Apprentice School), Beppu-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita-ken.

Bamboo tables.

OKA, JIHEI, No. 269, Yawata-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Carved tables.

ONISHI, YOSHIZO, No. 46, Itchome, Minami-Horie-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Lacquered, gold-guilded "Butsudan."

ONJO, KUMEJI, No. 20, Itchome, Hatago-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Carved, inlaid, book cases, stands etc.

ONOKI, TOMOJIRO, Shichome, Kita-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Chests and single-leaf screens.

SETO, EISABURO, No. 152, Yawata-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Carved tables, chests.

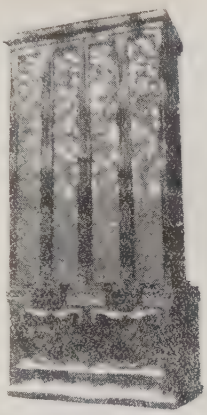
SHIBUYA, KODO, No. 1017, Yanaka, Nippori, Tokyo-fu.
Carved wooden chairs, tables, etc.

SHINOHARA, YOSHIJIRO, No. 20, Itchome, Sakai-machi, Yokohama.
Carved wooden book-cases, chairs, folding screens.

SHINO, HATSUSABURO, Nikko, Tochigi-ken.
Lacquered chests.

SUZAKI, TATSUSABURO, No. 37, Itchome, Yokobori-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Carved book-cases.

TAKAGI, NIEMON, No. 140, Gochome, Hichiken-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Wooden lacquered, gold-guilded, "Butsudan."
Dealer in sculptures, mantel ornaments, family Buddha shrines.



TAKAMATSU, TSUNESAKU, No. 12, Itchome, Hagoromo-cho, Yokohama.
Carved chairs, tables.

TOYAMA-SHI SASHIMONO-GYO KUMIAI (Toyama-city Joinery Trade Guild), No. 10, Hachinin-cho, Toyama city.
Carved wooden tablets, caskets.

UENO, SHIGERU, No. 589, Nikko-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Carved, lacquered book-cases.

WASHIZUKA, SEIJIRO, No. 1, Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Chests of drawers.

WATANABE BIJUTSU-TEN, No. 16, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Carved book-cases.

WATANABE, GINJIRO, Nikko, Tochigi-ken.
Carved chairs, round tables.

WATANABE, MINORU, No. 84, Omon-cho, Nagano city.
"Akebi" vine chairs.

YAGI, TOMOZO, No. 36, Shimbori-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo.
Raised-lacquer book-cases.

YAMAMOTO, SHOSUKE, No. 40, Shichome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Single-leaf screens.

YAMANAKA, SEISHICHI, Nichome, Minami-Horie-doai, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Gold-guilded "Butsudan," desks, chairs, etc.

YAMANAKA KOJO, Teijiro Matsui, No. 163, Shibata-cho, Kitano, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Wooden, carved, lacquered, ornamental chests, folding screens.

YUI, CHO, No. 19, Nagashima-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Folding screens, etc.

PAPER HANGING

HAIBARA, NAOJIRO, No. 1, Tori-Itchome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Wall-paper.

KAWASHIMA, SHONOSUKE, No. 9, Itchome, Kodemma-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Wall-paper.

YUTAKA-ORI GOSHI KWAISHA, Itami-machi, Kawanabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Wall-paper.

YAMAJI, RYOZO, No. 155, Otsuka-sakashita-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
wall-paper.

WINDOW SHADES AND FITTINGS

IKEGAMI, HEIZABURO, Higashi-tsutsumi-machi, Toyama-city.
Bamboo screens.

KAWAHARA, JUICHI, Beppu-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita-ken.
Bamboo screens.

MOGAMI, KYUHEI, Ichiban-cho, Toyama.
Bamboo screens.

NAKAGAWA, ISHIMATSU, No. 9, Horibata-cho, Toyama City.
Bamboo screens.

NISHIKAWA, GENJIRO, Sakai-machi-Kado, Shijo, Kyoto.
Bamboo screens. (See Advt. p. 71.)

SHIMA SUDARE SHOKWAI, Represented by Kanejiro, Shima, No. 26, Higashi-Samban-cho, Toyama.
Bamboo screens.

SHINSEI-GUMI, GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 4, Itchome, Sannomiya, Kyoto.
Chip plait screens.

SHOEI GOMEI KWAISHA, Komatsu-bara-machi, Kita-ku Osaka.
Glass-rod screens.

SUGA, KOKUTARO, Beppu, Hayami-guu, Oita-ken.
Bamboo screens.

SUGIMORI SHOKWAI GOSHI-KWAISHA, No. 101, Inari-cho, Toyama.
Bamboo screens.

TANIGUCHI, KINSABURO, No. 21, Nishi-nichome, Ebisuno-cho, Sakai city, Osaka-fu.
Chip plait and bamboo screens, etc.

TERASHIMA, NOBORU, Asamadai, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Bamboo screens.

UEDA, SEIHACHIRO, No. 28, Higashi Aimono-cho, Toyama.
Bamboo screens.

YOSHIDA, HEIBEI, No. 25, Sanchome, Isogami-dori, Kobe.
Bamboo screens.

YAMAGUCHI SEIREN GOSHIKWAISHA, Itchome, Kidzu-Kansuke-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Bamboo screens.

CARPETS, TAPESTRIES AND FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY

AKAI, TATSUZO, Nishi-nichome, Minami-hatago-cho, Sakai city, Osaka-fu.
Carpets, cotton and hemp.

ASAGOE, SUKEGORO, Senomachi, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

BAN DEN BRANCH STORE, No. 95, Rokuchome, Miyukidori, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

FUJIWARA, ICHIMATSU, No. 19, Nishi-Itchome, Nakano-machi, Saka, city, Osaka-fu.
Carpets, cotton and hemp.

FUJIWARA, NATSUTARO, No. 27, Shichome, Isogami-dori, Kobe.
Figured Mattings.

FUKUOKA-KEN KA-EN DOGYO KUMIAI (Fukuoka-ken Matting Traders' Guild), President, Kadzuyoshi, Inamasu, Kisaki-mura, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Figured mattings.

FUNABASHI, JO, No. 9, Hatchome, Isogami-dori, Kobe,
Figured mattings, Shiragi-ori and Sennen-ori.

HARA, MAKIJI, No. 28, Sanchome, Isogami-dori, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

HASENAKA, ETSUSABURO, No. 8, Shichome, Ninomiya-machi, Kobe.
Mattings.

HAYASHIMA KWA-EN-GYO KUMIAI (Hayashima Matting Treaders' Guild), President: Kwan-ichiro, Yabuki. Hayashima-cho, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

HAYASHI, YOHACHIRO, No. 21, Sanchome, Yakumo-dori, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

HIRAMATSU, KOTARO, Shimosho, Shomura, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

HIROSHIMA-KEN KWA-EN DOGYO KUMIAI (Matting Traders' Guild), Matsunaga-machi, Numakuma-gun, Hiroshima-ken.
Figured mattings.

HOSHIJIMA, TOKITARO, Amagi, Fujito-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

IKEDA, KICHIJIRO, No. 25, Shichome, Ikuta-machi, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

IMADANI, NAOHEI, Kawara-machi, Okayama-city.
Figured mattings.

INUKAI, KEIJIRO, No. 156, Itchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

ISHIKAWA-KEN YUSHITSU KWA-EN DOGYO KUMIAI (Ishikawa-ken Matting Exporters'

Guild), Ishikawa-ken.
Figured mattings.

ISOZAKI TAKASABURO, Amase-cho, Okayama city.
Figured mattings.

IWASA, TASABURO, Kamo-mura, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

JOJI - KWA - EN - GYO KUMIAI (Matting Traders' Guild), President, Kumakichi Tsubota, Masuno, Kachimura, Jodo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

KA-EN KENSAJO (Matting Inspecting Office).
Specimens of various figured mattings. Statistics of annual export of figured mattings, etc.

KA-NESAN SHOKWAI, No. 22, Rokuchome, Sakae - machi - dori, Kobe.
Mattings.

KANESAN SHOKWAI GOSHIKWAISHA, Hirano, Niwase-machi, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

KENMOTSU, SHOKICHI, Nishigori, Yamate - mura, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

KOYAMA, HARUKICHI, No. 9, Nichome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

KUROZUMI, GORO, Ichinomiyamura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

MEGURO, JITSUGORO, Imayasu, Shiroishi-mura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

MEGURO, OTORA, Imayasu, Shiroishi-mura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

MISHIMA HAMBAI KOBAI KUMIAI (Mishima Trading Guild), Mishima, Seno-machi, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

MIYAKE, SHIDZUYA, Niwase-machi, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

MURATA, DENHICHI, Sumiyoshimura, Higashi-nari-gun, Osaka.
Carpets, cotton and silk.

NAKAJIMA, EI-ICHIRO, No. 38, Shichome, Isogami-dori, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

NAKAYAMA, NOTARO, No. 31, Gochome, Miyuki-dori, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

NAMBA, EISABURO, Shimonatsugawa, Natsugawa-machi, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

NAMURA, TOKUJI, No. 138, Sanchome, Isogami-dori. Kobe.
Mattings.

NIPPON RYOEN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA. Managing director: Junichiro, Nakamura, Shinden, Obiye, Chaya-machi, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figurgd mattings.

NIIKAWA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Mikka-ichi-machi, Shimo-niikawa-gun, Toyama-ken.
Cotton yarn "Dantsu," carpets.

NISHI-AICHI SHINYO KOBAI HAMBAI KUMIAI (Nishi-Aichi Credit Trading Guild), Nishi-Aichi, Kauchi-mura, Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

OITA-KEN KA-EN DOGYO KUMIAI RENGO-KWAI (Oita ken Matting Trade Guild Union), Oita-ken.
Figured mattings.

OMORI, ICHIZO, Nakanosho-mura, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

ONO, TETSUSABURO, Matsushima, Sho-mura, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

OSHIMA, SADAHICHI, No. 58, Hasu-ike-machi, Saga city.
Cotton yarn "Dantsu," carpets.

OTSUKI, IWATARO, Makane-mura, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

SENO KA-EN-GYO KUMIAI (Seno Matting Traders' Guild), Seno-machi, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

SHINSEI-GUMI GOSHI-KWAI-SHA, No. 4, Itchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Straw mats.

SHO-MURA KA-EN-GYO KUMIAI (Sho-mura Figured Matting Traders' Guild), Sho-mura, Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

TAGUCHI, TOKUTARO, Higashi-une, Kojo-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

TAKAHASHI, TAMESABURO, No. 10, Shinyoshi-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Silk, cotton, hemp, woollen, "Dantsu" carpets.

TAKATSUKA, SEIZABURO, Ichinomiya, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

TANGE, RYOTARO, No. 311, Nichome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Figured mattings.

TANIGUCHI, KINSABURO, No. 21, Nishi-nichome, Ebisuno-machi, Sakai city, Osaka-fu.
Mats.

TERASHIMA, NOBORU, No. 1456, Asamadai, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Nogusa mats.

TOBA, ROKUJI, Sonomura-ichiba, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

TOKYO KOTOBUKI SEI-EN-JO, Kobe Branch, No. 78, Hichichome, Miyuki-dori, Kobe.
Nogusa mats.

TSUGUTA, KEISABURO, Onoye, Ichinomiya-mura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

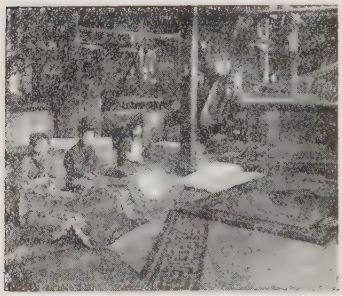
YAMADA, TSUNETARO, Higashi-nicho, Shorinji, Sakai city, Osaka-fu.
Hemp "Dantsu," carpets.

YAMAGAMI GOMEI KWAI-SHA, Hirano, Niwase-machi, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Figured mattings.

YAMAMOTO, KAMEMATSU, No. 29, Nishi-sanchome, Nakano-machi, Sakai city, Osaka.
Cotton "Dantsu" carpets.

YOSHIDA, SHIKANOSUKE, No. 25, Shichome, Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Hemp and woollen "Dantsu" carpets.

YUTAKA ORI GOSHI-KWAISHA, Itami-machi, Kawabe, Hyogo-ken.
Mattings, "Yutaka-ori," "Ogon," "Horai."



Special Agents, Davis, Summers & Co., Naniwa-cho, Kobe; Joseph Wild & Co., 1st Ave., Cor. 35th N. Y. The article was invented by the late Mr. Yoshitaro Teranishi of Ishikawa-ken, and obtained letters of patent in 1892. In 1896, a stock company was organised with a view to manufacturing and selling the article. Annual output: ¥610,000. Ninety per cent. of production is exported. Number of workmen: 800. Yutaka-ori, Ogon matting, and Horai matting have each special features. All of them are characterized by novel designs, firm colour, and low price. Recently, the demand from North American countries is steadily increasing. Were awarded a certificate of Honour at Paris Exposition, 1900; Gold Medal, French Colony Hanci Exposition; Silver Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Gold Medal, Turin Exposition, 1911.

CERAMICS

ABE, ENJI, No. 24, Shichome, Chikara-machi, Higashi-kn, Nagoya.
Flower vases, toilet sets, etc.

Trade Mark

AIKAWA, MASAYUKI, No. 58, Shimo-tsutsumi-cho, Kanagawa.
Flower vases, censers, etc.

AKIYAMA, JISAKU, Nishimachi, Komatsu-machi, Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Coffee cups and saucers, flower vases, etc.

AOKI, JIN-ICHIRO, No. 397, Arita-machi, Nishimatsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Plates, bowls, etc,

AWAJI SEITO KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA (Awaji Ceramic Co.), Sumoto-mura, Tsuna-gun, Hsogo-ken.
Flower vases, tea sets, etc.

FUJITSU-GUN TO-JIKI DOGYO-KUMIAI (Fujitsu-gun Porcelain Traders' Guild), Shimojuku, Nishi-ureshino-mura, Fujitsu-gun, Saga-ken.
Flower vases.

FUKAGAWA SEI-JI KABU-SHIKI-KWAISHA, (Fukagawa Ceramic Co.) Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Flower vases, tea sets, etc.
Branch: Chuji Fukagawa & Co., Nagasaki. Agent: Tokyo. Sole agent for Eurpe: Matthias Watts & Co. Voseley Village, Birmingham, England.

Established in 1795. In 1910, was ordered the Department of Imperial Household to manufacture dinner sets for the use of their Majesties, and since then has had the honour to receive special orders from time to time to manufacture porcelain goods for the use of the Imperial Household. As the articles are made by the application of intense heat, they are especially strong. Designs are characteristically Japanese; the style, graceful. Was awarded a Grand Gold Medal of Honour at Paris Exposition, 1900; Grand Gold Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Gold Medal, Seattle Exposition, 1909; Gold Medal of Honour, the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Grand Prize, Turin Exposition, 1911.

HOKOKUSHA, Takayama-machi, Ono-gun, Gifu-ken.
Flower-vases.

HORI, TOMONAO, Higashi-Akuragawa, Kaizo-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.
Flower vases, mantel ornaments, etc. "Bankoyaki."

IDE, ZENTARO, Terai, Terainomura, Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Lamp stands, flower baskets, pots, etc. "Kutani"
President of Kutaniyaki Porcelain Trade Guild. Branches; Grand St., San Francisco, U. S. A.; Itchome, Sannomiya, Kobe. Was awarded Silver Medals at St. Louis Exposition and the Anglo-Japanese Exposition respectively; Gold medal, Seattle Exposition.

IMAIDZUMI, TOTA, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsuura-gun, Saga-ken.
Dinner sets.

IMOTO, TAMESABURO, Shumoku-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Chocolate sets, coffee cups and saucers, etc.

INOUE, RYUHEI, Nakamachi, Daishoji-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Mantel ornaments, censers, etc.

ISHINO, RYUZAN, Shimo-matsubara-cho, Kanazawa.
Coffee sets, vases.

ISHIZAKI SHOKWAI GOMEIKWAISHA, Teraino-mura, Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Tea cups, flower vases, etc.

ITO, GOROYEMON, Suye-mura, Yena-gun, Gifu-ken.
Plates, bowl sets, etc.

IDZUMO, KINZO, Shirakata-Honmachi, Matsuye Shimane-ken.
"Rakuzanyaki" flower vases, mantel ornaments, cake bowls.

IZUMO TOKI-GYO KUMIAI (Idzumo Porcelain Traders' Guild), Tamayu-mura, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane-ken.
Flower vases, coffee sets, etc.

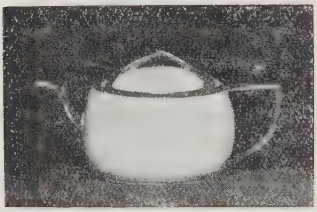
KABURAGI, TAHEI, No. 10, Shimo-tsutsumi-machi, Kanagawa.
Coffee cups, cake bowls, etc.

KATO, KOTARO, Seto-machi,

Higashi-Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flower vases, basins.

KATO, SAKUSUKE, Akatsu-mura, Higashi-Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Tea-sets.

KATO, SEN-EMON, Shumoku-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.



Tea-sets, chocolate sets, etc.

KATO, SHIGETARO, Seto-machi, Higashi-kasugai-gun. Aichi-ken.
Flower vases.

KATO, TAKESABURO, Seto-machi, Higashi-Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flower pots.

KATO, TOMOTARO, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Flower vases, mantel ornaments, etc.

KATO, UMETARO, Nanamagari-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Flower vases, coffee sets, electrical implements, etc.

KAWAMURA-GUMI GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 58, Naka-machi, Yokkaichi. Miye-ken.
"Bankoyaki" flower vases, censers, etc.

KEIDA, MASATARO, Shimidzu-cho, Kagoshima-city, Kagoshima-ken.
Flower vases, etc.

KIMURA, UNOSUKE, Gojo-sagaru, Higashi-iru, Yamato-oji-dori, Kyoto.
Coffee sets, majolica coffee sets. (Sea Advt. p. 61.)

KINKOZAN, SOBEI, Sanchome, Shirakawa-bashi-higashi, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.
Dinner sets.

The business was first established two hundred and sixty years ago, that is, in 1645. Since then the business has been carried on uninterruptedly from generation to generation, the present proprietor being the seventh descendant of the founder of the firm. Output in 1913 amounted to 1,200,000 pieces. The following are the prizes awarded at various expositions: Gold medal, International Exposition, Paris, France. 1900; Grand Prize, Hanoi Exposition, French Colony, 1902; Grand Prize, St. Louis Exposition, U.S.A., 1904; Grand Prize, International Exposition, Liege, Belgium, 1905; Grand Prize,

International Exposition, Milan, Italy, 1906; Grand Prize, the Household Furniture and Ornament Exposition, Russia, 1908; Grand Prize, Alaska, Yukon and Pacific Exposition, U.S.A., 1909; Grand Prize, the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Grand Prize, International Exposition, Turin, Italy, 1912. (See Advt. p. 46.)

KITADE, UYOMON, Chokushi-mura, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Porcelain plates, mantel ornaments.

KORAN GOMEI-KWAISHA, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Flowers vases, mantel ornaments, etc.

KUMAMOTO, KINROKU, Yanagi-machi, Kagoshima-city.
Flower basins, censers, etc.

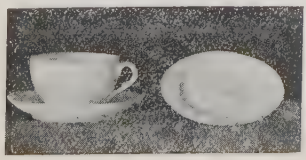
KYOTO TOJIKI GOSHI KWAISHA (Kyoto Ceramic Co.), Sanjo-sagaru, Shirakawa-suji, Kyoto.
"Satsuma-yaki" plates, censers, flower vases, etc. (See Advt. p. 61.)

MASTUMOTO, SAHEI, No. 6, Kata-machi, Kanazawa city.
Flower holders, censers, etc.

MIYAGAWA, KOZAN, No. 631, Itchome, Minami-ota-machi, Yokohama.
Flower vases, censers, jars, etc.

MIDZUNO, TOKUJI, Seto-machi, Higashi-Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flower vases.

MIDZUNO, YASUICHI, No. 130, Nichome, Higashi-Yoshicho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Flower vases, cake bowls.

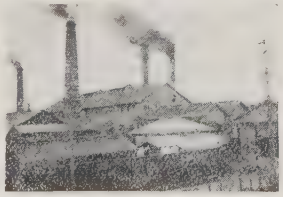


MORI, KOJIRO, Nibancho, Nishi-machi, Kanazawa.
Flower vases, coffee sets, etc.

MORIMURA-GUMI, Noritake, Nakamura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.

Dinner sets, flower vases and basins, lamp stands, toilet sets, etc.
Main store: No. 546-548, Broadway, N. Y., U. S. A. Branches: No. 220, South State St., Chicago; No. 144-146, Congress St., Boston. The firm deals in all kinds of Japanese porcelain wares, miscellaneous goods, drawn works, etc. Established in 1875. Is the oldest of all the Japanese firms in America.

NAGOYA SEITO-JO GOSHI KWAISHA, Gengetsu, Chigusa-machi, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.



Dinner wares, tea sets, toilet sets, flower vases, smoking sets, etc.
Terazawa Shoten which was well known as an export house for the last thirty years, was three years ago reorganised into a limited partnership under the style above indicated.

Annual output: ¥.600,000. Was awarded Gold Medal at Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition, 1909; Silver medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Grand Prize of Honour, Brussels Exposition, 1912; Gold Medals, Tokyo Taisho Exposition and Kobe Foreign Commercial Commodities Competitive exhibition, respectively, 1914.

NAKAMURA, SHUTO, No. 21, Oshinmichi, Daishoji-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Flower vases, censers, etc.

NAKAJIMA, TAMAKICHI, Tsumagi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Dinner sets.

NIPPON KOSHITSU TOKI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Nagamachi-gashi, Kanazawa, city.
Plates, coffee cups and saucers.

OKURA, SHOJIRO, Yamashiro-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Mantel ornaments, etc.

SEI-EI GOSHI KWAISHA, Setomachi, Higashi-Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flower vases, basins.

SEKIDO, EISUKE, Ryusuke-cho, Komatsu-machi, Nomi-gun, Ishikawaken.
Jars, flower vases, etc.

SHIBATA, TOKUJIRO, No. 112, Nichome, Kitanagasa-dori, Kobe.
"Satsuma-yaki" tea sets, flower vases.

SHIMIDZU, BIZAN, No. 25, Hirosaka-dori, Kanazawa.
Flower vases, flower pots, etc.

SHOFU SHITEN (Branch), Manager: Takehachi Hayashi, No. 2, Itchome, Shirakabe-cho, Nagoya.
Flower vases, tea sets, chocolate sets, etc.

SHOFU TOKI GOSHI KWAISHA: Manager, Kajo Shofu, Ninohashi-nishi-iru, Honmachidori, Kyoto.
Special high pressure insulators, etc.

SHOMURA, KENKICHI, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Flower vases, jars, etc.

SONE, SHOZO, Suye-mura, Ena-gun, Gifu-ken.
Combination plate sets, plates, etc.

SUDA, SEIKWA, Yamashiro-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Flower vases, etc.

SUDZUKI, KIN-EMON, No 10, Shichome, Chikara-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Flower vases, tea sets, etc.

TAKASHIMA, TOKUMATSU, Setomachi, Higashi-Kasugaigun, Aichi-ken.
Lamp stands, flower vases, etc.

TANIGUCHI, KICHIJIRO, Katamachi, Kanazawa.
Flower vases, coffee sets, etc.

TANIGUCHI, YOJURO, No. 230, Itchome, Motomachi, Kobe.
Chocolate and toilet sets, etc.

TASHIRO, GENJI, Arita-machi, Nishi-Matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Tea sets..

The articles exhibited are the work

of the Arita Nishiki-dzuke Industrial Guild, and the Tajiro firm undertakes to introduce the goods to the public. The Industrial Guild was organized in 1911, consisting of forty three members. Employs at present three handred artists. Amount of painting reaches 200,000 yen a year. Capital 50,000 yen.

TEDZUKA, KAJU, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Jars, plates, etc.

TOKONAME TOKI DOGYO KUMIAI (Tokoname Porcelain Trade Guild), Tokoname - machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Mantel ornaments, coffee cups, etc.

TOMINAGA, JINHISHIRO, Itchome, Utsubo, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Flower vases, mantel ornaments, plates, etc.

TSUJI, JUNO-SUKE, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Soup dishes, coffee cups and saucers, etc.

UCHIDA, HEITARO, Nishi-machi, Komatsu-machi. Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Miniature pagoda, flower vases, etc.

UMEMURA, KICHIJIRO, Hirata-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Tea sets, flower vases, etc.

UNO, NIMMATSU, Gochome, Ohashi-higashi, Gojo, Shimokyo - ku, Kyoto.
Flower vases. electric lamp stands, etc. (Sea Advt. p. 62.)

WATADANI, HEIBEI, No. 46. Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama.
"Kutani-yaki" plates, flower vases, etc.

WATANO, KICHIJIRO, No. 108, Hon-cho, Yokohama.
Flower vases, ornamental jars, plates, etc.
President of the Union of the Yokohama Traders' Guild; member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Vice-president of the Yokohama Export Trade Association. The firm was first established in 1844, extending the business year after year, until 1875, when the present proprietor succeeded to the business. The present prosperity enjoyed is due to the improvement of goods and the extension of markets, attained chiefly by the present proprietor. The firm mainly manufactures wares of Akaye process (Kaga Porcelain), the strong feature of which is its hardness, especially in graceful drawings. Above all the firm excels in manufacturing porcelain of the style of remote periods. Was awarded Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; Copper Medal, Chicago Exposition, 1903; Gold Medal, Liege Exposition, 1905; Gold Medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Gold medal, Turin Exposition, 1911; over twenty prizes at other expositions. In 1895, was granted the Order of the Cordon of Blue, from the Bureau of Decorations, Department of the Imperial Household.

YABU, MEIZAN, Naka-Nichome, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
"Satsuma-yaki" censers, cake bowls, etc.

YAGUCHI, YEIJU, Yamanaka-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Mantel ornaments, flower holders, etc.

YAMAMOTO, JUSAKU, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Combination deep bowls, etc.

YOKOHAMA TOKISHO DOGYO KUMIAI (Yokohama Porcelain ware Trade Guild), Itchome, Minaminaka-dori, Yokohama.
Flower holders, plates, coffee cups, mantel ornaments, etc.

YUKITAKE, TOYOKICHI, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Flower vases, combination deep bowls, etc.

ZOSHUN-TEI KUTOMI SEIJI-SHO, Arita-machi, Nishi-matsu-ura-gun, Saga-ken.
Flower holders, plates, etc.

USES OF GAS

TOKYO GASU DENKI KOGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Gas Electtic Industrial Co.). President: Goro Matsukata, No. 171, Narihira-machi, Nakanogo, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Silk gas mantels.

Was established in 1910; is the greatest work of the kind in Japan, manufactures and deals in mantels, gas-meters, gas-stoves, and various kinds of machinery. From a few years ago, has dealt in manufactured goods in connection with the electrical industry. Capital: ¥1,000.000. Annual output of mantels: 3.000,-000. Number of workmen employed: 300. Mantels of various kinds are all made of artificial silk. Quality is excellent; light, strong; durable to a marked degree; just as excellent as the best European or American make. Goods are sold in Japan and in Korea, as well as in China, Manchuria, India, Australia, New York, San Francisco, etc. Was awarded Grand Prize of Honour at the Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914; Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Gas Apparatus Exhibition, 1914. (See Advt. p. 23.)

LIGHTING APPARATUS

GOTO, YONETARO, Shiroki-machi, Gifu city.
Paper lanterns, lamp shades.

IDZUMI, ZENSHICHI, Itchome, Kanda-cho, Gifu city.
Paper lanterns.

IWATA, TOSHIRO, No. 43, Sanchome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Porcelain electric lamps, patented shades. Main store: T. Iwata, 253-5-7, Post St., San Francisco, Cal. (See Advt. p. 26.)

MORITA, SHINTARO, Shichome, Ohashi-higashi, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.
Bamboo lamp baskets, electric lamp stands. (Sea Advt. p. 69.)

MURASE, EIKICHI, Imako-machi, Gifu city.

Paper lanterns.

NAKAI SHOTEN GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 185, Itchome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Silk and paper lamp shades.

NAKAMURA GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 66, Uyesono-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Paper lanterns, lamp shades.

OZEKI, JISHICHI, No. 4, Kokuma-cho, Gifu city.
Paper lanterns.

SUDZUKI, TORAMATSU, Kobayashi-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Silk covered lanterns, lamp shades.

TERANISHI, SHIGEAKI, No. 134, Itchome, Moto-machi, Kobe.
Silk lamp shades.

TESHIGAWARA GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 49, Komeya-machi, Gifu city.
Paper and silk lanterns, lamp shades.

YAMANAKA SHOKWAI GOMEI KWAISHA, Itchome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Paper lamp shades.

SPECIMENS OF TEXTILE FABRICS, BLEACHED, DYED, OR PRINTED

AKIYAMA, SHIKAKICHI, No. 2048, Minami-Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Printed "Habutai," printed scarfs.

ARIMATSU-SHIBORI SHOKO DOGYO KUMIAI, Arimatsu-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
"Arimatsu-shibori," "Taisho-shibori" cotton, figured "Habutai," table covers, window curtains.
Annual output: over yen 800,000. Arimatsu-shibori cloth is a cloth which is so skilfully dyed as to leave all the variegated figures untouched. It is extremely attractive, suitable for dress and ornament. The dye is permanent.

DEGUCHI, NAOKICHI, No. 9, Shichome, Takashima-cho, Yokohama.
Dyed "Habutai."

HASE, YAKICHI, No. 3, Nishinichome, Kai-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Cotton towel cloths, window-curtain cloths, etc.

IWATA, TOSHIRO, No. 43, Sanchome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Dyed cotton window curtains. (See Advt. p. 26.)

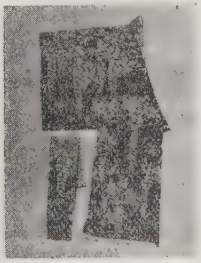
MATSUDA, SOKICHI, No. 15, Shichome, Minami-honcho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"Yuzen" muslin.

MATSUZAKA, HARUKICHI, No. 8, Tori-abura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

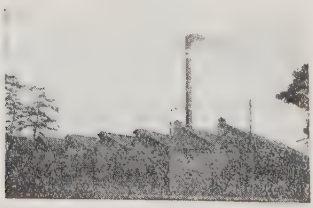
"Yuzen" muslin,

MATSUYA GOFUKUTEN, Imagawabashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
"Yuzen." silk crape.

NAGOYA KOKUSAN SHIBORI SHOKO DOGYO KUMIAI, No. 11, Shichome, Motoshige-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Cotton table covers, girdles.



NIPPON KATAZOME KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Funagoshi-isshiki, Hikuma-mura, Hamana-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Cotton printed cloths.
Established in 1900. Capital: yen 700,000. Annual output: yen 200,000. Number of workmen: 500. The company uses the latest process of printing, and consequently is able to cut down the expense of production. The articles manufactured are characterized by a strong likeness to ordinary woven cloths. To dye in such a way as to combine the best taste in textile fabrics and dyes in the Orient and the Occident, is a speciality of the company. Was awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Prize of Honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Grand Prize of Honour, Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914.



NIPPON SEIFU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Mibu, Sugakuno-mura, Kadono-gun, Kyoto.
Printed calico, printed silk.

NISHI, HIKOBEI, No. 15, Hisamatsu-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cotton crape, gassed cotton, mercerized cotton for bath-dress.

SAKAKIBARA, TAKEJIRO, Horai-cho, Yokohama.
Cotton table cloths, napkins, etc.

SHIOSAKI, TOMEZO, No. 6, Itchome, Sueyoshi-cho, Yokohama.
Dyed "Habutai," dyed pongee.

SHOKO-KYOKU (Bureau of Commerce and Manufacture, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.
Specimens of dyed fabrics characteristic of Japan.

SUZUKI, HIKOBEI, No. 19, Hasegawa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Bleached cotton towels, table cloths, etc.

THREADS AND FABRICS OF COTTON

AIKAWA, USABURO, Amaki-machi, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Cotton "shibori."

ASHIKAGA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Fukui, Mikuriya-mura, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

AWA SOME-ORI DOGYO KU-

MIAI, Terashima-machi, Tokushima city.

Gassed yarn broad cotton crape, bathing suits.

Annual output: 1,300,000 yen. Export: 1,000,000. Capital: ¥1,000,000. Workmen: 5,000. Awa-fabrics are dyed with stuff of superior quality, which is absolutely permanent. As for the design, specialists are constantly endeavouring to devise new and tasteful figures. The goods are quite free from the fault common to cotton crape of shrinking when washed. Consequently, they are ideal for dress, bathing suits, shirts, trousers, etc. As the price is low and the quality is excellent, the markets in Japan as well as in China, Korea and Formosa are steadily expanding.

DAITO, KAMEKICHI, Shingimura, Takashima-gun, Shiga-ken.

Cotton crape.

FUJIKAKE, YOZAEMON, No. 2, Tori-abura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Cotton threads, shoe strings, ornamental strings.

GISEIDO, GOSHI KWAISHA, Iwakuni-machi, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi-ken.

Cotton crape.

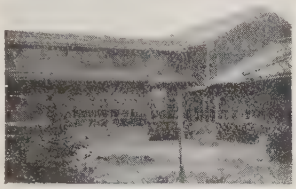
GOTO, SOBEI, No. 10, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Cotton crape.

INAGAKI, TOKUJIRO, No. 98, Kami-cho, Nishio-machi, Hazu-gun, Aichi-ken.

Cotton towels.

Established in 1902. Annual output: 278,904 doz. Was awarded Silver Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition.



INAOKA SHOTEN GOME KWAISHA, Nishi-shikata-mura, Innami-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Towels.

IWAIDA, GENZO, No. 12, Itchome, Sakai-cho, Yokohama.

Cotton crape.

IYO MENNERU DOGYO KUMIAI (Iyo Cotton Flannel Trade Guild), Imaharu-machi, Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken.

Cotton flannel.

KATSUKURA, MOKICHI, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.

Cotton crape.

KAWASHIMA, KYUBEI, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.

Cotton crape.

KISHU-NERU DOGYO KUMIAI (Kishu Flannel Traders' Guild), No 1007, Zakkaya-machi-higashi, Wakayama city.

Cotton flannel.

KOKUBO, TOKUJIRO, Anrakudo, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.

"Shofu-ori" (cotton crape).

MARUYAMA, GENPEI, No. 586, Sano-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.

Cotton crape, "Yuzen" cotton crape.

MASUSAWA, SAGENDA, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

MIYE TOWEL SHOKWAI, Tomita-Isshiki, Tomisuhara-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.
Gassed yarn silket "Yamato" towels.

MORITA, SHOSABURO, Koen, Tsu city, Miye-ken.
"Oboro" cotton yarn towels.

NANIWA BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Naniwa Spinning Co., Ltd.), Shimo-Ishidzu, Hamadera-mura, Senhoku-gun, Osaka-fu.
Towels, cotton.

NIWATA, KOMAKICHI, Akasaka, Uyeno-mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

OKUSAWA, KINTARO, Shinyoshimidzu, Tanuma-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

OKUSAWA, TAIICHIRO, Shinyoshimidzu, Tanuma-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton "Kobai" crape, "Yoryu" crape witk satin stripes.

OSAKA TOWEL GOSHI KWAISHA, Sano-machi, Sennan-gun, Osaka-fu.
Cotton fabrics.

SAKURAI, SHINROKU, Ashikaga-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

SASAGAWA-CHIJIMI SEISHOKU-JO (Sasagawa Crape Factory), Nishi-machi, Matsusaka-machi, Iinan-gun, Miye-ken.
Cotton fabric "Sasagawa" crape.
Mr. Sankichi Ozaki, business manager, is the President of the Miye-ken Kawashima Boseki Joint Stock Co. Factory was established in 1908 as a joint stock company, but since a few years ago it has been managed as an individual enterprise. Capital: ¥200,000. Annual output: ¥2,000,000. Number of workmen: 400. Area of the factory site: 5,500 tsubo. Motive power: 200 horse power. Characteristics of the Sasagawa crape are permanent colour attractive design, and the uniformity of the goods. Was awarded a prize at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910.

SHIMADA, ISABURO, Terashima, Uyeno-mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

SHINDO, YUJI, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape, "Yuzen" crape.
Member of the Ashikaga Textile Fabrics Trade Guild. Agent: Ezoye Shoten, Shimbashi, Tokyo. Annual output: yen 300,000. Since the goods are made by a special process' they will never shrink even when washed. Within two years of the establishment of business, has had the honour to be twice patronized by the Imperial Household.

SOTOME, KIICHIRO, No. 4, Tanuma-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

SUDZUKI, KOICHI, Washidzuka' Asahi-mura, Aomi-gun, Aichi-ken.
Cotton towels.

TAKAHASHI, SHOSHIRO, Midzuo-mura, Takashima-gun, Shiga-ken.
Cotton crape.

TAMURA, NOBUTARO, Hanaoka,

Hatagawa-mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

TANI, OTOSHIRO, No. 62, Shichome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Gassed cotton crape, striped crape.

UEKI, SEIZABURO, Akasaka, Ueno-mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

UNI, IKUTARO, No. 292, Nichome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Gassed crape, cotton crape.

WATANABE TEIPU SEIZOSHO (Tape Factory), No. 1, Sanchome, Atago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Cotton yarn tapes, etc.

YAGETA, ISABURO, No. 267, Tanuma-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Lace crape, cotton crape.

YAMANAKA, NIJU, Mikamo-mura, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crape.

YAMATOYA SHOTEN. Proprietor: Seiyemon Ishikawa, No. 6, Itchome, Bentendori, Yokohama.
Gassed crape, "Yoryu" crape.

YOSHIDA, HANZO, Sano-machi, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton "Koki" crape.

ZENKOKU BRAID-GYO KUMIAI (Braid Trade Guild), No. 1, Itchome, Onoye-cho, Yokohama.
Cotton braids.

THREADS AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

HYOGO-KEN HIKAMI-GUN KYOGI DOGYO KUMIAI (Hyogo-ken Hikami-gun Chip Fabrics Trade Guild), Shin-machi, Kashiwabara-machi, Hikami-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Chip plait fabrics.

ISHIDA, MASU, Kakegawa-machi, Ogasa-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
"Kuzufu" fabrics.

KANNO, MASATAKE, Ichijo-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.
Chip plait fabrics.

KITA-UONUMA ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Kita-Uonuma Fabrics Trade Guild), Ojiya-cho, Kitauonuma-gun, Niigata-ken.
Ramie yarn fabrics, jute yarn fabrics for cushion.

NAGATA, KANGORO, Sakurai-machi, Isoshiro-gun, Nara-ken.
Cypress fabrics.

NAKAYAMA, NAKATARO, Kakekawa-machi, Ogasa-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
"Kudzufu" fabrics, "Kudzufu," cloths, gold-threads mixed.

NIIKAWA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Mikka-ichi-machi, Shimo-niikawa-gun, Toyama-ken.
Wall hangings, window curtains, chip plait fabrics.

OMI MAFU DOGYO KUMIAI (Omi Linen Trade Guild), Echikawa-machi, Echi-gun, Shiga-ken.
Linen yarn fabrics.

SHINSEI-GUMI GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 4, Itchome, Sannomiya-

machi, Kobe.
Chip plait fabrics, etc.

TAKAHASHI, KAICHI, Nakashiku, Okitsu-machi, Ihara-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Silket paper fabrics.

TSUCHIYA, SOJI, Kami-kawara-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.
Chip fabrics.

FABRICS OF ANIMAL FIBERS

KOGURE, YOSHISABURO, Ishidzuka, Akami-mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton and wool mixture.

MUSLIN BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Koryuji, Nakatsu-machi, Nishi-nari-gun, Osaka-fu.
Bleached muslin.

NIPPON KEORI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Woollen Fabrics Co.), No. 691, Nishide-machi, Kobe.
Woollen fabrics.
Mr. Seibei Kawanishi, President of the company, is the Chairman of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. Branches: Kamimaki-cho, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo; Sakaye St., Japanese concession, Tien Tsin, China. The company was established in 1896. Factories: Kakogawa-machi, Kako-gun, Hyogo-ken; Oimachi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu. Capital: ¥3,000,-000. Output in 1913: ¥5,000,000. Number of workmen: 2.300. Has been one of the greatest woollen factories in the Orient. The goods are characterized by durability of texture and permanency of colour, excel in the points of being cold-proof and water-proof. The company has patent rights for an anti-shrinkage process for woollen yarn and fabrics.

SILK AND FABRICS OF SILK

AICHI-KEN NANTO ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Tango Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), Shima, Haguri-mura, Haguri-gun, Aichi-ken.
Pongee, "Omeshi" silk crape.

ASAHI ORIMONO GOSHI KWAISHA (Asahi Textile Fabrics Co.), Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixtures.

CHIKARAISHI, IYEMON, Torahime-mura, Higashi-asai-gun, Shiga-ken.
Silk gauze crape.

DAI-NIPPON YUSHUTSU HABUTAI KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA, (Japan "Habutai" Export Co., Ltd.), Hobara-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima-ken.
"Habutai."

DEGUCHI, NAOKICHI, No. 9, Shichome, Takashima-cho, Yokohama.

Silk fabrics, silk and cotton mixtures. Member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; President of the Yokohama Fabrics Exporting Trade Guild; Representative of Yokohama

for the Union of the Japan Export Silk Trade Guild; Member of the Council of Kanagawa Prefecture. Was established twenty years ago; is the oldest house in the trade. The factory possesses the most advanced machinery, both of domestic and foreign make, which enables them to dye excellently, and to have superior finish. The goods exhibited are those which are most widely demanded. As to the finish, the most advanced machinery was used and sufficient gloss was given. The embossed process is lately applied to Habutai, for which the demand is steadily increasing.

DOHI, ASAJIRO, Kami-ichi-machi, Naka-Niikawa-gun, Toyama-ken.
"Habutai."

EICHI ASAITO SHOKWAI (Linen Yarn Co.), Nagahama-machi, Sakata-gun. Shiga-ken.
"Hama" silk crape.

ENDO, HIROSAKU, No. 18, Itchome, Sakai-machi, Yokohama,
Silk crape scarf, "Habutai" centrepieces.

ENUMA - GUN NAICHI - YO KINU - ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Enuma-gun Domestic Silk Fabrics Trade Guild), Daishoji-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Gloss silk gauze. "Habutai" gauze.

EBARA, TEISUKE, Shinjuku, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gunma-ken.
Taffetta, "Kaiki" silk.

FUKUI-KEN KINU-ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Fukui-ken Silk Fabrics Trade Guild), Sakurashimo-machi, Fukui, Fukui-ken.
"Habutai" satins, gauze, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, etc.

FUJI GASU BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Fuji Spinning Co., Ltd.), Oshima-machi, Katsushika-gun, Tokyo.
Silk yarn, silk fabrics.
Was established in 1896. Has factories of a large scale in nine places. Capital: ¥18,000,000. Number of cotton yarn spindle: 335,832; silk yarn spindle: 56,340. Number of looms: cotton cloth loom, 1181 stands; silk cloth, 288 stands. Number of employee and workmen: 15,500. Annual output: cotton yarn, 85,000 bales; silk yarn, 160,000 kwan; hand-spun yarn, 15,500 kwan; silk goods, 350,000 yards; cotton goods, 13,000,000 yards; laps of cotton for export, 50,000 kwan; patent, bleached dry cotton, 240,000 kwan. Annual export: cotton yarn, ¥1,200,000; silk yarn, ¥2,000,000; cotton goods, ¥1,500,000; silk goods, ¥200,000; laps of cotton, ¥1,000,000.

FUKUSHIMA HABUTAI KABUSHIKI - KWAISHA (Fukushima "Habutai" Co., Ltd.), Shiwogama, Moriai, Fukushima.
"Habutai."

FUNAKOSHI, WASUKE, Sanjo-minami-iru, Sakai-machi-dori, Kyoto.
Silk handkerchiefs, embroidered scarfs.
(See Advt. p. 55.)

HACHIOJI ORIMONO DOGYO-KUMIAI (Hachioji Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), Hachioji - machi. Minami-tamagun, Tokyo-fu.
Silk fabrics.

HACHIOJI NENSHI DOGYO

KUMIAI (Hachioji Twisted Yarn Trade Guild), Hachioji - machi, Minami-tama-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Twisted silk yarn.

HAKATA - SHIBORI DOGYO KUMIAI (Hakata-shibori Trade Guild), No. 60, Kami-suzaki-machi, Fukuoka.
"Hakata-shibori" silk.

HAMA - CHIRIMEN DOGYO - KUMIAI, (Hama-silk Crape Trade Guild), Nagahama-machi, Sakada-gun, Shiga-ken.
"Hama-chirimem" silk crape.

HANBARA NENSKI-GYO DO-MEI-KUMIAI (Hanbara Twisted Yarn Trade Guild), Hanbara, Ai-kawa-mura, Aiko-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Twisted silk yarn.

HIBINO, SOSABURO, Kohori, Minamigori-mura. Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken.
"Hama-chirimen" silk crape.

HORI, YUHEI, Anrakudo, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gunma-ken.
Figured-crape and scarfs.

HOSOKAWA, JIROSAEMON, Hoonji, Otosugi-mura, Nakaniikawa-gun, Toyama-ken.
"Habutai."

IYEJIMA, GENJIRO, Furoya-machi, Itsutsuji-senbon-nishi-iru, Kyoto.
Cotton and silk mixtures, velvet tapestries. (Sea Advt. p. 51.)

IIDZUKA, HARUTARO, Hiro-sawa-mura, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Figured crape, silk crape with satin stripes.

INADA SHOTEN, Kami-tachi-uri-agaru, Omiya, Kyoto.
Silk satins. (Sea Advt. p. 50.)

INOUE, ICHIRO, Hirosato-mura, Kitatsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Figured taffeta.

ISHII, NAMIKICHI, Sakaino-mura, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Silk fabrics.

ISHIKAWA - KEN YUSHUTSU ORIMONO DOGYO-KUMIAI (Ishikawa-ken Export Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), No. 36, Takaoka-machi, Kanazawa city.
"Habutai," satins.

ISHIKAWA - KEN NOMI - GUN NAICHI ORIMONO DOGYO-KUMIAI (Nomi-gun Domestic Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), Komatsu-machi, Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken.
Satins, gauze, etc.

IWAMURA, SHUN, Yamura-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken
Silk fabrics (for umbrella and for lining).

IDZUMI, KAZO, Anrakudo, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
'Omeshi' silk crape.

KAKIAGE, BUNZAEMON, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Striped silk crape, "Shioze" thick taffeta.

KANAZAWA, TAKESABURO, Minamikata, Kamiteru-mura, Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken.
Striped silk crape.

KANAZAWA - SHI SENGYO DANTAI (Kanazawa City Dyers' Association), Kanazawa city.
Silk ornamental tablets.

KANAZAWA YUSHUTSU SHISHU-GYO KUMIAI, (Kanazawa Export Embroidery Trade Guild), Ichiban-cho, Nishi-machi,

Kanazawa.
Linen centre-pieces, handkerchiefs, shawls, etc.

KASAHARA, SHOTARO, No. 204, Minami-yoshida-machi, Yokohama.
"Habutai" handkerchiefs.
See the group under laces, embroidery and trimmings.

KATO, TOYOTARO, Yakuma, Yawata-mura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixed fabrics.

KAWAMATA SHINYO KOBAI HAMBAI KUMIAI (Kawamata Credit Trading Guild), No. 47, Tepppocho, Kawamata-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima-ken.
"Habutai."

KAWAMOTO, SHOBEI, Rokkakushita, Todoin, Kyoto.
"Kokechi-zome" crape and "Habutai," cushions. (See Advt. p. 51.)

KAWASHIMA, JINBEI, Nishijin, Kyoto.
Gobelin tapestries, table covers, figured satin cushions, 'Kara' brocade, covers for musical instruments, etc. (See Advt. p. 48.)

KIMURA, ASASHICHI, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Plain and striped taffeta, "Kaiki" silk, satins.

KIMURA, ISABURO, Shinjuku, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
"Omeshi" silk crape.

KIRYU ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI NENSHI SHO (Kiryu Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Ounma-ken.
Twisted raw silk yarn.

KITA-TSURU-GUN KAIKI DOGYO KUMIAI, Ohara-Mura, Kita-tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
"Kaiki" silk.

KOBAYASHI, YOJIRO, Shinjuku, Kiryu-machi, Gumma-ken.
Silk fabrics for ladies' dress.

KUMAZAWA, JINTARO, No. 61, Shichome, Minami-nakadori, Yokohama.
"Habutai," striped silk crape, silk handkerchiefs, scarfs.
Councillor of the Yokohama Export Silk Fabrics Guild. Branches:

Kobe, Manchuria, Kharbin, Chita (Russia). Agents: London, India. Was established in 1886. Annual export: ¥1,000,000. The firm has been for many years exporting silk goods to North and South America. The quality of the articles is exceptionally good, fit for practical use. The firm has rich experience in the manufacture of silk goods. (See Advt. p. 29.)

KOJIMA SHOTEN, Hanbara, Aikawa-mura, Aiko-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Twisted silk yarn.
Mr. Komakichi Kojima, who represents the firm, is a councillor of the Hachioji Twisted Yarn Guild, vice president of the Hanbara Twisted Yarn Guild. Branches: Hachioji, Tokyo, Yokohama, Ueno-hara-machi. Was established

in 1823. Capital: ¥350,000. Annual output: 32,000 kwan. Productive capacity: 50,000 kwan. Number of workmen: 795. The twisted yarn produced at the factory is chiefly used for embroidery, plaits, knitting, electric wire. The quality is excellent and the price is comparatively low.

KUTSUMI, BUNJIRO, Midomae, Nagahama-machi, Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken.
"Hama-chirimen" silk crape.

KUWABARA, HAJIME, No. 61, Asumi-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk fabrics for umbrella.

KUWABARA, SAKICHI, Yamada, Kawauchi-mura, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Figured taffeta.

KWANTO-TOTOKUFU (Government-General of Kwantung), South Manchurian Railway Co., Port Arthur, Manchuria.
Cocoons of tussah silk, tussah silk yarn, tussah silk fabrics, table covers, etc.

KYOEKI SHOKWAI GOSHI KWAISHA, Shin-machi, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Silk and cotton mixture, "kaiki" silk.

KYOTO NENSHI-GYO KUMIAI (Kyoto Twisted Yarn Trade Guild). Represented by Nishijin Nenshi Saisei Kwaisha, Horikawa-kashira, Kyoto.
Twisted silk yarn. (See Advt. p. 56.)

MACHIDA, TOKUNOSUKE, No. 11, Kurofune-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Twisted yarn for embrodery and weaving.

MAKITA, GENTARO, No. 187, Nishikatsura-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk satins, hand-spun silk linings.

MATSUI SHOKKOJO (Matsui Textile Factory), Higashi-Nakasu, Fukuoka.
"Hakata" fabric cushion covers, vest cloths.

MATSUYA GOFUKUTEN (Matsuya Dry-goods Store), Imagawa-bashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
"Shuchin" figured satin.

MIDZUTANI, TETSUZO, No. 122, Sanchome, Ogi-machi, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken.
Embroidered Habutai, handkerchiefs, pin-cushions.

MIKATA, KANSABURO, Tsunaba-machi, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken.
"Hakata" fabric vest cloths, cushion covers.

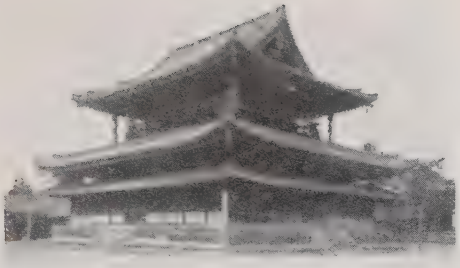
MINAMI-TSURU-GUN KAIKI DOGYO KOMIAI (Kaiki Silk Trade Guild), Yamura-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
"Kaiki" silk.

MIYAKE, SEIJIRO, Higashi-iru Todoin, Rokkakudori, Kyoto.
Silk fabrics for chairs. (See Advt. p. 49.)

MOHAN-KOJO KIRYU NENSHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Model Factory Kiryu Twisted Yarn Co.), Kiryu-machi, Gumma-ken.
Twisted raw silk yarn.

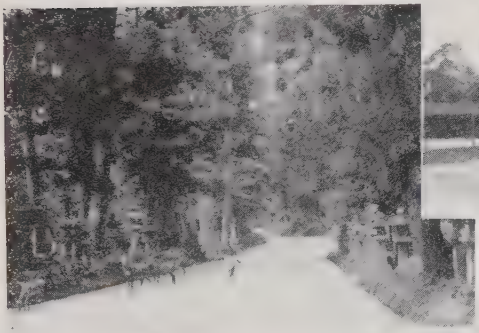
MORIGUCHI, TADAHACHI, Anrakudo, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Figured taffeta.

MURAHASHI, ORIMONO GO-



THE KONDO, AT THE
HORYUJI TEMPLE

THE PAGODA OF THE
HORYUJI TEMPLE



MAGNIFICENT
CRYPTOMERIAS
AND TAME
DEER AT THE
KASUGA

THE KASUGA SHRINE

NARA SCENES

THE SARUSAWA POND

DAIBUTSU

MT. MIKASA

THE NIGWATSU-DO CHAPEL

NARA SCENES

SHI-KWAISHA (Murahashi Textile Fabric Co.), Umayose, Ima-ise-mura, Nakashima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixtures.
Member of Aichi-ken Onishi Textile Fabrics Guild. The factory was established many years ago, and is completely equipped with machinery and accessories. Is exporting a large amount of manufactured goods to various markets in the Orient. Specialities: Cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, linen fabrics, various mixtures.

NAGOYA SHISHU KUMIAI (Nagoya Embrodery Ass.), Nichome, Shimada-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya-shi.
Embroidered silk scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc.

NAGOYA KOKUSAN SHIBORI SHOKO DOGYO-KUMIAI, No. 11, Shichome, Honshige-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Silk veils, silk piece goods.

NAGOYA ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Nagoya Textil Fabrics Trade Guild), No. 5, Itchome, Minami-Otsu-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Silk and cotton mixtures, coat cloths, silk rugs.

NAKAZAWA, RIHACHI, Tomikojikado, Gojyodori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Silk brocade for chairs. (See Advt. p. 57.)

NAKANISHI, GIHEI, No. 7, Fukiya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Embroidered "Habutai" handkerchiefs.

NAKANISHI, KINJIRO, Katadoi-machi, Fukuoka, Fukuoka-ken.
"Hakata" fabric table covers.

NAN-AN KISEN DOMEIKWAI, Toyoshima, Minami-azumi-gun, Nagano-ken.
Silk fabrics.

NANBOKU-AZUMI-GUN TEGUSU DOGYO-KUMIAI, Ariake-mura, Minami-azumi-gun, Nagano-ken.
Silk fabrics.

NISHIJIN MOHAN KOJO (Nishijin Model Factory), Unrin-in, Omiya-mura, Atago-gun, Kyoto-fu.
Brocade, "Karanishiki." (See Advt. p. 49.)

NISHIMURA, SOZAEMON, Nishiiru, Karasu-maru, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.
Silk manufactured goods. (See Advt. p. 47.)

OGASAWARA, KANAI, Nagai-machi, Nishi-Oitama-gun, Yamagata-ken.
Pongee.

OGIHARA, GENJIRO, Shinjiku, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Striped taffeta.

OKABE, KIKUTARO, No. 26, Nichome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.
Silk satins, chiffon, habutai.

OKASHIMA, KOTO, Yamamae-mura, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Figured taffeta, figured satins.

OKUAKI, MICHITARO, Hirosato-mura, Kita-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk fabrics, hand-spun silk fabrics for lining cloth.

OMI VELVET GOSHI KWAISHA, Ishida, Kitagori-mura, Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken.

Silk and cotton mixtures.
'Yuzen' print on velveteen.

OSAWA, TOKUJIRO, Shinjiku, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Shioze silk crape.

OTSUKA, KICHIHEI, Nagahama-machi, Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken.
Kinsha silk crape, Okina silk crape.

OUCHI, YASOBEI, Kawara-cho, Kawamata-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima-ken.
"Habutai"

RYOMO SEISHOKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Shinjuku, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Silk crapes.

SAI-GAI SHUSU-DAN, Yoriki-cho, Tsuruoka-machi, Nishi-Tagawa-gun, Yamagata-ken.
"Saigai" white silk satin.

SAKAE, SAEMON, Ara-machi, Yonezawa-shi, Yamagata-ken.
Silk fabrics.

SAKURAI, SHINROKU, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crapes.

SHINDO, YUJI, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton crapes.

SOWA, KAICHIRO, No. 69-70, Shichome, Ota-machi. Yokohama,
Silk fabrics, silk crapes with satin stripes, silk scarfs, etc.

SUDZUKI, JISAKU, Nanaho-mura, Kita-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk for umbrella cloth.

SUGIMOTO, RISABURO, No. 4, Yokoyama-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken.
Raw silk.

SUGIMOTO, YONEJI, Kaetsu-machi, Yosa-gun, Kyoto-fu.
Figured silk crape. (See Advt. p. 55.)

TAKASHIMAYA IIDA GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 81, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Silk fabrics.

TAKASHIMAYA IIDA GOMEI KWAISHA (Kyoto Export Trade Department), Takatsuji, Karasumaru-dori, Kyoto.
"Yuzen" tapestries, "yuzen" ornamental table cloth. (See Advt. p. 76.)

TAKEDA, SEIGORO, Nagai-machi, Nishi-Okitama-gun, Yamagata-ken.
Pongee.

TAKENOUCHI SHOTEN GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 33, Honcho, Maebashi city, Gumma-ken.
Raw silk.

TAKIMOTO, YOHEI, Oku-machi, Nakashima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixtures.
Member of the Aichi-ken Nishio Textile Fabrics Guild. The firm is well organized and completely equipped with modern machinery, having been established years ago. The goods manufactured are sold at home as well as at various markets in the Orient. Specialities: cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, linen fabrics, various mixtures.

TANAKA, ZENJIRO, Kasamatsu-machi, Hashima-gun, Gifu-ken.
Pongee, silk and cotton mixtures,

TEIKOKU NENSHI ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Imperial Twisted Yarn Fabrics Co., Ltd.), Kaminagoya, Kinjo-mura,

Nishi-kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Twisted silk yarn, satin habutai, silk crape, chiffon.
Branches: Nishijin, Kyoto; foreign trade department, Mogi & Co., Ota-machi, Yokohama; Nozawaya, New

York. Capital: ¥1,500,000. Annual output: Textile fabrics, ¥716,100; twisted thread, ¥864,000. Was awarded Grand Diploma of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, 1914.

TOCHIO ORIMONO DOGYO-KUMIAI (Tochio Textile Fabrics Guild), Tochio-machi, Koshi-gun, Niigata-ken.
Silk fabrics.

TOKA-MACHI ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI (Toka-machi Textile Fabrics Trade Guild), Toka-machi, Naaa-Uonuma-gun, Niigata-ken.
Satin, fabrics, silk fabrics for ladies' coats, etc.

TOKIWA KOJO. Proprietor: Chujiro Kanomata, Monto-cho, Yonezawa city, Yamagata-ken.
Silk fabrics.

TONOMURA SHOTEN KABUSHIK KWAISHA, Sanjo-Kitairu, Sakai-machi-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
Union stuff and crapes. (See Advt. p. 54).

TOMURA, YOZAEMON, Nichome, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Spun silk fabrics.

TORII, CHIYOMATSU, No. 19, Nichome, Tokiwa-cho, Yokohama.
Silk curtain, table covers.

TOYAMA-KEN ORIMONO MOHAN KOJO (Toyama-ken Textile Fabrics Model Factory), Aizumi-machi, Toyama city.
Embroidered chiffon, satins, onde silk, etc.

TOYOTAMA ORIMONO GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 858, Sendagaya-machi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.
Silk fabrics for umbrella, taffeta.

TSURUOKA KIGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Tsuruoka-machi, Nishi-tagawa-gun, Yamagata-ken.
"Habutai."

WADA, TORAKICHI, Shin-machi, Kiryu, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.
Fabrics for ladies' garment.

WATANABE GOMEI KWAISHA, Okoshi, Okoshi-machi, Nakajima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixtures.
Member of Aichi-ken Bisei Textile Fabrics Guild. Was established many years ago with a view to manufacturing textile fabrics. Possesses a factory equipped with modern dyeing machinery. Is exporting a great quantity of goods to various markets in the Orient, besides supplying the demand in home markets. Specialities: cotton fabrics,

silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, linen fabrics, various mixtures.

WATABE, KOSHIRO, Midzuho-mura, Minami-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk fabrics for umbrella.

WATANABE, ICHIZO, No. 5559, Midzuho-mura, Minami-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Satins, lining cloths.

WATANABE, KOSHIRO, Midzuho-mura, Minami-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Satins, lining cloths.

WATANABE, YASUBEI, Midzuho-mura, Minami-Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Silk fabsics for umbrella.

YAGI, TSUNEKICHI, Hanbara, Aikawa-gun, Aiko-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Twisted silk yarn.

YAMAMOTO, NAOEMON, Sanjo, Okoshi-machi, Nakajima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Silk and cotton mixtures.
Member of the Aichi Bisai Textile Fabrics Trade guild. The firm was established years ago and possesses a complete factory. A great amount of goods is exported by the firm to various Oriental countries, besides supplying the home demand. Specialities: cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, linen fabrics, and various mixtures.

YAMATOYA SHOTEN. Seiyemon, Ishikawa Benten-dori, Yokohama.
"Habutai," twilled silk, "Kobai" fabrics, pongee, etc.

YOSHIDA, YOSHITARO, Ohama-machi, Fukuoka, Fukuoka-ken.
"Hakata" fabrics, cushion covers, collars, shirts.

YOSHII, GIZAEMON, Honsho-mura, Inaba-gun, Gifu-ken.
Silk crape, pongee.

YOSHIMURA, ZENZABURO, Honjo-mura, Inaba-gun, Gifu-ken.
Pongee.

YUI SHOTEN GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 30, Omachi, Fukushima city.
"Habutai."

LACES, EMBROIDERY AND TRIMMINGS

FUJI SHOKWAI, Higashi-iru, Yamato-oji, Furumonzen-dori, Kyoto.
Embroidered folding screens. (See Advt. p. 52.)

HAMAKAZE, YASABURO, Kita-iru, Takatsuji, Teramachi-dori, Kyoto.
Embroidered tapestries. (See Advt. p. 54.)

HASEGAWA, IWATARO, No. 212, Nichome, Furocho, Yokohama.
Battenberg, drawn-work table covers.

HIGUCHI, BUNSUKE, Shoraku-cho, Higasht-iru, Jofukuji, Imadegawa-dori, Kyoto.
Gold and silver threads. (See Advt. p. 56.)

HIRATA, TSUNEJIRO, No. 20, Moto-Iwaimachi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Lace shawls, doilies, etc

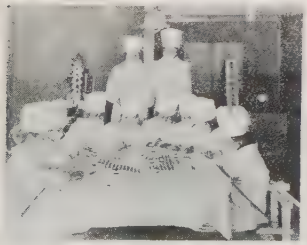
HIRAYAMA, TOKICHI, Kegamachi, Inasa-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Linen drawn-work.

INOUE, KOMEI, No. 22, Sanchome, Shichiken-machi, Shidzuoka-shi.
Renaissance drawn-work table covers.

ITO, HAJIMEKO, No. 848, Nipponmachi, Kita-Toshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Cotton-thread knitted caps, doilies, etc.

IWATA, TOSHIRO, No. 43, Sanchome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Battenberg, drawn-works.
Main store: T. Iwata & Co., 253-5-7, Post St., San Francisco. Cal., U.S.A. (See Advt. p. 26.)

KASAHARA, SHOTARO, No. 204, Minami-Yoshida machi Yokohama.
Embroidered, drawn work, Battenberg table covers, etc.



A photograph showing the process of manufacturing the drawn work to be presented to His Majesty, 1912.
Member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; President of the Yokohama Export Worked Textile Fabrics Trade Guild; Representative Committee of the Union of the Japan Export Silk Trade Guild; Councillor of the Kwanto Hemp Plaits Union. Was established in 1893. Is the pioneer of the manufacturers in Japan of drawn work and of Battenberg. Annnal output: ¥600,000. Number of workmen: 18,000. Designs are novel; workmanship is superior; quality is graceful and durable; lends itself well to washing. Was awarded Copper Medal at St. Petersburg Exposition, 1908; Gold Medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Gold Medal, Mexico-Japanese Exposition, 1911; Silver Medal, Italian Exposition, 1911; numerous other prizes at the domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions.

KATAGIRI, MASAHARU, No. 1, Itchome, Onoecho, Yokohama.
Battenberg and drawn-work table covers.

KATO GOMEI KWAISHA, Yokohama Branch, No. 14, Itchome, Minami-Naka-dori, Yokohama.
Drawn-work and Battenberg table covers.

MAEDA KOTARO (OHIRA-YA) No. 53, Sanchome, Bentendori, Yokohama.
Embroidered table covers.

MASUDA, TAHEI, Hikone-machi, Inugami-gun, Shigaken.
Embroidered folding screens, and tablets.

MITAMURA, TSUNEJIRO, No. 19, Higashi-Gokencho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
Knitted coat collars, cuffs, table covers, etc.

NAKAI SHOTEN GOMEI-KWAISHA, No. 185, Itchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Embroidered folding screens.

NAKANO, YOZABURO, No. 26, Kinsuke-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
Knitted cotton doilies, scarfs.

NISHIHA, YOICHIRO, No. 65, Shichome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.

Embroidered folding screens.

NISHIMURA, KEIZO, No. 3, Banba-cho, Honjoku, Tokyo.

Knitted cotton doilies, hand bags etc.

NISHIMURA, SOZAEMON. Nishiiru, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.

Embroidered kimono, screens, table covers. etc.

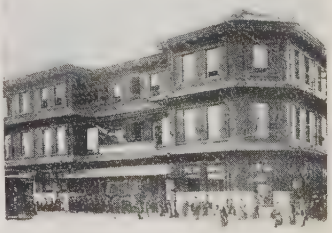
President of the Kyoto Embroidery Trade Guild. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka. The firm of Mr. Sozaemon Nishimura was first established in the 9th year of the Keicho era, that is, in 1604 A. D. Annual export: ¥900,-000. Number of workmen: 400. Was awarded a Medal, at International exposition in Philadelphia, 1876; Silver Medal, Universal Exposition in Paris, 1878; a Medal, International Exposition in Sydney, 1879: Gold Medal, Universal Exposition in Barcelona, 1883; Grand Prix, Universal Exposition in Paris, 1889; a Medal, World's Fair in Chicago, 1893; Grand Prix, Universal Exposition in Paris, 1900; Grand Prize, World's Fair in St. Louis, 1904; Grand Prix, Universal Exposition in Liege, 1905; Grand Prize, International Exposition in St. Petersburg, 1908; Grand Prize, World's Fair in Seattle, 1909; Medal of Honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition in London, 1910. The proprietor of the firm was decorated by the Imperial Government in 1893 with the Order of the Cordon of Blue which is granted only to those who are deemed worthy to be set up as examples of success in trade and industry. (See Advt. p. 47.)

SUGIMOTO, MATSUNOSUKE, Tomikoji-kado, Nijo-dori, Kyoto.

Embroidered folding screens. (See Advt. p. 53.)

TAKASHIMAYA IIDA GOMEI KWAISHA. Kyoto Boyekiten: Matsubara, Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Embroidered folding screens, ornamental tablets, tapestries, table covers.



Special member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce; Councillor of the Special Exposition Commission. Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Tientsin. Agencies: Kobe, Korea, London, Sydney. Was established in 1837. At first, a private concern of Mr. Shinshichi Iida, was organized into an ordinary partnership in 1909, succeeding to the entire business. Capital: ¥1,000,000. Factories: Kyoto, Yokohama, Kanazawa, Nagoya. Was awarded Grand

Diplona of Honour at Paris Exposition, 1900; St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Liege Exposition, 1905; Seattle Pacific Exposition, 1909; Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Italian Exposition, 1911. (See Advt. p. 76.)

TAKEMURA SHOKWAI, LTD. Kago Takemura, No. 60, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Drawn work table covers, napkins. See Advt. p. 36.)

TANAKA. ISABURO, No. 224, Yamashita-cho. Yokohama.
Embroidered folding screens.

TANAKA, RISHICHI, Sakuragi-cho, Hichijo-kado, Karasmaru-dori Kyoto.
Embroidered tablets, folding screens, tapestries.

Member of the Embroidery Trade Guild. Principal of the Nara Girls' Embroidery School. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka. Was established in 1854. Annual export: ¥500,000. Number of workers: at the Nara Girls' Embroidery School, 100; in Kyoto and vicinity, 500. Was awarded Grand Prizes on five occasions and Gold medals on twelae occasions at expositions both domestic and foreign. (See Advt. p. 52.)

TERANISHI, SHIGEAKI, No. 134, Itchome, Moto-machi, Kobe.
Silk and linen table cloths.

TOYO BUSSAN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA. Managing director: Chutaro Hirano, Kami-Okawa-maedori, Niigata city.
Renaissance table-covers, scarfs.

YAMAMURA, YAJU, Hosoe, Kawasaki-machi, Hanbara-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Linen drawn-work, Battenberg.

YAMASHITA, KYUSUKE. No. 199, Shichome, Kano-machi, Kobe.
Embroidered folding screens.

YAMAKI, NAOJIRO, No. 1, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Linen centre pieces, embroidered folding-screens, ornamental tablets.

YASUDA, YONEJIRO, No. 1, Itchome, Choja-machi, Yokohama.
Drawn work, embroidered table covers.

YOSHIZAKI, TSUNESHICHI, No. 25, Sanchome, Minami-Kuboderacho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Silk knitting, table covers, etc.

INDUSTRIES PRODUCING WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ENDO, HIROSAKU, No. 18, Itchome, Sakai-machi, Yokohama.
Embroidered silk wrappers, capes, jackets, Japanese kimono.

FUJI SHOKWAI, Moto-machi, Higashiiru, Yamato-oji, Furumonzen-dori, Kyoto.
Embroidered kimono. (See Advt. p. 52.)

GOTO, SOBEI, No. 10, Itchome

Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Silk crape nightgowns, Tango-skirts. The firm has the oldest silk store in Japan. Cable address: "Sobey," Yokohama. Code: A. B. C. 5th used. Tel. 544. Manufacturer and exporter of silk, silk crape, cotton crape, and a variety of novelties, such as dress patterns, kimono, mandarin coats, dressing gowns and jackets, scarfs, shawls, shirts, pyjamas, stockings, socks, etc. Safest in style, surest in value, and most dependable in quality. Factories: Kanagawa, Kodzu, and Yokohama. Was awarded Gold Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910.

HAMAKAZE, YASABURO, Kitairu, Takatsuji, Teramachi-dori, Kyoto.

Embroidered kimono. (See Advt. p. 54.)

ISHINO, KIJURO, Nishikikoji-agaru, Teramachi-dori, Kyoto.

Silk kimono. (See Advt. p. 53.)

KANAZAWA-SHI SENGYO DANTAI, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken.

Silk kimono, silk coats.

KANAZAWA YUSHUTSU SHI-SHU-GYO KUMIAI (Kanazawa Export Embroidery Trade Guild), Ichiban-cho, Nishi-machi, Kanazawa.

Silk kimono, cotton crape vests.

KANEKO, YASUTARO, No. 62, Gochome, Motomachi-dori, Kobe.

Ladies' silk garments.

KATO GOMEI KWAISHA, Yokohama Branch, No. 14, Itchome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Embroidered habutai kimono.

KITAGAWA, EIICHIRO, Kiryu-Shin-machi, Kiryu-machi, Yamada-gun, Gumma-ken.

Kimono, "Yuzen" silk crape, printed silk crape.

OHIRAYA SHOTEN. Proprietor: Kotaro Mayeda, No. 53, Sanchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Mandarin coats, Japanese kimono, quilted robes, etc.

Member of the Yokohama Export Worked Textile Fabrics Trade Guild. Was established in 1883. Annual sale: ¥300,000. Number of workmen: 1,000. The mandarin coats exhibited are so embroidered as to show clear perspective; Japanese kimono and quilted robes are of quite novel and original designs as to shape, colour, etc. (See Advt. p. 29.)

MASUZAWA, SAGENJI, Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken.

Cotton crape kimono and shirts.

MATSUYA GOFUKUTEN, Imagawabashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

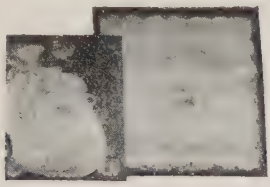
Silk crape kimono.

MIDZUTANI, TETSUZO, Ichibanchi, Itchome, Ogi-machi, Yokohama.

Embroidered silk crape mandarin coats.

NAGOYA SHISHU KUMIAI (Nagoya Embroidery Guild). Represented by Seitaro Goto, No. 10, Nichome, Shimada-machi, Nishi-ku,

Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken.
Embroidered vests.



NAGOYA KOKUSAN SHIBORI SHOKO DOGYO KUMIAI.
President: Hikobei Okada, No. 11, Shichome, Honshige-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Cotton and woollen kimono.

SANO, CHOSAKU, 35, Itchome, Furo-cho, Yokohama.
"Kimono."

SHIBATA, TOKUJIRO, No. 112, Nichome, Kita-Nagasa-dori, Kobe.
Ladies' and children's embroidered habutai kimono, mandarin coats, jackets, etc.

SHIINO, TEI, No. 19, Itchome, Honcho, Yokohama.
Ladies' chiffon kimono and coats.

SUGIMOTO, MATSUNOSUKE, Tominokoji - kado, Sanjo - dori, Kyoto.
Embroidered kimono. (See Advt. p. 53.)

TAKASHIMAYA IIDA GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 81, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Embroidered kimono, coats, vests, etc.

TANAKA, RIHICHI, Sakuragi-cho, Hichijo - kado, Karasumaru - kado, Kyoto.
Embroidered kimono. (See Advt. p. 52.)

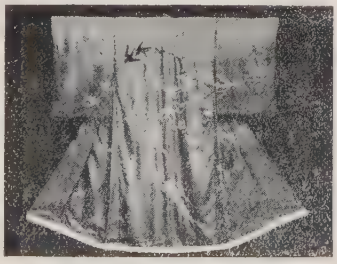
TANI SHOKWAI, No. 62, Shichome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
"Yuzen" cotton crape kimono.

TAKEMURA SHOKWAI KABUSHIKI - KWAISHA, No. 60, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Silk crape kimono. (See Advt. p. 36.)

TORII, CHIYOMATSU, 19, Nichome, Tokiwa-cho, Yokohama.
Habutai nightgowns, etc.

UNI, IKUTARO, No. 292, Nichome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Embroidered cotton crape mandarin coats, and gowns.

YAMAMOTO, NAOJIRO, No. 1, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Silk crape figured kimono, mandarin coats, etc.
Graceful silk embroideries produced as the result of many year's experience



and study of the combination and arrangement of colours; is always attracting attention of European and American ladies. Was awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Seattle, 1909; London, 1910, Turin, 1911.

YOSHIDA, SHIKANOSUKE, No. 25, Shichome, Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton-wool night-gowns and rugs.

FURS AND SKIN, FUR CLOTHING; LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES

ABE SHOTEN, No. 38, Nichome, Aioicho, Yokohama.
Fur lining-materials, wrappers, muffs, etc.

HAYASHI, DAISAKU, No. 117, Shichome, Kita - Kyutaro - machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Shoes, slippers.

HIMEJI KAWA SEIZO HANBAI KUMIAI (Himeji Leather Manufacturing Trade Guild), Hanata-mura, Shikama-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Tanned skins.

HIRANO, EITARO, No. 187, Nichome, Motomachi, Kobe.
Leather boots and shoes.

HIOKA GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 18, Gochome, Kawara-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Leather shoes, skate cases.

NAKAMURA, SHINPACHI, No. 85, Suehiro-machi, Hakodate, Hokkaido.
Fur goods.

NIPPON HIKAKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Hide and Leather Co., Ltd.), Nakagumi, Senju, Senjyu-machi, Minami-Adaehi-gun, Tokyo.
Hides and leather.

SAN-YO HIKAKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (San-yo Hide and Leather Co., Ltd.), No. 43, Jogo-machi, Himeji-shi.
Hides and leather.

UCHIDA, NAOKICHI, Yagenbori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Frog skins.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CLOTHING

ABE, ICHITARO, Nichome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Hisashi-ku, Osaka.
Canes.

ABE SHOTEN, No. 38, Sanchome, Aioi-cho, Yokohama.
Wild duck and domestic fowl feathers.

AKAMATSU SHOTEN, No, 159, Shinoyama - machi, Fukuoka - shi, Fukuoka-ken.
Bamboo canes.

ENRI, BOSEKIKOSHI, Enrisho, Byoritsuniho, Shinchiku, Taiwan.
Panama hats.

FUJII, KOKICHI, No, 79, Tatsuta-machi, Kitaku, Osaka.
Umbrella and cane handles.

FUKUTOMI, TSUNEKICHI, No. 85, Shimono-machi, Shidzuoka city, Shidzuoka-ken,
Panama hats.

GOTO, YONETARO, Hiroki-machi, Fifu city, Gifu-ken.
Round paper-fans, paper parasols.

GYUBATO BOSEKIKOSHI, Gyubatogai, Taitojoho, Taichu, Taiwan.
Hats.

HAMAKAZE, YASABURO, Takatsuji - kita - iru, Teramachi - dori, Kyoto.
Silk fans, etc. (See Advt. p. 54.)

HAMASAKI, TOJIRO, No. 24, Nichome, Miyeibashi-machi, Nawaku, Okinowa-ken.
Aloe-leaf hats.

HASHIMOTO, NOBUKICHI, Ta-

kabatake-machi, Nara city.
Paper fans.

HATA, SHUMEZO, No. 126, Shichome, Honcho, Kyoto.
Shell buttons, paper and silk fans. (See Advt. p. 69.)

HATTORI HONTEN, No. 12, Shichome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"Habutai" and cotton double-cuffed soft shirts.

HAYASHI, OTOJIRO, No. 67, Rokuchome, Wakaba-dori, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

HIMURO, SHOZABUKO, Shimo-Sanjo-machi, Nara city.
Paper and silk fans.

HIRANO, KYUGORO, Gojo-agaru, Tomikoji-dori, Shimokyoku, Kyoto,
Silk fans. (See Advt. p. 66.)

HIROSHIMA-KEN BAKKAN DOGYO KUMIAI (Hiroshima-ken Straw Plait Trade Guild), Fukuyama-machi, Fukayasu-gun, Hiroshima-ken.
Straw plaits.

HOBICHIKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Shichome, Tottori city.
Bamboo canes, umbrella handles, etc.

HYOGO-KEN HIKAMI-GUN CHIP PLAIT TRADE GUILD, Kashiwabara-machi, Hyogo-ken.
Chip plait hats.

INOUYE, ASA, No. 3, Shichome, Hommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Umbrellas.

ISHIDA, GENJIRO, No. 88, Umemoto-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Specimens of shell buttons.

ISHII, KATSUJIRO, No. 15, Gochome, Temma-bashi-suji, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Cotton, wool shirts.

ISHII, TORAKICHI, No. 60, Gochome, Hachiman-dori, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

ISHINO, TAMENOSUKE, No. 3, Hichi chome, Isogami-dori, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

ITO MERIYASU GOSHI KWAISHA (Ito Knitted Goods Co., Ltd.), No. 21, Muroyama, Yogo-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.
Cotton knitted shirts.

ISHIZUMI, KISABURO, No. 6, Bukkojiagaru, Yanaginobamba-dori, Kyoto.
Silk and paper fans. (See Advt. p. 66.)

IZUMI, ZENIHCHI, Itchome, Kanda-cho, Gifu.
Paper fans.

KAGAWA-KEN BAKKAN-SANADA DOGYO KUMIAI (Kagawa-ken Straw Plait Trade Guild), Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken.
Straw plaits.

KAJIMOTO, GIJURO, No. 29, Itchome, Tenmabashi-suji, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella handles.

KAMIYA, KOTARO, No. 8, Kitanaka-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Artificial flowers.

KASAGAMI, TARIROKU, No. 17, Hokumongai, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Taiwan.
Panama hats.

KASATANI SHOTEN. No. 3, Sanchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

KAWAHARA, GIROKU, Sanchome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Shell buttons.

KAWAI, TOMIYA, No. 38, Shichome, Adzuchi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Silk & linen shirts, collars, etc.

KAWADZU, HIROSABURO, No. 12, Moto-Osaka-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Artificial flowers.

KIMURA, JUJIRO, Kitamukai-chc, Nara.
Paper and silk fans.

KISHU KAI-BOTAN DOGYO-KUMIAI (Kishu Shell Button Trade Guild), Tanabe-machi, Nishimuro-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Shell buttons.

KOBAYASHI, HAKICHI, Mikado hat Manufacturing Co., Kagatomura, Wage-gun, Okayama-ken.
Vegetable fibre hats.

KOBAYASHI, HOGO, No. 13, Itchome, Kawachi-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella handles.

KOJIMA, EIJIRO, No. 46, Sanchome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Embroidered umbrellas.

KYODO SEIBO SHOKWAI.
Represented by Iwajiro Inoue, Yoshinaga, Eiho-mura, Wage-gun, Okayama-ken.
Vegetable fibre hats.

KYOSAN-GUMI GOMEI-KWAISHA, No. 41, Itchome, Matsuyama-cho, Naha-ku, Okinawa-ken.
Aloe-leaf hats.

KYOSAN-GUMI, No. 192, Nichome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Aloe-leaf hats.

KYOSEI SHOKWAI GOSHI-KWAISHA, No. 13, Nichome, Akahira-cho, Shuri-ku, Okinawa-ken.
Aloe-leaf hats.

KYOTO SENSU-UCHIWA DOGYO KUMIAI (Kyoto Fan Trade Guild), Kyoto.
Silk and paper fans. (See Advt. p. 67.)

KURUME RANTAI SHIKI GOSHI-KWAISHA, Ltd. Masuzo Shinowara, No. 17, Katahara-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken.
Lacquered bamboo canes.

MACHIDA, TOKUNOSUKE, No. 11, Kurofune-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Silk yarn neckties.

MANABE, ISUKE, No. 45, Sanchome, Arada-cho, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

MARUGAME UCHIWA KABUSHIKI-GOSHI KWAISHA (Marugame Fan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), No. 34, Fukushima-cho, Marugame-shi, Kagawa-ken.
Round paper fans.

MASAKI, DAISABURO, Itchome, Tennoji-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Shell buttons.

MITANI, TEIKICHI, Kawara-machi, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.
Paper parasols.

MIYAGAWA, BENKICHI, No. 3617, Aoki-cho, Yokohama.
Knitted silk goods, combination, etc.

MIYAKE-GUMI, No. 629, Kano-machi, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

MIYAZAKI GUNRITSU SHOKUGYO GAKKO, Miyazaki-machi, Miyazaki-gun, Miyazaki-ken.
Bamboo canes.

MORIOKA, SHOSUKE, Itchome, Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Round fans.

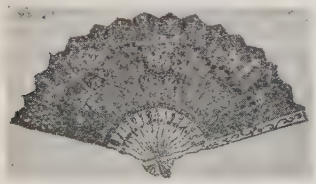
MORITA, TORAZO, Jusei, Kobe-mura, Uda-gun, Nara-ken.
Canes, lacqured cane handles.

MUKUHASHI, SHOHO, No. 28, Itchome, Owari-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella handles.

MURAKAMI SHOKWAI, No. 27, Itchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Straw, chip, hemp plaits.

NAGAI SHOKWAI, No. 2, Icthome, Sanban-cho, Kobe.
Shell Bottons.

NAGOYA SENSU YUSHUTSU GUMI, No. 268, Itchome, Oshikiri-cho. Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Paper and silk fans.



NAKAMURA, GISUKE, No. 41, Shichome, Adzuchi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Shell buttons.

NAKAI BUNNOSUKE, No. 24, Nichome, Ota-machi, Yokohama.
Straw hats.
Agent: Osaka. The firm was established in 1867; the factory, in 1877. Annual output: 10,000 doz. Is the leader of the straw hat manufacturers in Japan. By the application of the most modern machinery of Europe and America, the firm is assiduously engaged in making superior goods, which are widely known under the style of "Sunrise" brand. Since 1900 has had the honour seven times to be ordered to manufacture for the use of the Imperial Household. Recently, at the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition also, has been honoured with the patronage of the Imperial Household.

NAKAI, HYAKUSUKE, No. 39, Komagata-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Artificial flowers.

NAGASE, DENSABURO, No. 34, Sanchome, Dojima-hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Shell buttons.
Branches: Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe. Agents: Calcutta, Bombay, Saigon, Sydney, New York, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, Marseilles, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Berlin. Was established in 1831. Since then has been engaged in direct exporting and importing business with European countries. From last year the firm extended its business transactions to Australia and to America. Annual output of various kinds of shell buttons amounts to 96,000 sho a year. Buttons made from Taimei-gai, a fresh water

shellfish of China, are favourably compared with those made of shellfish taken from the Mississippi, and are cheaper than those made from Takasegai.

NIPPON NATSUBO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Summer Hat Co., Ltd.), No. 50, Sanchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Director: Takeo Saigo.

Paper-cord Oriental Panama hats.

Branch: No. 192, Oimachi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo. The company was first established as a private concern in 1911, and was reorganized as a joint stock company in 1913. Capital: ¥120,000. Annual output: 30,000 doz., of which 20,000 doz. are exported. Present productive capacity: 50,000. Number of workmen: 15,000. The general appearance of the hats made by the company is more graceful than that of the ordinary Panama hat, and yet the price is much lower. Is three hundred per cent. more durable; will not change colour from exposure to the sun's rays; can be washed five or six times. Was awarded Silver Medal at the Yokohama Exports Exhibition, 1913; Gold Medal, Osaka Invented Articles Exhibition, 1914; Silver Medal, Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, 1914. (See Advt. p. 33.)

NOZAWA-GUMI, Kobe Branch, Moto-Kyoryu-chi, Kobe.

Straw plaits.

OI, TOKUTARO, Tanmono-cho, Nanba, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Ornamental glass beads.

OKAYAMA-KEN BAKKAN DOGYO KUMIAI (Okayama-ken Straw Plait Trade Guild), Miwamura, Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-ken.

Straw plaits.

OTA, MINOKICHI, No, 906, Sagaseki-machi, Kita-umbe-gun, Oita-ken.

Shell buttons.

OTOMUNE, GENJIRO, 9 Sanchome, Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Shell buttons.

Branches: Singapore and Yokohama, Was established in 1760. Annual output: 500,000 gross, the value of which is ¥300,000. The shell buttons manufactured by the firm are all uniformly made since they are made from shell directly imported from Singapore, the center of the shell production, where a branch of the firm is situated. The principal markets are England, Italy, Germany, Russia, Chili, India, etc. (See the group under brushes).

SAKAMOTO, TOMOSHICHI, (Sennyoko). No. 15, Sanchome, Minami-denma-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Umbrellas, canes.

Established in 1818. The manufacturing of umbrellas was begun in 1868. Was awarded Gold Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition; Seattle Exposition; Silver Medal, St. Louis Exposition; Gold Medal on two occasions at domestic expositions.

SANADA DOGYO KUMIAI KWANTO RENGOKWAI

(Union of the Plait Trade Guilds), No. 12, Itchome, Minami-naka-dori, Yokohama.
Hemp plaits.

SEININ-SHA SHOTEN, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Straw and hemp plaits.

SEKO, SEIJIRO, No. 45, Gochome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Silk neckties.

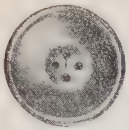
SHINODA, KISABURO, No. 34, Nichome, Koraibashi-dori, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Carved wooden canes.

SHIN-KYU-GUMI, No. 26, Itchome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Straw, chip, and hemp plaits.

SHIN-YU-GUMI, Sanchome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

SHIRANE, MOSHIRO, Tojo-machi, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima-ken.
Chip plaits.
Was established in 1903. Capital: ¥100,000. Annual output: chip, 1,800,000 kin; plaits, 1,600,000 tan; valued at ¥368,000. Number of workmen: 1,440. The products are well known under the name of 'Tojo-sanada' in foreign markets. Raw material and the manufactured goods are of excellent quality, will keep well, will never change the original colour. Was awarded Silver Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Silver Medal, Italian Exposition; many Medals, and Prizes of Honour at domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions.

SUZUKI, KINZO, No. 10, Kita-Futaba-cho, Honjo-ku Tokyo.
Shell buttons.



The firm was established in 1889, and engaged in manufacturing shell and buffalo horn buttons. As a result of thriving business the shell button factory was separated in 1900. Capital of the department of shell buttons: ¥10,000. Number of workmen: 130. Annual output: 21,600,000 pieces. Sale; ¥64,800. As to the process of dyeing shell buttons and giving lustre to them, the firm made a searching study until the eighth of July, 1909, when the patent rights were obtained from the government. The buttons exhibited are dyed by this process, which ensures absolute unchangeability of colour. Was awarded Copper Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Certificate of Merit, Tokyo Industrial Exposition; Copper Medal, Tokyo Taisho Exposition.

TAIKO BOSEKI KOBAI-HANBAI KUMIAI, Taikogai, Sanhao, Byoritsu, Taichu, Formosa.
Hats.

TAIRA, KORYO, No. 49, Nichome, Sugenji-machi, Naha-ku, Okinawa-ken.
Aloe-leaf hats.

TAKAHASHI, TOMISABURO, No. 124, Zengenji-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Hats made from straw and straw paper.

TAKAMI, KAJIRO. No. 534, Sagano-seki-machi, Kita-Amabe-gun, Oita-ken.

Shell buttons.

TAKASHIMAYA IIDA GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 81, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Scarfs.

TAKEUCHI, SEIBEI, No. 105, Nichome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Helmet hats.

TAMURA YU SHOTEN, No. 29-30, Sanchome, Sannomiya-machi, Kobe.
Straw and hemp plaits.

TANABE, TAMIKICHI, No. 25, Itchome, Aioi-cho, Yokohama.
Umbrellas, embroiderd.

TANABE, GENZO, No. 11, Itchome, Moto-machi, Yokohama.
Carved cuff-buttons, etc.

TANAKA, KINNOSUKE, No. 1, Miyoshi-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Artificial flowers.

TANATSUGU, TATSUKICHI, Kita-nichome, Kamifukushima-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Knitted silk gloves.

TEIKOKU SEIBO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, No. 362, Denma-cho, Hamamatsu city, Shidzuoka-ken.
Woollen, straw, panama hats.

TERADA, SENSABURO, No. 61, Yokoyama-cho, Ninonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Silk neckties.

TERANISHI, JISABURO, Fukumanji, Minogo-mura, Naka-kawachi-gun, Osaka-fu.
Buttons.

TESHIGAWARA GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 49, Komeya-cho, Gifu city.
Paper and calico parasols, silk and paper fans, folding and round.

TOKYO MERIYASU DOGYO KUMIAI, No. 40, Yagenbori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Silk, woollen, cotton shirts and trousers.

TSUCHIYA, CHUTARO, No. 6, Yagenbori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Umbrella and cane handles.

TSUJIMURA, BIN. No. 52, Nichome, Tenmabashisuji, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella handles.

UEDA, MANJIRO, No. 35, Mikawaguchi-machi, Hyogo, Kobe.
Hemp plaits.

UEHARU, IWAKICHI, Miyawaki-mura, Kagawa-gun, Kagawaken.
Paper parasols.

UEMURA, SHOSUKE, No. 20, Sanchome, Minami-Kyuhoji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial flowers.

URAZOE, CHOSEN, No. 26, Nichome, Jibu-machi, Shuri-ku, Okinawa-ken.
Aloe-leaf hats.

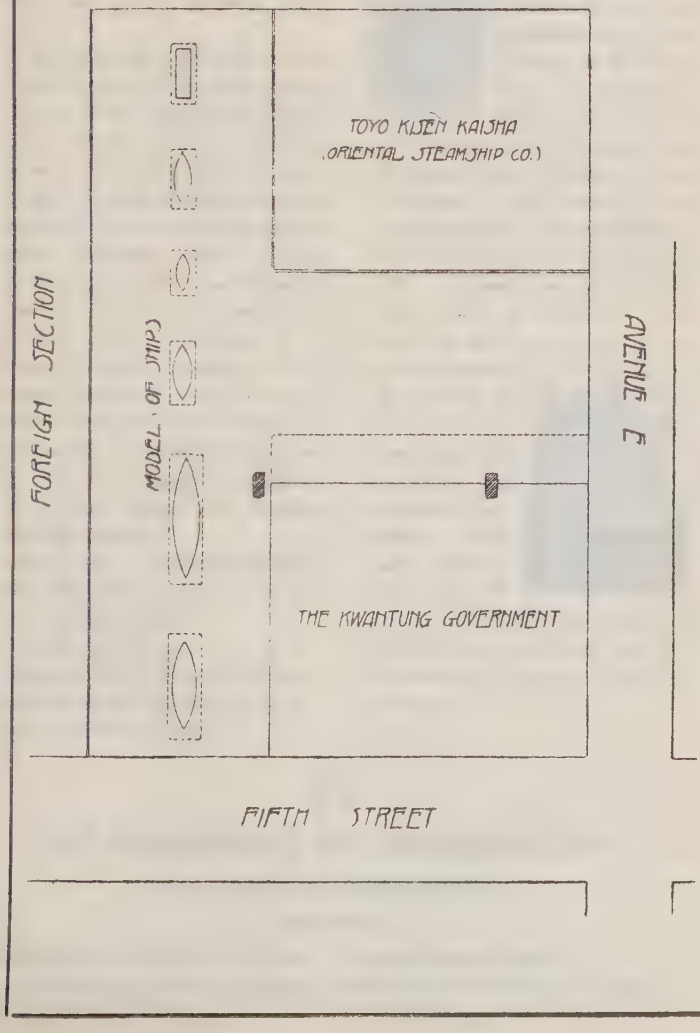
WATANABE, ASAKICHI, No. 896, Higashi-umegae-cho. Kita-ku, Osaka.
Glass bead necklaces.

YAGI-FUKU SHOKWAI, No. 101, Kitanagae-machi, Toyozaki-machi, Nishinari-gun, Osaka-fu.
Knitted cotton shirts.

YAMADA, TOTARO, No. 28, Kata-machi, Kanazawa.
Artificial flowers.

YAMAGUCHI-KEN SANADA DOGYO KUMIAI (Yamaguchi-ken Plait Trade Guild), Kudamatsu-

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Transportation



machi, Tsuno-gun, Yamaguchi-ken.
Chip plaits.

YAMATOYA SHOTEN. Proprietor: Seiyemon Ishikawa, No. 1, Itchome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.
Silk and cotton pyjamas, shirts, etc.
President of the Yokohama Cotton Cloth Export Trade Guild. Branches: Tokyo; Kobe. Established in 1876; the pioneer of the trade in Japan. The goods are of choice material, and made with painstaking care and by the application of many year's experience. Was awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition and at Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Prizes of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Liege Exposition, 1905. Has the honour to be mercer to the Imperial Household. President Taft has given the firm an autographic certificate. The United States is the principal exporting country.

YAMAZAKI, TOKUSABURO, No. 738, Nichome, Minami-Doshin cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella handles, canes.

YANO, ZENPEI, No. 17, Itchome, Kitashin-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Straw and silk fabric hats.

YOSHII, YASUKICHI, No. 12, Itchome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Straw hats, panama hats.

Director of the Japan Commercial and Industrial Society; Vice-President of the Tokyo Hat Manufacturers' Guild. Agents: K. Hattori & Co., No. 8, Sinking Road, Shanghai; Harry Wicking & Co., Hongkong; Toko Nanyo & Co., Samarang, Java. Was established in 1879; the factory was established in 1882. Annual output: 100,000 doz., valued at ¥800,000. The article is made with raw materials peculiar to Japan, and due heed is paid to hygiene and economy. Specialities: straw hats, children's straw hats, silk hats, caps, children's hats and hoods.

YOSHIMURA, CHOGI, No. 11, Sanchome, Giho-cho, Shuri-ku, Okinawa.
Hats.

VI

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION)

RAILWAY

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), South Manchurian Railway Company, Dairen.
Maps of railway trains.

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU, (Kwantung Government), Port Arthur.

Photographs of the Manchurian railway line.

TETSUDO-IN (The Railway Bureau), Tokyo.
Various statistics, diagrams, photographs connected with the railway.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICES

KAWASAKI ZOSENJO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Kawasaki Dock Yard Co.), Kobe.
Models of ships and engines.

RIKUGUN-SHO (The Department of War), Tokyo.
Various arms used in the Japanese Army.

TEISHIN-SHO, (The Department of Communications), Tokyo.
Models of the Tenchi-maru, the Taiho-maru, the Taisei-maru, training ship. A complete map of communication in the Japanese Empire.

KAIGUN-SHO (The Naval Department), Tokyo.
Models of warships and charts used in the feudal age. An index of naval charts.

VII

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTS

(PALACE OF AGRICULTURE, PALACE OF FOOD PRODUCTS)

FERTILIZERS

HIRANO DAIDZU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Hirano Soy-beans Industrial Co., Ltd.), Higashihama, Omazu-mura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.
Bean-cake.

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), South Manchurian Railway Company, Dairen, Manchuria.
Bean-cake.

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), Port Arthur, Manchuria.
Bean-cake.

SUISAN KYOKU (The Fisheries Bureau), Tokyo.
Whale-bone powder, dried whale-blood powder, calcareous fertilizers.

APPLIANCES AND METHODS USED IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), South Manchurian Railway Company, Dairen, Manchuria.
Agricultural statistics, photographs of the filature, dye-house, and bean-oil mill.

TAIWAN SOTOKU-FU SHOKU-

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Agriculture

The Plan of the Japanese Section in the Palace of Food Products

SAN-KYOKU, (Bureau of Productive Industry, Government-General of Formosa), Taihoku, Formosa.

A map of the industrial distribution in Formosa.

VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

BOCHO KOME DOGYO KUMIAI (Bocho Rice Trade Guild), Yamaguchi-machi, Yamaguchi-ken.
Rice

CHAGYO KUMIAI CHUO-KWAIGI-SHO (Central Tea Traders' Guild), No. 10, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tea.

CHIBA-KEN RAKKASEI DOGYO KUMIAI (Chibaken Peanuts Trade Guild), Asahi-machi, Unakami-gun, Chiba-ken.
Peanuts.

CHIN, CHO SHUN, Tokusho-Gwaigai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
"Hoshu" and Oolong tea.

CHIN, ZUI-REI. Choyogai. Taitotei, Taikazeiho. Taihoku.
Oolong tea.

CHIN, ZUI-HO, Kukenshigai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taihoku.
"Hoshu" tea.

CHIN, ZUI SEI, Choyogai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taihoku.
Oolong tea.

CHIN, SHO HYO, Taiheiogai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taihoku.
"Hoshu" Tea.

CHO, GYOKU RIN, No. 15, Choyogai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taihoku.
Oolong tea.

DAIDZU HYOHAKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (The Soybean Bleaching Co.), Chitose, Minami-ku, Nagoya.
Soy-bean oil.

HIGO BEIKEN SOKO KUMIAI, Yokote-mura, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Rice.

HIRANO DAIZU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Higashi-hama, Imazu-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy bean oil.

HIRASE, HEIZI, Fukura-machi, Mihara-gun, Hyogo-ken,
Sesame oil.

HOKKAIDO NOKWAI (Hokkaido Agricultural Association), Nishi-hichichome, Kitashijo, Sapporo-ku, Hokkaido.
Beans.
Established in 1900. Annual production in the whole of Hokkaido: Peas,—blue variety, 41,940,000 kin; red, 4,700,000 kin; white, 300,000 kin. Beans: Daifuku, 11,880,000 kin; Nagauzura, 9,700,000 kin; Maru-uzura, 5,790,000 kin; Kintoki, 2,080,000 kin; Otenashi-kotenashi, 4,000,000 kin. Was awarded Grand Prize of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910, Prize of Honour, International Hygienic Exhibition, Dresden, Germany.

HYOGO-KEN NOKWAI (Hyogoken Agricultural Association), Shicho-

me, Shimoyamate-dori, Kobe.
Rice.

FUJIURA, SHUKICHI, No. 19, Kita - Konya - machi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Potatoes.

FUKUOKA-KEN NOKWAI (Fukuoka-ken Agricultural Association), Fukuoka, Fukuoka-ken.
Rice.

IBARAKI-KEN NOKWAI (Ibaraki-ken Agricultural Association), No, 9, Kita-Sanchome, Kamiichi, Mito city.
Rice.

INOUE, TORAJIRO, No. 17, Kajiya-machi, Kobe.
Soy bean oil.

ISHIKAWA-KEN NOKWAI (Ishikawa-ken Agricultural Association), Hirosaka-dori, Kanazawa.
Rice.

ISHIWATARI, HIDEO, Kamikamomura, Tagata-gun, Shidzuoka-ken.
Dried mushrooms (cortinellus shiitake).

KAGAWA-KEN NOKWAI (Kagawa-ken Agricultural Association), Uchi-machi, Takamatsu Kagawa-ken.
Rice.

KAGI-CHO NOKWAI (Kagi-cho Agricultural Association), Kagigai, Kagi, Formosa.
Peanuts.

KAGOSHIMA - KEN NOKWAI (Kagoshima-ken Agricultural Association), Yamashita-machi, Kagoshima.
Rice.

KAGOSHIMA SEIYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Oil Manufacturing Co.), No. 8, Inari-machi, Kagoshima.
Rape-seed oil.

KANAGAWA - KEN NOKWAI (Kanagawa-ken Agricultural Association), No. 3, Itchome, Honcho, Yokohama.
Peanuts.
Annual output: 3,000 tons. The quality is yearly improving. Was awarded Silver Medal at St. Louis Exposition; Prize of Honour at Liege and at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition.

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), South Manchurian Railway Company, Dairen.
Soy-beans, Soy-bean oil.

KWANTO-TOTOKU-FU, (Kwantung Government), Port Arthur.
Soy-beans, soy-bean oil, photographs of the soy-bean fields.

KAKU, HO GEN, Taiheiogai, Taitotei, Taigazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolung tea.

KAKU, KAN SEN, Taiheiogai, Taitotei, Taigazieho, Taihoku, Formosa.
"Hoshu" tea.

KO, HO SHIN, Itchome, Rokkwangai, Taitotei, Taigazeiho, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

KO, SEI CHIN, Taiheiogai, Taitotei, Taigazeiho, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

KO, SEI HYO, Wakogai, Taitotei, Taigazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
"Hoshu" tea.

MIYE-KEN NOKWAI (Miye-ken Agricultural Association), Chayamachi, Shimobe-Tanaka, Tsu, Miyeken.
Rice.

MIYAGI-KEN NOKWAI (Miyagiken Agricultural Association), Miyasaki-ken.

Rice.

NIIGATA-KEN NOKWAI (Niigata-ken Agricultural Association), Ichiban-cho, Higashi-naka-dori, Niigata.
Rice.

NIPPON BEIKOKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Rice Cereal Co., Ltd.), No. 3, Kajiya-machi, Hyogo-ken.
Rice.

NIPPON SEIMAI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Polished Rice Co., Ltd.), No. 43, Sanchome, Imazaike, Hyogo, Kobe.
Rice.

NIPPON TAIWAN-CHA KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, (Japan Formosan Tea Co., Ltd.), Ka-anhei-chin, Toen, Formosa.
Black tea.

NISHIMURA, SHINJIRO, No. 69, Horie-machi, Kagoshima.
Rape-seed oil.

NOTOGAWA SEIYU-JO (Oil Manufacturing Co.), Inoko, Gohomura, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga-ken.
Rape seed oil.

NOZAWA-GUMI, Genjiro, Nozawa, No. 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Snake gourds, beans, peanuts, rape-seed oil, palm oil, bean oil.

OBA, YEISEI, Toshingai, Taitotei, Taikazeicho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

OGURI, SABURO, Handa-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy bean oil.

OKAYAMA-KEN NOKWAI (Okayama-ken Agricultural Association), Yumi-cho, Okayama.
Rice.

OKUDA SHOTEN SEI-HI-JO (Fertilizers Manufactory), Kamezaki-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy-bean oil.

OMI-MAI DOGYO KUMIAI (Omi Rice Trade Guild), Shiga-ken.
Rice.

ONO ABURA-SHO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Ono Oil Co.), Ono-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

Rape-seed oil.

OTARU SEIYU KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA, No. 12, Shinyei-cho, Otaru-ku, Hokkaido.
Rape-seed oil.

RAI, YEIZAI, Shiteigai, Ankosho. Bunzanho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

RI, MAN KYO, Suihenkyakugai, Sekiteiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

RIN, GYOKU SEN, Shinkogai, Taitotei, Taikazeicho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

RYU, BIM SHIN, Tokushogai, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

SAN-CHYU SHOTEN GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 7, Itchome, Bandai-cho, Yokohama.
Beans.
Member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; President of the Yoko-

hama Fruit Wholesale Merchants' Guild; President of the Yokohama Potato Trade Guild; Councillor of the Yokohama Dried Marine Products Trade Guild. Branches; Otaru; Hakodate. Established 45 years ago. (See Advt. p. 14.)

SETTSU SEIYU KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA (Settsu Oil Manufacturing Co.), Yasui-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Rape-seed oil, sesame oil.

SHO, SEI YEN, Choyogai, Taitotei. Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

SHIDZUOKA - KEN SHOGA, HECHIMA, TOGARASHI, RAKKASEI DOGYO KUMI-AI (Shidzuoka-ken Ginger, Snake Gourds, Pepper, Peanuts Trade Guild), Tanashi, Hamamatsu, Shidzuoka-ken.
Peanuts, cayenne pepper, ginger.
The Guild is organized by persons of the same trade who live in the prefecture of Shidzuoka numbering some 50,000. For the purpose of encouragement of production, and of inspection of products, the guild possesses ten inspection stations and one model manufactory. The president of the guild, Mr. Risaburo Oda has been invested with the Order of the Cordon of Blue, and is at present the vice-president of the Hamamatsu Chamber of Commerce and the president of the Agricultural Association of Hamamatsu, besides being given charge of a part of the work in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and of Education. Annual product of ginger, snake gourds peanuts, cayenne pepper, amounts to the value of ¥3,000,000. Was awarded Silver Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; Gold Medal of Honour, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Gold Medal of Honour, Liege Exposition, 1905; Gold Medal, Portland Exposition, U.S.A., 1905; Grand Prize of Honour, Seattle Exposition, 1909; Grand Prize of Honour, the Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Prize of Honour, Italian Exposition, 1911; Prize of Honour, the Hygienic Exposition, Germany; the First Prize, the Domestic Industrial Exposition; Grand Prize of Honour, the Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914; and a great many others.

SO, RYO TO, Choyogai, Taioteit, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Oolong tea.

SUGINUMA, SHOKWAI, Handa-machi, Chita-gnn, Sichi-ken.
Soy-bean oil.

TAIHOKU CHA-SHO KOSHI, Toshingai, Taitotei, Taikazeiho, Taikoku, Taiwan.
"Hoshu," Oolong tea,

TAIHOKU-CHO NOKWAI (Taihoku-cho Agricultural Association), Seimon-gai, Taihokujyonai, Taikazeiho, Taihoku, Taiwan.
Peanuts.

TAIWAN SOTOKU-FU SHOKU-SAN-KYOKU (Formosa Government).
Rice, the sesame seeds, the dried, sliced potatoes.

TANIYA GOMEI KWAISHA SHUTCHO - SHO, Yamakawa-mura, Mii-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Rape seed oil.

TOCHIGI-KEN NOKWAI (Tochigi-ken Agricultural Association), Hanawada-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.
Rice.

TOYAMA-KEN NOKWAI (Toyama-ken Agricultural Association), Somagariwa, Toyama, Toyama-ken.
Rice.

UCHIDA, TOTARO, Higashishonai-mura, Oita-gun, Oita-ken.
Dried mushrooms.

WATASE, TORAJIRO, No. 5, Tameike-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo
Seeds of legumes, vegetables.

YAMAGATA-KEN NOKWAI (Yamagata-ken Agricultural Association), Hatago-cho, Yamagata.
Rice.

YAMATSUMI, KYUSUKE, Yanagi-zawa-machi, Nobeoka-cho, Higashi-usuki-gun, Miyazaki-ken.
Dried mushrooms.

YOKKAICHI SEIYU-SHO (Yokkaichi Oil Manufacturing Co.), No. 360, Hama-cho, Yokkaichi city, Mie-ken.
Rape-seed oil.

YOSHIWARA, SADAJIRO, No. 101, Okawa-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rape seed oil, bean oil.

APPLIANCES FOR GATHERING WILD CROPS AND PRODUCTS OBTAINED THEREFROM

FURUYAMA, CHUSHICHI, No. 17, Itchome, Shinmachi-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Bird-limes.

HIGASHIMURO-GUN RINGYO KWAI (Higashi-muro-gun Forestry Association), Shingu-machi, Higashi-muro-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Gall-nuts.

KOGA, YASUKE, No. 4, Gochome, Kitadori, Nishinagabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Bird-limes.

KUMANO SANRIN-KWAI (Kumano Forestry Association), Nishimuro-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Gall-nuts.

SUMIKAWA, YASUJIRO, Tamasaki-mura, Abu-gun, Yamaguchi-ken.
Gall-nuts.

UKITA, SAHEI, Fushimi-machi, Tsuyama-cho, Tomada-gun, Okayama-ken.
Gall-nuts.

ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS

SUMIKURA, KAZO, No, 6, Itchome, Misaki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Photographs of milking equipments.
Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Began in 1884 the manufacturing of bovine vaccine; in 1906, the dairy business. Awarded a memorial prize at the International Hygienic Exhibition, Dresden, 1911.

EQUIPMENT AND METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE PREPARATION OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

JOZO SHIKEN-JO (Brewed-Products Examination Station), Tokyo.
Photographs showing a complete view of the Brewed-Products Examination

Station, photographs of sake and shoyu breweries.

SUISAN-KYOKU (The Fisheries Bureau), Tokyo.
Painted metallic plates, the chip plaits, bamboo-sheaths, parchment paper, used in canning, etc.

FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

AKITA, KAJIRO, Saita, Muya-machi, Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken.
Vermicelli.

AWAJI MIHARA-GUN SOMEN TRADE GUILD, Fukura-machi, Mihara-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Vermicelli.

BANSHU IBO-GUN SOMEN DOGYO KUMIAI (Vermicelli Trade Guild), Tominaga, Oyake-mura, Ibogun, Hyogo-ken.
Vermicelli.

HIDESHIMA, HARUICHIRO, Kishigawa-cho, Saga, Saga-ken.
Vermicelli.

ICHIBAKASE, HEIKICHI, Kamizaki-machi, Kamizaki-gun, Saga-ken.
Vermicelli.

KANZAKI-GUN SOMEN DOGYOKUMIAI (Vermicelli Trade Guild): Himeji Hyogo-ken.
Vermicelli.

KOBAYASHI JUNAN OBLATE SEIZO-JO (Kobayashi Soft Oblate Manufactory); No. 938, Sada, Tamaru-machi. Watarai-gun, Mie-ken.
Oblates.

KUMAMOTO MENRUI DOGYO-KUMIAI (Vermicelli Trade Guild), No. 63. Yamazaki-machi, Kumamoto.
Vermicelli.

NIHON, KIKIHEI. No. 26, Gofuku-cho, Kumamoto.
Vermicelli.

SESSHU NADA SOMEN SEIZO DOGYO KUMIAI (Nada Vermicelli Manufacturers' Guild), Uosaki-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Vermicelli.

TAKATA, RINJIRO, Kurozaki, Muya-machi, Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken.
Vermicelli.

TSUTOME, TORU, Yamazaki-cho, Kumamoto, Kumamoto-ken.
Arrow-root vermicelli.

YAMAKAWA, SAKUICHI, Ogi-machi, Ogi-gun, Saga-ken,
Vermicelli.

YAMAMOTO, JUSABURO, Kidzu, Muya-machi, Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken.
Vermicelli.

PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLES

ASAYA, MANTATO, Yoshida-machi, Kita-uwa-gun, Ehime-ken.
Canned goods (kamaboko).
The canned, hashed-molded fish (kamaboko), was first manufactured by Mr. Mantaro Asaya in 1901. Since then, it has been favorably received at every place where it was introduced, especially at Hawaii. At present, it is being sent to the Pacific coast of the United States and even as far as to New York.

Annual output: ¥80,000. Was awarded Gold Medal at the Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914.

FUJINO KWANDZUME-SHO (Fujino Cannery), Shibetsu-mura, Shibetsu-gun, Hokkaido.
Canned goods.

HAMAGUCHI, TOMISABURO, No. 90, Sanno, Higashi-Kujo-mura, Kii-gun, Kyoto-fu.
Canned goods.

HIRANO, TOMOYASU, No. 3, Sanchome, Honshirokane-cho. Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cod-liver oil, cod oil, cod wax.

HIROSHIMA CHIKUSAN KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA Nichome, Ote-machi, Hiroshima.
Canned goods.

HOSHINO, SAKI, No. 1, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
Canned goods.

ITO, SENTARO, Sanchome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cod-liver oil.

IDZUMI, SHOZU, Tomochi-mura. Nemuro-machi, Hokkaido.
Canned goods.

OSAKA-FO, KYOTO-FU, HYOGO-KEN, KANTEN SUISAN KUMIAI, Nichome, Utsubo-dori, Nishiku, Osaka.
"Kanten" (Japanese Isinglass).

KOGYO GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 110, Kitasanchome, Denpomachi' Nishinari-gun, Osaka-fu.
Cod-liver oil.

KOSAN KABUSHIKI-KWAISHA, Sumi-machi, Yanagawa-mura, Yamato-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Canned 'Akagai,' empty cans.
Established in 1891. Annual output: 580,000 pieces. Number of workmen: 38. The goods will not change in taste, nor putrefy; can be preserved for a long time. Was awarded Silver Medal at Bergen, 1898; Grand Prize of Honour, St. Petersburg, 1902; Prize of Honour, Seattle. 1909.

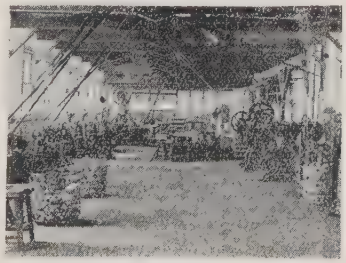
NIPPON GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.), No. 21, Honminato-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Dried cod fish.

NOZAWA-GUMI, No, 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Fish oil, fish wax, etc.

SHINANO KANTEN SUWA SUISAN KUMIAI, Miyagawa-mura' Suo-gun, Nagano-ken.
"Kanten" (Japanese isinglass).

SUISAN-KYOKU (The Fisheries Bureau), Tokyo.
Canned whale meat, whale oil, whale wax., canned oysters, salmon, trout, etc.

TAKASU KWANZUME GOSHI KWAISHA (Takasu Canned Goods Co.), Nikawa-machi, Kure city, Hiroshima-ken.
Canned goods.



Branches: Seto-minato, Nagasaki-ken; Hosojima-minato, Miyazaki-ken

Chinkai, Korea. Established in 1889. Capital: ¥159,000. Area of the site of factory: 5,700 tsubo. Farms and Pastures: 200 cho. Daily productive capacity: meat, 4500 kwan; fish, 1500 kwan; vegetables, to about the same amount. The article exhibited is shrimp unskinned; excellently palatable and keeps well. Was awarded Silver Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Grand Prize of Honour, Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition; Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; numerous other prizes at foreign and domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions.

TERAMOTO, ETSUJIRO, Yokotemura, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Canned goods.

TSUTSUMI SHOKWAI, No. 3, Nichome, Horie-cho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.
Canned goods.

USUI GOMEI-KWAISHA, Seiryu-cho, Nemuro-gun, Hokkaido.
Canned goods.

WAKANA, KUMAJIRO, No. 15, Nichome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Canned goods.

YUSHUTSU SHOKUHIN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Export Food Products Co.), No. 9, Shichome, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
Canned goods.

SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY, CONDIMENTS AND RELISHES; NUTS AND FRUIT FOODS

AKABOSHI, MASAKICHI, Honjomura, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Soy.

AMEKAZE SHOKWAI, Higashinichome, Shorinji-cho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Soy.

AOKI, YAROKU, Satonaka, Taketoyo-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy.

ASAI SHOYU GOMEI KWAISHA, Tominaga, Oyake-mura, Ibogun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

AYA SANOKICHI, Sakaiye-machi, Ayauta-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

CHOSHI SHOYU GOSHI KWAISHA, Choshi-machi, Unakami-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, ("Jigamisa," "Higeta," "Kagidai," brands).
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

DAI-NIPPON SEITO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Kagi, Formosa.
Refined sugar.

EBARA, KINBEI, Itchome, Honmachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
Soy.

ENSUIKO SEITO TAKUSHOKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Shinyeisho, Taishikyuho, Kagi-Taiwan.
Centrifugal sugar.

FURUSHO MASAKICHI, Kita, sendabatake-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

HAMAGUCHI, GIHEI, Choshi-

machi, Unakami-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Yamasa" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

HAMANAKA, YASABURO, Wakamatsu-mura, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

HANARI, UHEI, Takahama-machi, Niibaru-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

HASHIMOTO, SEISUKE, Kami-Hamamachi, Tsu Miye-ken.
Soy.

HATTORI, SHOYEMON, Tamagaki-mura, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

HAYASHIDA, SENJI, Ryuko-kosho, Taigazeiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
"Mitsu-sen."

ICHIHARA, HIDETARO, Komeya-cho, Kumamoto city.
Soy.

IEDA, TAHEI, Ishioka-machi, Niibaru-gun, Ibaragi-ken.
Soy.

IKUSHIMA, KAKUJIRO, Nishisan-cho, Shukuin-cho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Soy.

ISAKA, MATAYEMON, Wakamatsu-mura, Kawage-gun, Mie-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

ITO, KOZAEMON, Yogo-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

ITO GOSHI KWAISHA, Kamesaki-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy.

ITO RYOKICHI, Kanzaki-mura, Miye-gun, Miye-ken.
Soy.

ITO, TSUNEJIRO, Wakamatsu-machi, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

IWASAKI, JUJIRO, Choshi-unakami-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Yamaju" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9).

IDZUMI SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Kaizuka-machi, Sennan-gun, Osaka-fu.
Soy.

JOBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA, Hatozaki-machi, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

KANE-ICHI SHOYU GOSHI KWAISHA, Hachihama-machi, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken.
Soy.

KATAYAMA, ITARO, Nishitsuboi-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

KATO, GIICHI, No. 69, Yakuen-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

KAWAMORI, MATASABURO, Shinzaike-cho, Sakai, Osaka.
Soy.

KAWAMURA, SEIBEI, Miyago-cho, Ujiyamada, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

KIKKO-TOMI SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Handa-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

KIMURA, DENBEI, Sanchome, Hidachimoto, Mita, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

KINOSHITA, CHUJIRO, Noma-mura, Shodzu-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

KIDA, JIHEI, Gochome, Minami-dori, Shin-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Soy.

KITAMURA, SHINJI, Higashigawa, Gokadani-mura, Take-gun, Miye-ken.
Soy.

KONDO, KEIJIRO, Hokotachi-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken.
Soy.

KOYAMA, KURAJIRO, Ogushi-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken.
Soy.

KUKI, BUNSUKE, Okeno-cho, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken.
Soy.

KUYAMA, IHACHIRO, Ninomiya-mura, Tomada-gun, Okayama-ken,
Soy.

MARU-KIN SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Nouma-mura, Shodzu-gun, Kagawa-ken,
Soy.

Agents: Honolulu, Hawaii; Commercial St., San Francisco; Second St., Seattle; Fourth St., Portland; C St., Tacoma; Hastings St., Vancouver. Capital: ¥300,000. Annual output: 26,400 koku. Export amount: 3,500 koku. The article is a condiment brewed from materials containing nutriments indispensable to the human body, and will impart a delicious flavour to roasted or fried meat, to soup, etc.; will never putrefy nor change in quality. Was awarded Silver Medal at the Seattle Pacific Exposition, 1909; Gold Medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910. The Trademark of the soy brewed by the

factory was registered with the government of the United States, on the third of March, 1914.

MARU - NISHI SHOYU GOMEI KWAISHA, Kamigori-machi, Ako-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

MARUO SHOYU GOMEI KWAISHA, Tatsuno-machi, Ibogun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

MARUTOYO GOSHI KWAISHA, Handa-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy.

MASUDA, SHINSABURO, Nishino - cho, Satsumappori, Nishi - ku, Osaka.
Soy.

MATSUTANI, YAHEIJI, Kitadori-Itchome, Otachi - bori, Nishi - ku, Osaka.
Soy.

MIKI GOMEI KWAISHA, Tatsuno-machi, Ibo-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

MIYAMOTO, AKISHIRO, Kwannonji-machi, Mitoyo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

MOGI FUSAGORO, Noda-machi, Higashi-katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Minakami" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight

largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

MOGI, HICHIROYEMON, Noda-machi, Higashi-katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Kihaku" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

MOGI, HICHIZAEMON, Noda-machi, Higashi-katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Kushigata" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

MOGI, SAHEIJI, Noda-machi, Higashi-katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy "Kikkoman" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p. 9.)

MONWAKI, SEIJIRO, Umedoi-mura, Inabe-gun, Mie-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

MONWAKI, SUEJIRO, Umebori-mura, Inabe-gun, Miye-ken.
Soy.

MORIMOTO, SEN-YEMON, Ibo-cho, Tsu, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

MORITA GOSHI KWAISHA, Kosugaya-mura, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

MURAI, YAHEI, Nasaki-mura, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

MURATA, SOYEMON, Tachibana-mura, Namekata-gun, Ibaragi-ken.
Soy.

NAGAI SHOYU GOMEI KWAISHA, Tsuchiura-machi. Niiharu-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

NIPPON MARUTEN SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Handa-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

NISHINO, NIHEI, Minato-machi, Nara-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

NISHIO, SEITARO, Honsho-mura, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Soy.

NISHIO, SHOSHICHI, Shimozaiya-shiki, Higashidani-mura, Kawanobe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

NODA, ICHIBEI, No. 92, Karashi-ma-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

OGURI, SABURO, Handa-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Soy.

OHASHI, SADAJIRO, Kojima-mura, Sashima-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

OKABE, YAKUGORO, Hachiman-ya-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Soy.

OKA, YENTARO, Higashi Naka-shima-cho, Okayama.
Soy.

OKUBO, HIKOSHIRO, Dekyo-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

ONO, TOMOMATSU, Tamashima-machi, Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Soy.

President of Sasaguchi-gun Shoyu Kumiai (Soy Trade Guild). Branches: China, Korea. The factory

was established some hundred and fifty years ago. The output is yearly increasing. Has had the honour to be favoured with orders from the Imperial Household. Was awarded Prize of Honour at Philadelphia Exposition, 1878; Gold Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

OTSUKA, MOJURO, Amagasaki-machi, Kawanabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

RIN HON GEN SEITO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Toraseiho, Taichu, Formosa.
Sugar.

SANO, SHINPEI, Hiketa-machi, Okawa-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

SATO, SHINNOSUKE, Kuwana-cho, Kuwana-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," Soy.

SHIBANUMA SHOTEN, Fujisawa-mura, Niiharu-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

SHIBATANI, NOBUO, Higashi-itcho, Zaimoku-cho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Soy.

SHIMA SHOYU SEIZO KABUSAIKI KWAISHA, Kusakabe-mura, Shodo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

SHIMIDZU SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Nishi-mura, Shodo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

SHIMODZU, RIHEI, Isshinden-machi, Kawage-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

SHIDZUOKA-KEN SHOYU DOGYO KUMIAI (Shidzuoka-ken Soy Trade Guild), Shidzuoka-ken.
Soy.

Soy is a condiment indispensable to the Japanese to be used in conjunction with daily foods. Shidzuoka prefecture is an ideal region for the brewing of soy, for the climate is mild, the quality of the water, excellent. Again, since the increase of facilities of communication, both by land and by water, the brewers of Shidzuoka have had an advantage in the free choice of raw-materials. The soy is manufactured by the application of modern science, with strict adherence to hygienic rules, and by cutting down every possible producing expense. The output has a tendency to steady yearly increase, as is clearly proved by statistics. The quality is excellent. The principal soy brewers of Shidzuoka-ken who have exhibited their products are as follows: Messrs. Yen-ichiro Nakamura, Ichiro Nagao, Kinsaburo Kimura, Kinjiro Tsukiji, Shichigoro Kageyama, Kuhei Yamamura, Ichiro Yamada, Kosaku Suzuki, Katsuzo Sakisaka, Hachirozaemon Suzuki, Senzo Toraiwa, Kenkichi Hiraoka, Chosaburo Wada, Yoshiro Terada, Tatsugoro Tokuda. Was awarded Copper Medal, International Exposition, Paris, 1900; Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1904; Gold and Silver medals at domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions.

SO, KENTA, Waifu-machi, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Soy.

SUGATANI, TAKICHI, Shishi-

Kura-mura, Niiharu-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

SUGISAWA, MASANOSUKE, Soma-machi, Kita-Soma-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

SUZUKI SHOTEN. Representative partner: Saburosuke Suzuki, Hayama-mura, Miura-gun, Kanagawa-ken. "Aji-no-moto" (flavouring principle). Business Address: No. 12, Itchome, Minami Demma-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Branch: Osaka. Agents: Osaka, Nagoya, Taihoku, Tainan, Shanghai, Dairen, Hankow, Seoul, Seattle. The firm is manufacturing iodine together with the manufacture of "Aji-no-moto." Capital: ¥500,-000. Annual product and sale: ¥420,000. Productive capacity: ¥1,000,000. The article was invented by Prof. K. Ikeda, D.S. of the Tokyo Imperial University, and the firm obtained letters of patent for the process of manufacturing the same from the governments of Japan, England, United States, and France. It is a white amorphous powder made of vegetable proteids, and easily soluble in water and in any other liquids. Since it combines well with the natural flavour of meats and fish, it develops at once an excellent flavour when used with cooking materials. It is now used everywhere in Japan, and is being exported to China, the South Seas, etc., in an increasing amount. Was awarded Memorial Prize at the International Hygienic Exposition, Germany, 1911.

TAIHOKU SEITO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Kashekiro, Katansho, Taizageiho, Taihoku, Formosa.
Sugar.

TAIWAN SEITO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Formosa Sugar Mfg. Co.), Taichikuri-taku, Tainan, Formosa.
Sugar.

Main store: Taku, Formosa. Tokyo business office: Itchome, Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Articles produced: raw sugar, centrifugal sugar, refined sugar, alcohol. The Company is the greatest and the most trustworthy sugar manufacturing company in Japan, and the pioneer in the manufacture of centrifugal sugar. Was established in 1900. Capital: ¥27,-500,000. Possesses nine centrifugal sugar manufactories, the pressing capacity of raw material amounts to 8150 tons a day, two alcohol manufactories, one sugar refinery in Kobe. Steel buildings and machinery of the factories in Formosa were specially made by the Honolulu Iron Works Company. Sugar manufactured by the company is supplying the demand at home and is exported abroad. Is welcomed in all markets as the quality is superior. Mitsui & Co., are the sole agents for Japan and foreign countries. Was awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Grand Prize of

Honour, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910. (See the group under distilled spirits and alcohol.)

TAIWAN TO-GYO RENGO KWAI (Formosa Sugar Trade Association), Formosa.
Sugar.

TAKAGI, SANZO, Takigawa-mura, Kami Mashiki-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Soy.

TAKAHASHI, FUDESHIRO, Yasuda-mura, Shodo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

TAKAI, SAKUYEMON, Yokei-cho, Tsu city, Mie-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

TAKANASHI, HYOZAEMON, Noda-machi, Higashi-Katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
Soy, "Joju" brand.
A representative of Chiba-ken's eight largest shoyu brewers. (See Advt. p.9.)

TAKATA, TARO, Itchome, Saiku-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

TAKIMOTO, BUNTARO, Ibara-machi, Shitsuki-gun, Okayama-ken.
Soy.

TAMAKI, TSUNEHACHI, Mukae-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

TATENO, TEIKICHI, Sekimoto-machi, Makabe-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

TAGAWA, GENNOSUKE, Nishi-sancho, Ichino-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Soy.

TSUBOTA, KYUTARO, Mitsu-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

TSUBOTA SHOYU GOMEI KWAISHA, Mitsu-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

UCHIDA, SEIHACHI, Takamatsu, Kawagoe-mura, Miye-gun, Mie-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

UYEDA, HIKOJIRO, Minami-sendanbata-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

UYEDA, TAMINOSUKE, Sonoda-mura, Kawanobe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Soy.

WATANABE, JUBEI, No. 68, Urusan-cho, Kumamoto.
Soy.

YAGI, SOJURO, Kusakabe-mura, Shodo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

YAMAHACHI GOMEI KWAISHA, Yano-mura, Ichishi-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

YAMANAKA, HIKOBEI, Midzukaido-machi, Yuki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

YAMANAKA SHOYU GOSHI KWAISHA, Habu-mura, Taki-gun, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

YASUDA SHOYU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Yasuda-mura, Shodo-gun, Kagawa-ken.
Soy.

YOKKAICHI SHOYU JOZO GOSHI KWAISHA, Hamada, Yokkaichi city, Miye-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

YOSHIDA, SHICHIZAYEMON, Ono-mura, Kita-soma-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Soy.

1. PLUM BLOSSOMS AT TSUKIGASE
2. THE TSUKIGASE BRIDGE 3. THE HALL OF SACRED BOOKS, KOYA-SAN
4. SAN-MON, OR THE FRONT GATE, AT KOYA-SAN

TSUKIGASE AND KOYA SCENES

WAKA-NO-URA

DORO-HATCHO : NEAR THE KUMANO COAST

WAKAYAMA SCENES

YOSHIMURA, TOKICHI, Kawajiri-machi, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Soy.

YOSHIZAWA, SHINSUKE. Seki-machi, Suzushika-gun, Mie-ken.
"Tamari," soy.

WATERS AND UNFERMENTED FRUIT JUICES

ARIMA KOSEN GOSHI KWAISHA, Arima-machi, Arima-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Carbonated water.

MISUMI KOSEN SHOKWAI, Kaneketa, Ura-mura, Udo-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Carbonated water.

NAKAMURA, ISABURO, Oya-shiro-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Radium carbonated water.

NUNOBIKI KOSENJO, Ltd., No. 34, Nishi-machi, Kobe.
Carbonated water, 'cider.'

TAKARAZUKA KOSEN GOSHI KWAISHA, Takarazuka, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Carbonated water, 'cider.'

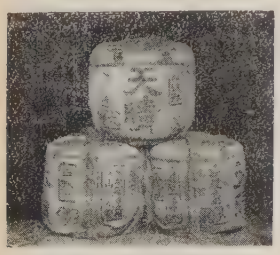
TEIKOKU KOSEN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Kaminichome, Sone-zaki-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Carbonated water.

THE GRIFFORD WILKINSON TANSAN KOSEN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, No. 82, Kyo-machi, Kobe.
Carbonated water.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER COMPANY, No. 32, Akashi-machi, Kobe.
Carbonated water, ginger ale, lemonade.

SYRUPS AND LIQUORS, DISTILLED SPIRITS AND COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL

AKIMOTO, SANZAEMON, Nagareyama-machi, Higashi-Katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.



"Mirin" (sweet sake, 'Appare' brand). The firm was established a hundred years ago. At that time the ancestor of the present proprietor brewed 'mirin' experimentally in a small jar of the capacity of about one koku (forty gallons), and shipped it to Yedo, that is, Tokyo of today, when it was highly applauded by the public. The next year about fifty koku of it was brewed and after that the output gradually increased until it reached nearly one thousand koku, when the business met a serious set-back in the troublous years at the end of the Tokugawa shogunate. The business, however, became again prosperous from the beginning of the Meiji era, at present the amount of 'mirin' brewed being 4,718 koku a year. It is manufactured with careful selection of raw materials, and with painstaking attention to other details. Principal markets: Korea; Manchuria. Was awarded Gold Medal at Vienna Exposition, 1892; numerous prizes

at domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions. (See Advt. p. 37).

BABA, ZENBEI, Sawara-machi, Katori-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Mirin,'

EIGASHIMA SHUZO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, Okubo-mura, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

HIROSE GOMEI KWAISHA, Kasadera-mura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake.'
'Kiku-no-yo' brand.

HORIKIRI, MONJIRO, Nagareyama-machi, Higashi-katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Mirin.'

HORINO, KYUJIRO, Fushimi-machi, Kii-gun, Kyoto-fu.
'Sake.' (See Advt. p. 75.)

IDZUMI, SENSUKE, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

INABA, YAKICHI, Kariya-machi, Aomi-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake,' 'Inetoku' brand.

ISHIKAWA, HACHIROJI, O-hama-machi, Aomori-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Mirin,' 'kokonoye-sakura' brand.
Branches and Agents: San Francisco Pacific Trading Co., Clay St., Seattle, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, New York, Honolulu, Vancouver, Samarang, Singapore, Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Fukshu, Dairen, Yang-tze, Seoul, Fusan. The factory was established in 1772. The business grew steadily from year to year and was honoured with a gracious Imperial message. Annual output: 75,000 gallons. Export: 15,000 gallons a year. The article is a sweet wine brewed of rice, containing absolutely no preservatives nor other injurious ingredients. Possesses a rich, sweet taste; is efficient as a nutriment and as a stimulant; is to be used as a flavouring material with food, imparting to it a sweet taste quite different from that of sugar. Was awarded Grand Prize of Honour at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, 1909; Gold Medal, Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Italian International Exposition, 1911; Gold Medal, Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914.

ISHIZAKI GOSHI KWAISHA, Nishinomiya-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

ITO GOSHI KWAISHA, Kamezaki-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake.'
'Shikishima' brand. The article manufactured by the company is specially designated for the use of the Imperial army and navy.

IWATSUKI, TATSUJI, Owatsu-mura, Nukada-gun, Aichi-ken.

"Mirin."

KAMACHI MEISHU JOZOSHO, Ltd., Mitsuma-mura. Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
'Sake.'

KANO SHOTEN. Manager: Jiro-yemon Kano, Higashihama, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

KANO GOMEI KWAISHA, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

KAZEOKA, KOHICHI, Tomita-mura, Unbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
'Mirin.'

'Sakura' brand.

KIMURA, SUTEJIRO, Junpu-cho, Shijo-sagaru, Kawara-machi-dori, Kyoto.
'Mirin,' 'miyako-joro' brand. (See Advt. p. 14.)

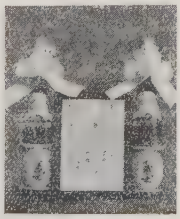
KOBAYASHI, SAKUGORO, Umi-mura, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
'Sake.'

KOYEDZUKA, GENJIRO, Nishi-itchome, Kumano-cho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
'Sake.'

MASE, SHOTARO, Kamezaki-machi, chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
'Sake.'

'Nihonzutsumi' brand.

MARUISHI GOSHI KWAISHA, Okazaki-machi, Nukada-gun, Aichi-ken.



'Sake,' 'Mikawa-Bushi' brand.

MORITA GOSHI KWAISHA. Representative partner: Kyuemon Morita, Kosugaya-mura, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake,' 'Nenohimatsu' brand.

NAGABE, BUNJIRO, Imatsu-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
'Sake.'

NAGAI, SENJU, Shimochi machi, Hoi-gun, Aichi-ken.
'Mirin.'

NINOMIYA MEISHU JOZOTEN (Superior Sake Brewery, Ltd.) Joshima-machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
'Sake.'

OIWA, HYAKUTARO, Otani, Kosugaya-mura, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

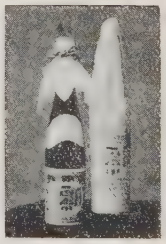
'Mirin,' 'Azuma-joro' brand.

The article is a rich beverage brewed with rice as raw material, and is an excellent tonic. As a cooking wine, it imparts to the food to which it is applied a peculiar sweet taste. Will not alter in quality, even if stored for many years.

OKADA, KOHEI, Nakayama-mura, Higashi-Katsushika-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Mirin.'

OKURA, TSUNEKICHI, Honzaimoku, Fushimi-machi, Kii-gun, Kyoto-fu.
'Sake.' (See Advt. p. 75.)

OTA GOSHI KWAISHA. Representative partner: Yataro Ota.



'Sake.' 'Daikun-Masa-mune' brand.

OTSUKA, SABUROBEI, No. 30, Nishi-Itchome, Shinmeicho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
'Sake'

OTSUKA, WASABURO, Nishi-Nichome, Kumano-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.
'Sake,'

SATO, MAGOSHICHI, Kaniye-machi, Unbe-gun, Aichi-ken.
'Sake.'

SEIRIKI SHOTEN, Kanegaye, Mitsumata-mura, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
'Sake.'

SHIBATANI GOMEI KWAISHA No. 3, Nishi-nichome, Kuken-cho, Sakai city, Osaka-fu.
'Sake.'

SUDO GOMEI KWAISHA, Joshima-machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
'Sake.'

SUGIMOTO, SHOHEI, Kamigo-mura, Aomi-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake,' 'Kamisugi' brand.

A business-tax commissioner; President of the Aomi-gun Sake Brewers' Guild. Was established a hundred and ten years ago. Is able to brew Sake of superior quality by the application of modern science. Annual output: 3,000 koku. The article does not contain any preservatives; may be kept for a long time; possesses characteristic bouquet of Japanese rice-wine. Was awarded prizes many times at the domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions.

SUZUKI, KANGORO, Isshiki-mura, Hadzu-gun, Aichi-ken.

Mirin, 'Ima-kokonoye' brand.

The article may be kept for any length of time without alteration in quality; is rich in nutriments; excellent as beverage and flavour.

TAIWAN SEITO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Formosa Sugar Manufacturing Co.), Taichikuri - taku, Taiwan, Formosa.

Alcohol. (See the group under sugar.)

TAKEDA, RYUHEI, Shojima-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken.

"Sake."

TAKU GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 19, Nishi-itchome, Kuken-cho, Sakai, Osaka-fu.

'Sake'

TANAKA SHUZO GOSHI KWAISHA. Represented by Seihachi Tanaka, Hirata-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake'

'Hoshimasamune' brand.

TATSU-MA, YETSUZO, Nishinomiya-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

'Sake.'

TOMIYASU, ISABURO, Yamakawa-mura, Mii-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

'Sake.'

TOMIYASU, SHIGEYUKI, Jojima-machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

'Sake.'

TORII HONTEN, Nishi-nichome, Kai-machi, Sakai, Osaka-fu.

'Sake.'

UCHIDA, HICHIROBEI, Uchimi-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

'Sake.'

'Tomiyoshi' brand.

UTSUNOMIYA GOMEI KWAISHA, Jojima-machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

'Sake.'

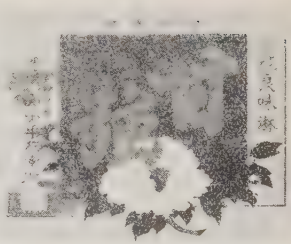
WASHIO, KYUTARO, Imatsumura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

'Sake'

YAGI, ZENSUKE, Sahara-machi, Katori-gun, Chiba-ken.

'Mirin.'

YAMADA, HEIZAEMON, Kaniemachi, Unbe-gun, Aichi-ken.



'Mirin.' ('Amatsuyo' brand.)

YAMAMURA, TAZAEMON, Uosaki-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

'Sake.'

YOMO GOMEI KWAISHA, Fushimi-machi, Kii-gun, Kyoto-fu.

'Mirin,' 'Takara' brand. (See Advt. p. 74.)

FERMENTED BEVERAGES

DAI-NIPPON BAKUSHU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Nippon Beer Brewing Co.), Meguro-mura, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Beer & citron.

The company was organized by the combination of the three brewery companies, Nippon, Sapporo, and Osaka, and is at present the largest beer brewing company in the Orient. Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Seoul, Shanghai, etc. Breweries: Meguro and Honjo, Tokyo; Hodogaya, Kanagawa-ken; Fukita, Osaka; Sapporo, Hokkaido. Capital ¥12,000,000. Annual output: Beer, 270,000 koku; citron, 210,000 a cases (4 doz in a case). Number of officials, 300. Number of workmen: 1700. Was awarded Medal of Honour at the Columbus World's Fair, U. S. A., 1894; Grand Medal of Honour, Paris Exposition, France, 1900; Anglo Japanese Exposition, 1910; numerous prizes at domestic expositions and competitive exhibitions. Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Household.

TEIKOKU BAKUSHU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Teikoku Beer Brewing Co.), Fukuoka, Fukuoka-ken.

Beer.

Branches: Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki. Agents: Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Dairen. Was established in May, 1912. Capital: ¥ 2,000,000. Annual output: 50,000 koku. Area of the site of factory: 10,000 tsubo. Number of workmen: 250. The article is brewed with choice raw material. The special features of it, are the bitter taste to a slight degree, mildness to the palate, refreshing fragrance of bouquet, excellent flavour, etc.

INEDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

AKABOSHI, SUYEZO, Shichome, Kami-dori, Rumamoto.
Camellia-oil.

BUZEN MOKURO DOGYO KUMIAI (Buzen Wood-wax Trade Guild), Sone-mura, Kiku-gun, Oita-ken.
Wood-wax.

CHIKUGO MOKURO DOGYO KUMIAI (Chikugo Wood-wax Trade Guild), Kyo-machi, Kurume, Fukuoka-ken.
Bleached wood-wax.

CHIKUZEN MOKURO DOGYO KUMIAI (Chikuzen Wood-wax Trade Guild), Kamikoyama-machi, Fukuoka.
Wood-wax.

FUKUI-KEN SEIYUGYO KUMIAI (Fukui-ken Oil Manufacturing Trade Guild), Onoyeshimo-cho, Fukui.
'Toyu' oil.

GIRAN-CHO NO-KWAI (Giran Agricultural Association), Girangai, Giran, Taiwan.
Jute.

HIGO SEIRO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Higo Wax Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Demidzu-mura, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken.
Wood-wax.

HIZEN MOKURO DOGYO KUMIAI (Hizen Wood-wax Trade Guild), Kano-mura, Saga-gun, Saga-ken.
Wood wax, etc.

HONMA, YOSHIZO, Oyama-mura, Awa-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Toyu' oil.

ISHIBASHI, KAMEJIRO, Iya-mura, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane-ken.
'Toyu' oil.

ISHII, KAZUMA, Motokon-ya-cho, Nagasaki.
Camellia oil.

KAMAKUCHI, TOMIHEI, Fukue-mura, Minami-Matsuura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Camellia oil.

KWANTO TOTOKU-FU (Kwantung Government), Port Arthur, Manchuria.
Solite (liquid paint).

KITAGAKI, BUN-ICHI, Nogi, Matsuye, Shimane-ken.
'Toyu' oil.

KITA-GUMI KAWACHI GOMEI KWAISHA, No. 24, Sanchome, Isobedori, Kobe.
Wood-wax.

KOBAYASHI, KEISUKE, Itchome, Ota-cho, Yokohama.
'Kuromoji' oil.

KOITABASHI, FUKUJI, Akebono-mura, Kadzuno-gun, Akita-ken.

'Kuromoji' oil.

MINEOI, YOSHIKICHI, Machimimura, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime-ken.
Wood-wax.

MIZOYE, EIZO, Omura-machi, Higashisoki-gun, Nagasaki-ken.
Camellia-oil.

NAGAMATSU, YOSAKU, Edo-cho, Nagasaki.
Camellia-oil.

NAKAGAWA, SEIJIRO, Kamiyama-mura, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime-ken.
Bleached wood-wax.

NONAKA, SHINZABURO, Furueda-mura, Fujitsu-gun, Saga-ken.
Camellia-oil.

NOZAWA GUMI, NOZAWA, GENJIRO, No. 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Improved vegetable sponges (luffa).

OITA-KEN MOKURO DOGYO KUMIAI (Oita-ken Wood-wax Trade Guild), Oita, Oita-ken.
Wood-wax.

OTARU SEIYU KABUSHIKIKWAISHA (Otaru Oil Manufacturing Co. Ltd,). No. 12, Shinyei-machi, Otaru-ku, Hokkaido.
Linseed oil.

SHIDZUOKA-KEN, SHOGAHECHIMA-TOGARASHIRAKKASHEI, DOGYO KUMIAI, Tanashi, Hamamatsu, Shidzuoka-ken.
Improved vegetable sponge, (luffa).

SHIMIZU, EISUKE, No. 7, Shichome, Hamabedori, Kobe.
Wood-wax.

SHINCHIKU-CHO NOKWAI, (Agricultural Association), Shinchiku, Taiwan.
Jute.

TAIKO BOSEKI KOBAI HANBAI KUMIAI, Taikogai, Byoritsusanho, Taichu, Taiwan.
Vegetable fibre.

TAINAN-CHO NOKWAI (Agricultural Association), Tainan, Formosa.
Jute.

TAIWAN SOTOKU-FUSHOKUSAN-KYOKU (Bureau of Productive Industry, Government-General of Formosa), Taihoku, Taiwan.
Vegetable fibre.

TAMAI, JUJIRO, Taikazeiho. Taihoku, Taiwan.
Refined vegetable fibre.

TSUCHIYA, MINOSUKE, Oha machi, Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Toyu' oil.

UYEDA, KAHEI, Minami-shintsuboi-cho, Kumamoto.
Camellia-oil,

The firm was established one hundred and sixty years ago. Annual output: 120 koku. Camellia-oil possesses a peculiar quality to prevent the rusting of metallic articles; can be used as a lubricant.

WATABE, KICHIZO, Nagasuka, Kiyokawa-mura, Kimitsu-gun, Chiba-ken.
'Toyu' oil.

YAGI, CHUJIRO, Amadera, Kasuga-mura, Saga-gun, Saga-ken.
Camellia-oil.

USEFUL INSECTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

HORI, EISAKU, Ako-mura, Kamiina-gun, Nagano-ken.
Silk-worm pupa oil.

SHIN-YO HANBAI KOBAI KUMIAI, YOTA-SHA (Credit Trading Guild), Maruko-machi, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano-ken.
Silk-worm pupa oil.
Was established in 1911. Annual output: 234,000 kin. Silk-worm pupa oil is an excellent raw material for soap making, especially to make soap that is to be used in glossing silk. The company is using the soap in the silk-waste bleaching factory, which is their secondary business, and is reported to have gained a better result than with ordinary silk glossing soaps. Was awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Tokyo Taisho Exposition, 1914.

FORESTRY

NOSHOMU-SHO SANRIN-KYOKU (The Forestry Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.
Models of the forest distribution in Japan. Diagrams and photographs with regard to the forestry. Split-bamboo 'Ajiro' work.

FOREST PRODUCTS

A[illegible]A, CHUJIRO, Gochome, Yoshinaga-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Lumber.

ASANO, KICHIJIRO, Nishi-ku, Nagoya-shi.
Veneer boards.

(See Advt. 17.)

HAGI CHIKUZAI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Hagi Bamboo Co. Ltd.), Tsubakigo - higashibun - mural Abu-gun, Yamaguchi-ken.
Bamboos.

HIDAKA KUROCHIKU HANBAI KUMIAI (Hidaka Black Bamboo Trade Guild), Haratani, Higashiuchihara-mura, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Black bamboos.

HIDAKA MOKUTAN DOGYO KUMIAI (Hidaka Charcoal Trade Guild), Gobo-machi, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama-ken.
Charcoal.

KOBE SEICHIKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Kobe Worked Bamboo Co., Ltd.), No. 46, Sanchome, Wakinohama, Kobe.
Various specimens of bamboo.

KYOTO TAKESHO KUMIAI (Kyoto Bamboo Trade Guild), Kameya - cho, Kamichoja - machi Sagaru, Aburanokoji, Kyoto.
Bamboos.

MASUDA GOMEI KWAISHA,

No. 68, Shichome, Honcho, Yokohama.
Various specimens of bamboo.

MITSUI BUSSAN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA. Otaru Branch: No. 1, Shichome, Kitahama-cho, Otaru, Hokkaido.
Various kinds of lumber.

Six saw mills equipped with ten first class band saws. Annual output: 80,000,000 sq. ft. Branches: London, Hamburg, San Francisco, Portland (Oreg.), Vancouver, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Hankow, Hongkong, Sydney, Calcutta, etc. Oak, tamo, sen, katsura, birch, pine, spruce, walnut, for building, furniture, car building, railway sleepers and crossings, etc. Amount of business transacted per year: ¥9,000,000.—240,000,000 ft. B.M, (See Advt. p. 16.)

NAGATA, DAISUKE, Itchome, Sumiyoshi-dori, Kobe.
Various specimens of bamboo.

NIPPON GAKKI SEIZO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Musical Instruments Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Itaya-cho, Hamamatsu, Shidzuoka-ken.
Machine stands, coffee-set stands, veneer boards.

NISHI-MURO-GUN MOKUTAN DOGYO KUMIAI (Nishi-muro-gun Charcoal Trade Guild), Nishi-muro-gun-yakusho, Wakayama-ken.
Charcoal.

SEGAWA, CHUJIRO, Kusatsu-machi, Kurita-gun, Shiga-ken.
Bamboo for canes.

SHIMA, HARUNOSUKE, Ishitsuka-mura, Higashi-ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.
Charcoal.

TAKEICHI, MORITARO, Oba-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Lumber.

TAKESEI GOSHI KWAISHA, No. 10, Naka-cho, Hatchobori Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Various specimens of bamboo.

HORTICULTURE OBJECTS FOR ORNAMENTING GARDENS

AKIYAMA, KICHIGORO, Senda-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.
Goldfish.

MURATA, KO, No. 1749, Ruchanan St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.
Goldfishes, carps, tortoises.

YOKOHAMA UEKI KABUSHIKI KWAIHSA (Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd.) Director; Saichiro Tokuda, No. 21, Nakamura-machi, Yokohama.
Garden ornaments.

PRESERVED FRUITS

TSUCHIYA, YUSHICHI, Ogaki-cho, Anpnchi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Dried persimmon, 'gozen-shiragaki' brand.
Member of the Ogaki Chamber of Commerce. Was established one

hundred and seventy years ago.
Output in 1913: 3,921,500 pieces.

YAMANASHI KWAJITSU BUSSAN DOGYO KUMIAI (Yamanashi Fruits Products Trade Guild), Matsuzato-mura, Higashi-Yamanashi-gun, Yamanashi-ken.
Dried persimmon.

TREES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FLOWERS

AKASHI, KIJIRO, Higashikurume, Kokubu-mura, Mii-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Azalea in pots.

MURATA, KO, No. 1749, Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.
Potted plants.

TANAKA, KOTARO, 79, Shimmei-cho, Komagome, Hogo, Tokyo.
Flowering plants.

YOKOHAMA UEKI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd.) Director: Saichiro Tokuda, No. 21, Nakamura-machi, Yokohama.
Trees, flowers, potted plants.
Branches: Woolworth building, New York; Craven House, King's way, London, W. C. Capital ¥500,000. Grand Diploma of Honour: Anglo-Japanese Exposition, 1910; Royal 1, Horticultural Exhibition, London, 1912; various silver cups: Royal Horticultural Society, London. (See Advt. p. 27.)

YOSHINO-EN, Honda-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Iris.

SEEDS, BULBS, CUTTINGS AND PLANTS FOR PROPAGATING

ARAI, SEIJIRO, No. 11, Itchome, Onope-cho, Yokohama.
Lily bulbs.

CHIYODA SHOKUBUTSU GOMEI KWAISHA (Chiyoda Plant Co., Ltd), Chiyoda-mura, Nakajima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Seedlings of orange trees, etc.

FUKO YURINE SHIN-YO KOBAI HANBAI KUMIAI (Tomioka Lily Bulb Credit Trading Guild), Honjo-machi, Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken.
Lily bulbs.

ISHIGURO, KAICHI, Inasawa-machi, Nakajima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Seedlings of orange trees.

KISHU KANKITSU DOGYO KUMIAI REN-GO-KWAI (Kishu Orange Trade Guild), Nishinagisa-cho, Wakayama city.
'Onshu' orange.

KONDO, YOKARO, Chiyota-mura, Nakajima-gun, Aichi-ken.
Onions.

KUBO, BUHEI, Inano-mura, Kawanabe-mura, Hyogo-ken.
'Karatachi' seedlings.

NAGAO-MURA KAWANOBE ENGEIGYO KUMIAI (Nagao-

mura Kawanobe Horticulturist Association), Nagao-mura, Kawanobe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Seedlings of flowering plants.

NIPPON ENGEI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA (Japan Horticulture Co., Ltd.), Kawanishi-mura, Kawanobe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Seedlings of flowering shrubs.

NIPPON NO-EN. Proprietor: Tokuzo Wada, No. 299, Shibuya-machi, doyotama-gun, Tokyo-fu.
Seedlings of fruit trees.

SANRIN-KYOKU (The Forestry Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.
Bamboos growing in pots.

SHIDZUOKA-KEN KANKITSU DOGYO KUMIAI RENGO-KWAI (Shidzuoka-ken Union of the Orange Trade Guild), Ote-machi, Shidzuoka-ken.
"Unshu" orange.

SOSHU MIKAN DOGYO KUMI-AI (Soshu Orange Trade Guild), Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama.
'Onshu' orange.
Annual output: 20,000 tons. The quality is yearly improving. The places of production are within a radius of eighteen miles from Yokohama.

TOYO SHUBYO SHOKWAI (The Oriental Seed and Seedling Compay), No. 220, Clement St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A. Specimens of seeds of Japanese mountain trees.

WATASE, TORAJIRO, No. 5, Tameike-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
Seeds and nursery stock of fruit trees.

VIII

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND METALLURGY

(PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY)

METALLURGY

KOZAN KYOKU (The Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Tokyo.
Specimens of minerals.

SEITETSU-JO (Government Iron-Foundry), Edamitsu, Yawata-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka-ken.
Specimens of steel materials, specimens of raw materials, a model of the iron-works.

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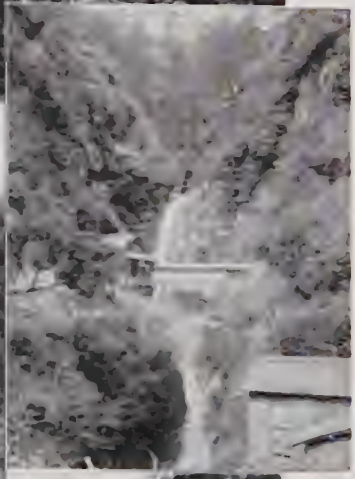

1. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ARIMA HOT SPRING
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KOBE AND THE NEIGHBOURING SCENES

PART III

Tourist's Itinerary

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

INTRODUCTION

The Empire of Japan, extending in a long line along the east coast of Asia, comprises five islands of considerable extent, and a vast number of smaller islands, together with the southern half of Saghalien (Karafuto) and, on the continent, the peninsula of Korea (Chosen). The long chain of islands stretches, with wide intervals from 21° 45′ to 50° 50′ N. latitude. Japan stands in the same relation to the continent of Asia as England to Europe. She is the centre of the world commerce of the East, where four trade routes of the first importance converge, via Panama, Siberia, Suez, and America. Each year sees an increase in the number of tourists who visit her shores from all countries of the world. Facing the Pacific and the eastern part of the China Sea, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki are the principal ports of call for steamers plying to America, Australia and Europe, while Tsuruga, on the opposite coast has a tri-weekly steamer service connecting her with Vladivostok on the Siberian coast of the Sea of Japan. Communication between Japan proper and Korea is carried on by a steamer service, provided by the Imperial Government Railways between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The latter port is the terminus of the Chosen Railway, which, together with the South Manchurian Railway, forms a world thoroughfare, leading to China, Russia and more distant parts of Europe.

The Japanese Empire, extending, as it does north and south

through twenty nine degrees of latitude, approaches the Tropical Zone to the south and the Frigid Zone to the north. This unique geographical position ensures to Japan a great range and variety of natural productions, both flora and fauna. In no part of the empire, however, is the climate extreme.

Nature, too, has lavished upon Japan a wealth of picturesque scenery. Many places require but little assistance from art to transform them into stately parks or charming gardens. Owing to the volcanic formation of the country, mineral springs are found in great numbers and these have led to the establishment of numerous health resorts. The scenery in the neighbourhood of these places is generally very picturesque. A further source of interest to the visitor to Japan is the profusion of temples and shrines which are purely oriental and of the highest artistic interest. No other country offers to the visitor such a combination of natural and artistic attractions as does Japan.

HOW TO REACH JAPAN FROM AMERICA

Express trains on the various transcontinental lines carry the American visitor to Japan on the first stage of his journey to points on the Pacific coast where connection is made with the steamship lines across the Pacific. Thence he may reach Japan after a voyage of only fourteen days. The steady growth of the traffic between America and the East has necessitated a great advance not only in the speed of the vessels but also in the standard of comfort afforded, and the splendid steamers now employed on the Pacific run are little inferior to the Atlantic ships in the matter of comfort and luxury.

Herewith we give a list of the steamship companies that maintain a regular serviee between the United States and Japanese ports.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha: San Francisco-Yokohama, etc.; frequent sailings; the Western Pacific R. R. is its connecting line in U.S.A.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: Seattle-Yokohama, etc.; fortnightly.

Great Northern S. S. Co.: Seattle-Yokohama, etc.; three-monthly.

These two lines connect with the Great Northern R.R. at Seattle.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: Tacoma-Yokohama, etc.; fortnightly. The line connects regularly with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound R. R. at Tacoma.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.: San Francisco-Yokohama, etc.; weekly or fortnightly; to be Connected at San Francisco with the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway lines, etc.

ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS

PASSPORT AND CUSTOMS EXAMINATION

Tourists may travel through all parts of the Japanese Empire without passports.

Personal effects are, with few exceptions, exempt from duty. A duty of 355 per cent is collected on tobacco, but cigars to the number of 50, cigarettes to the number of 100 and cut tobacco to the weigh of 1/4 pound, are admitted free, when understood to be for the traveller's own consumption. Reasonable courtesy is expected by the customs officials in the discharge of their duties. The traveller may avoid the routine of customs-house inspection by entrusting the keys of his baggage to the hotel runners who meet in-coming travellers at all the principal ports.

TRANSIT FACILITIES

The Imperial Government Railways, with their main and subsidiary lines, comprising a total mileage of 5500 miles, will convey the tourist to the principal cities and the chief places of interest in the empire. Sleeping-cars are provided on the principal trains whose run extends through the night. Through-trains and express trains have dining-cars attached and European restaurants are established at all principal stations. All through-trains and express trains have an English-speaking conductor or passenger-guard and boy attendants. At the principal stations inquiry offices are maintained for the convenience of passengers.

Special tourist tickets in the form of coupon-books are sold at all starting stations and at the Imperial Government Railways city offices

in Tokyo and Yokohama, for the benefit of first class passengers who are visiting Hakone, Yamada, Nara, Kyoto, Kobe, Miyajima and other points on their way from Kobe, Tsuruga, Shimonoseki or Nagasaki to Tokyo or Yokohama. They are issued also to those wishing to make a round trip between Tokyo or Yokohama and Nikko, Matsushima or Karuizawa. Holders of these coupon-books will, on application, be permitted to retain as a souvenir of their journey, the book of counterfoils, containing beautiful reproductions from photographs of the scenery of the places visited.

Special excursion tickets at a reduced rate are issued to persons making trips to Manchuria and Korea from Japan proper. These tickets are good for 60 days including date of issue.

At various points on the government railways connections are made by private railway lines, light railways, horse or electric tramways, with places of interest to tourists. In the larger cities, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Moji etc. speedy electric trams convey the traveller to points within the city limits and to the suburbs.

A regular steamer service is maintained by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other companies, through the Inland Sea and along the coasts of the Pacific and the Japan Sea.

Communication between Formosa and Japan proper is maintained by the following lines:

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: Kobe, Nagasaki, etc., to Keelung; weekly.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: Kobe, Moji to Keelung; weekly.

The jinrikisha, universally used in Japan as a medium of travel, will be found of the greatest utility, both in the city and in country districts.

In Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe and other principal cities carriages and motor-cars are available for hire.

JAPANESE CURRENCY

The gold standard was adopted by Japan in 1897. There are now in circulation coins of the following denominations: copper:

2 sen, 1 sen, 5 rin ; nickel : 5 sen ; silver : 50 sen, 20 sen, 10 sen ; gold : 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen. Convertible bank notes of the following denominations are issued by the Bank of Japan : 1 yen, 5 yen, 10 yen, 100 yen, etc. Foreign currency may be exchanged at the Yokohama Specie Bank which has branches at the various open ports, or at foreign banks. The leading Japanese banks maintain the circular letter of credit system with their correspondents in foreign countries.

HOTELS

Hotels with European accommodation are to be found in Japan proper, Formosa, Chosen, and Manchuria in all cities and all centres frequented by tourists. The American plan is the prevailing one, and the prices quoted comprise charges for both rooms and meals. Some hotels are managed on both the American and the European plan. Even in places where no European hotel can be found, Japanese inns furnish comfortable accommodation for foreigners. Visitors who wish to gain an insight into Japanese customs and modes of living should put up for a time at least, at genuine Japanese inns. This may lead at first to some inconvenience owing to differences in ideas of comfort. Inn charges in Japan, as in other countries vary in accordance with the standard of accommodation, ranging from one yen fifty to five yen for one night's lodging, including dinner, breakfast and bed. Over and above the regular charges, custom demands that an additional sum should be given to the "house" and to the servants. It is impossible to make any definite rule as to the proper amount to be thus bestowed, which varies with the accommodation afforded and the quality of the service. In some cases the chadai (gratuity) is equal to the total charge. Japanese custom demands that such gratuities be given and foreign travellers usually accept the situation with a good grace. But it may be pointed out that Japanese inns that are accustomed regularly to cater to foreigners usually set their prices on a higher scale, providing against the possible non-payment of the gratuities.

POST AND TELEGRAMS

INLAND POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC RATES

Letters: 3 sen per ½ oz. or fraction thereof
Post cards: 1½ sen
Printed matter: 2 sen per 3¾ oz. or fraction thereof
Registration fee: 7 sen
Telegrams in foreign languages:
Within town limits; 15 sen for first 5 words and 5 sen per additional word
Outside town limits; 5 sen per word

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC RATES

Letters: 10 sen up to 20 grammes; 6 sen per additional 20 grammes
Postal cards: 4 sen
Printed matter: 2 sen per 50 grammes
Registration fee: 10 sen
Parcels and telegrams: rates and conditions vary according to destinations.

Letters, post cards, and telegrams can be despatched through train attendants during railway journey.

GUIDES

Travellers who speak English, or have a working knowledge of Japanese and some familiarity with Japanese customs do not require a guide, but the tourist will usually find a guide useful and convenient. On all Japanese railways, in hotels, in banks, and in most business houses English speaking officials will be found. Guides are granted a license only after a searching examination by officials, as to their qualifications and antecedents, As a rule the professional guide may be relied upon, but there are black sheep in every flock, and the traveller should exercise some judgment in making his selection.

THE BEAUTIFUL PINE GROVE, IN WINTER

AMA-NO-HASHIDATE

BEAUTIFUL PINES AT THE MAIKO PARK

ABUTO KWANNON TEMPLE, NEAR TŌMO-NO TSU

TŌMO-NO-TSU HABOR

INLAND SEA SCENES

THE JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

With a view to disseminating a knowledge of Japan among the peoples of the West and to securing the pleasure and comfort of foreign tourists visiting the country, the Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912. The shipping and railway companies, the hotel proprietors, and various other elements connected with the tourist business entered into active co-operation with the organization. The aims and scope of the Bureau's efforts are stated as follows :

(1) Improvement of services by business men and corporations having interest in foreign tourists, and the securing of increased efficiency in their mutual business relations.

(2) Introduction of things Japanese to Westerners and the supply of information of all kinds to foreign tourists.

(3) Provision of better accommodation for tourists in Japan and removal of all defects and objectionable practices in the treatment of tourists.

The Bureau will also add to the above any further measures deemed necessary to promote the extension of the tourist business and to add to the comfort and convenience of foreign visitors to Japan.

Head Office : Tokyo. Branch Offices : Taihoku, Formosa ; Keijo, Chosen ; Dairen, Manchuria. Inquiry Offices : Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki.

AMUSEMENTS

Tourists will find in the cities and large towns, manifold sources of interest in the theatres and other places of entertainment though such amusements are rarely seen in country places. The best actors are naturally to be found in the theatres of the two largest cities,—Tokyo and Osaka. In Tokyo the Imperial Theatre is modelled on Western lines, both in architecture and in management, but the other principal theatres adhere to Japanese methods, and if the foreign tourist patronizes them, he should be careful to see that the hire of a chair is included in the price of admission. The " No " dance a classical performance of the greatest antiquity, may be seen in Tokyo,

Asakusa in Tokyo; Isezaki-cho in Yokohama; Sennichimaye in Osaka and Shinkyogoku in Kyoto, are quarters where a great variety of popular amusements is provided including cinematograph hows, acrobatic performances, dances, etc. Geisha dances may bet seen almost anywhere but among those on an elaborate scale, the "Miyako" dance, which is held in April of every year in Kyoto, has found the greatest favour among foreigners.

The most important wrestling contests are held in January and May of every year in the Kokugi-kan (National Sports Amphitheatre) at Ryogoku in Tokyo. Wrestling is so popular that it has become known as the national sport of Japan.

Chrysanthemum shows in which the living flowers are cunningly disposed so as to represent dramatic characters and groups, exhibitions of flowers, dwarf-trees, etc., in which the artistic skill of the gardener is displayed to the full, may be seen at the proper season at various places.

The shooting season, as a rule, lasts from Oct. 15th till April 15th. Shooting licenses are granted by local police authorities and the license fee ranges from 3 yen to 30 yen according to circumstances. Deer, wild-boar, and hare are to be found as well as pheasants, pigeons, wood-cock, quail, snipe, plover, etc., and such wild-fowls as teal, duck, wild geese, etc.

Baseball has won great popularity among students both in Tokyo and in the provinces and matches between the various university teams are among the chief athletic events of the year. From time to time baseball teams from America, Hawaii or Manila are invited to Japan to give international interest to the sport. Tennis is also growing in favour, especially in centres where foreign communities are found and flourishing tennis clubs exist in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and other cities.

HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND RELICS

Shinto shrines of historic interest, Buddhist temples and other priceless relics of the nation's past, are found in great numbers throughout the country and are protected and preserved as a national

inheritance. Such historical monuments abound especially in Kyoto, Nara and their environs. At those two places and also at Tokyo there are museums containing extensive collections of ancient furniture, Buddhist statues, armour, paintings, jewels, carving, and all manner of specimens of the art of past ages. These museums are open to the public. Other collections of great historic and artistic interest are in the possession of various shrines and temples.

THE TRAVELLING SEASON

The climate of Japan is not extreme at any season, but the spring and autumn are most favourable for travelling. January and February are rather cold except at certain seaside places on the Pacific or Inland Sea coasts. The New Year customs of the Japanese, however, offer an interesting study to the foreign visitor. The spring months, from March to the end of May present a continuous succession of blossoms and at this season Japan may with all truth be called a flowery kingdom. June is usually wet and unfavourable for travel. In July and August the heat becomes so great that there is a general exodus from the cities to the cooler mountain or seaside resorts, where the people usually remain till the middle of September. In October and November the air is clear, the climate mild; chrysanthemums are in bloom and the mountains are clad in gorgeous colours from the changing foliage. These two months are probably the best season for pleasure travelling in Japan. By December the climate is again growing cold. Certain kinds of winter sports, such as skating and ski-ing are increasing in popularity among the Japanese.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN JAPAN

Places	Periods	From Dec. to February		From March to May		From June to August		From September to November	
		Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.
Kagoshima	... ...	7.8	46.0	15.1	59.1	24.9	76.8	19.0	66.2
Nagasaki	... ...	6.4	43.5	13.8	56.8	24.6	76.2	18.0	64.4
Moji	... ...	7.9	46.2	14.8	58.6	25.7	78.2	19.7	67.4
Hiroshima	... ...	4.6	40.2	12.4	54.3	24.4	75.9	16.8	62.2

Places	Periods	From Dec. to May		From March to May		From June to August		From September to November	
		Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.	Cent.	Fah.
Osaka	... ...	4.7	40.4	12.7	54.8	24.9	76.8	17.1	62.7
Miyazu	... ...	4.4	39.9	11.3	52.3	23.1	73.5	15.9	60.6
Tsuruga	... ...	4.8	40.6	11.4	52.5	23.0	73.4	16.1	60.9
Nagoya	... ...	4.1	39.3	12.6	54.6	24.5	76.1	16.6	61.8
Atami	... ...	8.4	47.1	14.6	58.2	24.1	75.3	19.2	66.5
Hakone	... ...	1.0	33.8	8.0	46.4	18.9	66.0	11.1	52.9
Kamakura	... ...	5.7	42.2	12.4	54.3	23.5	74.3	15.6	60.0
Tokyo	... ...	3.9	39.0	11.9	53.4	23.3	73.9	15.9	60.6
Karuizawa	... ...	−1.5	29.3	8.6	47.4	12.3	54.1	11.3	52.3
Nagano	... ...	−0.5	31.1	9.0	48.2	21.9	71.4	13.1	55.5
Nikko	... ...	0.4	32.7	8.5	47.5	19.6	67.2	12.4	54.3
Sendai	... ...	−0.1	31.8	8.0	46.4	20.8	69.4	12.9	55.2
Hakodate	... ...	−1.8	28.8	5.8	42.4	18.2	65.7	11.4	52.5
Muroran	... ...	−1.5	29.3	4.7	40.4	16.9	62.4	11.5	52.9
Kushiro	... ...	−6.0	11.2	3.0	37.4	14.7	58.4	9.2	48.5

The above figures show the mean temperature at 10 a.m., and the daily temperature is averaged for every three months in order to conform with the four seasons of the year in this country.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Kin = 160 momme	1.325 lb. avoirdupois.
Kwan = 1,000 momme	8.281 „ „
To (liqid) = 10 sho	3.9703 gallons.
Koku „ = 10 to	39.7033 „
To (dry) = 10 sho	1.9851 pecks.
Koku „ = 10 to	4.9629 bushels.
Shaku = 10 sun	0.994 foot
Ken = 6 shaku	5.965 feet
Cho = 60 ken	1/15 miles, 5.4229 chains.
Ri = 36 cho	2.44 miles
Cho (land measure)	2.45 acres

1 metre = 3.3 shaku.

1 gram = 0.26667 momme.

FAMOUS PLACES AND HISTORIC SITES

YOKOHAMA

(Kanagawa-ken)

The first port in the voyage from America Liners from America touch first at **Yokohama**, and at this city the foreign tourist steps ashore on the soil of Japan. Here he usually gathers his first impressions of Japanese life and has his first experience of the manners and customs of the country. The harbour is situated on the western coast of the land-locked Gulf of Tokyo, and is further protected by breakwaters. When in 1856, Yokohama was made an open port, it was an insignificant fishing village with less than a hundred cottages. But increase in the foreign trade of Japan meant a corresponding increase in the importance of Yokohama, for the city occupies a commanding position in relation to the chief centres of production and its natural advantages as a harbour, enhanced by vast improvements, ensure its commercial prosperity. From the fishing hamlet of 1856 it has grown in half a century to be the principal trade-port of Japan, with a yearly export and import trade of yen 632,000,000,—two-fifths of the total foreign trade of the empire. It now ranks fourth among the cities of Japan with a population of 396,000 Japanese and 6,600 foreigners.

To Yokohama, as a common centre, resort the steamers of all the lines plying from America, China, Australia, India and Europe. As these steamers tie up alongside the pier or anchor within the breakwater, passengers can go ashore with all security, after the formality of quarantine and customs inspection. Hotel runners meet every steamer and assist passengers in landing and passing their effects through the customs. A jinrikisha ride of fifteen minutes will bring the visitor from the pier to Yokohama station. A frequent and direct train service is maintained with Tokyo.

The distance by sea from San Francisco (via Honolulu) to Yokohama is 5460 miles; from Seattle, 4286 miles.

Places of interest in the city and the vicinity are as follows:

Daijingu Shinto Shrine, on the Iseyama Hill near the railway station; one of those shrines erected after the pattern of the Grand Shrines of Ise.

Fudo Temple, on Iseyama Hill, dedicated to Fudo Myo-o, a Buddhist deva, representing the supreme enlightenment over all lower passions.

Benten Shrine, Hagoromo-cho Nichome, dedicated to three goddesses, guardians of mariners and voyagers.

Public Play Grounds, near Foreign Settlement; football, baseball, lawn-tennis, etc.

Zotokuin Temple, Motoma-chi, the oldest temple in Yokohama.

Foreign Cemetery, on the western side of the Yato Hill.

The Hundred Steps, Sengen-yama, commanding a fine view.

Bluff Gardens, near the primary school; garden fetes at times.

Juniten Shrine, Hommoku; a fine view over the so-called Mississippi Bay.

Race-course, Negishi; race meetings towards the end of May or October.

TOKYO, THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN, AND ITS ENVIRONS

Tokyo, the capital of the Empire of Japan and the seat of the central Government, is situated at the north end of the Bay of Tokyo, eighteen miles from Yokohama. It extends over six miles from east to west and eight miles from north to south, covering an area of about twenty eight square miles, with a population of over two millions. Half a century ago, it was called "Yedo," and was the seat of the Tokugawa Shogun, who, as regent of the Emperor in Kyoto, ruled over all the feudal lords throughout the country. Thus even at that time Yedo was the political center of Japan, though if we go back to its earliest history, the great city was once a part of a vast, desolate plain with only a few cottages of cattle-raisers and peasants scattered

here and there. From this solitude the city began to evolve some four hundred and sixty years ago.

In 1455, under the Shogunate of the Ashikaga dynasty, Ota Dokwan, an able warrior in the service of Lord Uesugi, feudal chief of the region, perceiving the strategic importance of the locality, built there a castle, forming the nucleus of a city. This was the origin of Yedo. A hundred and thirty years subsequently, it fell under the dominion of the famous Iyeyasu Tokugawa, and with the expansion of the whole plan of the castle, the city also grew. When Iyeyasu conquered the Toyotomi family and established himself as the first Shogun of the Tokugawa family, Yedo practically became the capital of Japan. After some three hundred years of peace under the Tokugawa Shogunate, the great political movement of the Restoration took place at the outset of the Meiji era, culminating in the surrender of the ruling power by the last Shogun, Yoshiyasu, to the Emperor. Removing from Kyoto to Yedo, His Majesty declared the latter the capital, at the same time changing its name to "Tokyo," or "Eastern Capital."

Tokyo abounds in places of interest. Its castle, the Emperor's Palace, occupies a commanding position, enclosed by a double wall and surrounded by a deep moat. Beautiful gardens, the Shiba Mausoleum, Uyeno and Hibiya Parks, four other historically remarkable places, form the chief marvels of the great metropolis.

Speaking generally, the sights of Tokyo divide themselves into two classes; those that belong to the old civilization and those that belong to the new. Principal among the latter are both houses of the Imperial Diet, the Administrative Departments, the Courts of Justice, the Barracks, the Arsenals, the Bank of Japan, the new Central Station, the Imperial Theatre, Schools, Libraries, Universities, and police stations. Among the most attractive vestiges of the old civilization may be classed the Parks at Uyeno and Shiba with their magnificent mausoleums; the great temple and its interesting environment at Asakusa. The Kokugikwan, a wrestling amphitheatre, is a favorite place where thousands of people watch the wrestling athletics of Japan. Tokyo has many bric-a-brac stores, not equal, perhaps to

those of Osaka and Kyoto in point of attractive arrangement, but offering an immense variety of the best specimens of modern production.

Electric trams, good water works, central parks and such things have been provided, while elevated railways will be soon completed. Tokyo abounds in scenic beauties all the year round, but travelers will be fortunate if they visit Tokyo in April, in the month of cherry blossoms, or in October, the chrysanthemum season, as both these flowers reach their highest perfection in Japan.

The Imperial Palace is situated in the center of the city, and is surrounded by a moat some four miles in circumference. The Niju Bashi (Double Bridges) are the main avenue to the palace.

Hibiya Park covers an area of forty four acres and contains hills, lakes, play-grounds, and a great variety of flora, azaleas being especially abundant. From a band-stand on a low hill excellent music is furnished in summer. The Imperial Diet building is situated south of the park, while the Departments of the Navy, of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, the Court of Cassation and the Court of Appeal are located at a little distance west of the park.

Kudan Park lies within the precincts of the Yasukuni Shrine. It abounds in plum and cherry trees.

Shiba Park is one of the largest in Tokyo, being second in size to Uyeno Park only. It is hilly, and pagodas and temples nestle among the patriarchal trees.

Uyeno Park is one of the chief attractions of Tokyo with its historic records and venerable forest of cryptomeria, cherries and other trees. The Toshogu Shrine of Iyeyasu stands conspicuous in the park. All the stone and bronze lanterns ranged along the avenue were presented by provincial lords of ancient times, the number being 330, and in this park may be seen trees planted by General and Mrs. Grant when they visited Japan, which are still growing, and may be of interest especially to American tourists.

The Imperial Museum, the fine arts gallery, library, music and fine arts schools, the zoological garden, are also attractions of the park.

GENERAL VIEW OF ONOMICHI INLAND SEA COAST

KINTAI-KYO, OR BROCADE GIRDLE BRIDGE IN SUWO

INLAND SEA SCENES

THE BIGGEST TORII IN THE WATER AND THE ITSUKUSHIMA SHRINE

MIYAJIMA

There is also a large pond where lotus grow plentifully. The park is hilly and well known for its celebrated cherry blossoms.

Sengakuji, the graves of the Forty-Seven Ronins; Koraku Garden in the compound of the Arsenal: Kodokan, a well known training school of jujitsu; Atago temple; Asakusa park, a popular holiday resort, may be of interest to visitors.

The environs of Tokyo are very picturesque. Places of note in this vicinity depend much on the season at which they are visited. A tourist finding himself in the capital at the end of April should not fail to see the cherry avenues at Mukojima, at Asukayama and, above all, at Koganei, as also the wistaria at Kameido. The iris ponds of Horikiri afford a delightful spectacle. Mukojima is situated on the River Sumida, and is most celebrated for its cherry blossoms. When they are in full bloom, Regions north-east of Tokyo it presents a scene that baffles description.

NIKKO

(Tochigi-ken)

The Fine Art and Fine Scenery of **Nikko** have been more written about and more spoken of by foreign travelers than any other place in Japan. The Japanese themselves eulogise it graphically in an apothegm which says "Not to have seen Nikko is not to know beauty." Its charm lies chiefly in the fact that the finest creations of Japanese art may there be seen in combination with the loveliest examples of Japanese scenery. Nikko is renowned for its natural scenery and beautiful tombs and shrines of the Shoguns. It was the will of Iyeyasu to build a shrine dedicated to his soul in this place. The Shoguns spared no labor and money to beautify these temples and shrines. The very essence of Japanese fine art is observable here.

After charming one's eyes with the varied sights of the Nikko temples, the next step should be toward the waterfalls, which are numerous among the Nikko mountains, one having a perpendicular fall of over three hundred feet and a width of thirty feet.

A much more delightful climate is to be found at Chuzenji, by

the shores of a beautiful lake, some eight miles from Nikko and thirteen hundred feet higher. This charming spot has become one of the most fashionable summer resorts of Japan.

CHARMING SHIOBARA

(**Tochigi-ken**)

Although this resort is little more than a village during the winter, the population greatly increases during the spring and summer when many visitors avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the many charms of **Shiobara.** The entire region is full of the romance of legend, song and story and with gushing hotsprings, waterfalls, cataracts, famous landscapes and picturesque mountain scenery the sojourner can find sufficient of interest to occupy several days.

SENDAI, THE LARGEST CITY OF THE NORTH-EAST

(**Miyagi-ken**)

Sendai is the capital of Miyagi Prefecture and the largest city of the northeastern part of Japan. The city now has a population of 98,000. Until the Restoration it was the residence of the feudal lord of the Date family. Sakuraga-oka Park, Aoba Castle, Tsutsujiga-oka Hill and Komyoji Temple are among the interesting places worth visiting. In the Komyoji Temple is the grave of Hazekura Rokuyemon who was during the early days commanded to take a dispatch to Rome.

THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHT ISLANDS OF MATSUSHIMA

(**Miyagi-ken**)

Matsushima is the generic term applied to a group of eight hundred and eight pine-clad islands, situated in the Shiogama Bay, to the North-East of Sendai. The place is regarded as one of the three finest scenes in the Empire, the other two being Itsukushima in the Inland Sea, and Amano-Hashidate in Miyadzu Bay. The shape

and size of the eight hundred islands which dot the tranquil waters are diverse and interesting. All the islands are covered with pine trees, the green leaves of which make beautiful contrast with the water below. Some branches of the trees curve upward to the sky ; some bend downward almost to dip into the water. A good way to enjoy the scenery of Matsushima is to loiter among the islands in a boat. A still better way is to go up to the top of Tomiyama-hill, about three miles distant, and look over the whole scene of Matsushima in one view. Along the coast, about midway from both shores of the bay, there is Matsushima village, where there are such noted places as the temple Zuiganji, the Kwanran-tei, the Godai-do, the island of Ojima, etc. The carvings and pictures preserved in the chapel of the temple Zuiganji are noted among connoisseurs as fine examples of the art of the Momoyama epoch.

THE PORT OF NIIGATA AND THE GOLD MINE OF SADO

(**Niigata-ken**)

Niigata, though among the places originally chosen for purposes of foreign trade, has proved a commercial failure as far as that purpose is concerned, and has now no foreign residents except a few missionaries. From there steamers make a five hours' trip to the island of Sado, where may be seen silver and gold mines that have been worked from time immemorial, and for which the island of Sado has long been noted. The customs and manners of the islanders differ considerably from those of the Japanese on the mainland. Niigata's population does not exceed 65,000, yet it enjoys the distinction of being the largest and most prosperous port on the western shore. The railway line has brought Niigata within a day's journey of Tokyo by train and has provided a new market for coarse lacquer-ware which is abundantly produced in the town and its neighborhood.

NAOYETSU, THE CENTRE OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

(**Niigata-ken**)

Naoyetsu which, in former days, owed something of its importance to the presence of a great Buddhist temple in its neighborhood,

where for some time in the thirteenth century resided the founder of the powerful Shinshu sect, is now remarkable mainly as the center of a petroleum refining business that promises to assume large dimensions. Among minor features imparting interest to the town in Japanese eyes are a horse fair held yearly in July, and a jelly, called Awa-ame, made from millet. Naoyetsu is in railway communication with Tokyo. Among the old ruins, we may mention such places as the Kasuga-yama and Rinsen-ji.

KANAZAWA CITY AND KENROKU GARDEN
(Ishikawa-ken)

The city of **Kanazawa** is the seat where Lord Mayeda, the lord of feudal lords, ruled for hundreds of years at the time of the Shogunate government, and is now the seat of the prefecture government. It is noted for the production of Habutai and also of porcelain Kutani-yaki. **Kenroku** garden was originally made by the Mayeda family, and is counted one of the three finest gardens in Japan 'Kenroku' means 'six-qualified;' that is, it possesses the qualities of grandeur, tranquillity, human power, savour of antiquity, spring and stream, and commanding views. The garden possesses amply all the characteristics of a Japanese landscape garden.

THE PORT OF NANAO AND THE HOT SPRING OF WAGURA
(Ishikawa-ken)

Nanao is a commercially important town, situated to the south of the Toyama gulf and is the finest open harbor on the western coast of Japan. The Komaruyama castle, built by Hatakeyama Mitsunari in 1398, and which was later taken by Uesugi Kenshin, is very interesting although only the ruins remain. The famous hot spring of **Wakura** is only a few miles from the town.

WAKAMATSU (AIDZU), A BATTLEFIELD OF THE TIME OF THE RESTORATION
(Fukushima-ken)

Wakamatsu is famous for the fact that Lord Hoshina of the Wakamatsu castle alone of all feudal lords sided with the Tokugawa

shogunate at the time of the Restoration of Meiji, and fought against the Imperial army for many days. The brave end of a boy company called the 'Byakko-tai,' consisting of seventeen, is one of the pathetic stories in the history of the Restoration. The tombs and the wooden statues of those boys are on Mt. Iimori, a suburb of the city. The population of the city is 39,000.

The city produces lacquer-wares. A hot spring Higashiyama, in the vicinity, is a noted place.

AKITA AND TSUCHIZAKI

(Akita-ken)

Akita has for seaport **Tsuchizaki**, with which it is in tramway communication, but in winter, when Tsuchizaki is too much exposed, vessels have recourse to Funakawa, which lies some twenty-six miles distant in a bay at the entrance to a lagoon of considerable extent and beauty. Akita is a prefectural capital, does a flourishing trade, principally in exporting rice to northern districts. The scenery is very fine, and the neighboring coast is celebrated for curious rock formations. There is a public park where once stood the castle of the feudal family of Satake. Akita is in communication by rail with Tokyo and Aomori.

AOMORI, A CITY IN THE NORTHERNMOST PART OF HONSHU

(Aomori-ken)

The city of **Aomori** is situated in the northernmost part of Honshu, on Aomori bay, and faces Hokkaido beyond the Tsugaru strait. The city is connected by steamer with Hakodate in Hokkaido, —about four hours' voyage. In the vicinity of the city there are many places commanding beautiful scenery, and the hot spring of Asamushi. The population is put at 47,000. The prefectural government is situated in the city,

HOKKAIDO

In the north of Japan lies a large island, **Hokkaido**, originally called Ezo. From Tokyo it is about twenty-four hours' rail journey.

Until the time of the Restoration it was inhabited almost entirely by the Ainu. The island was then virtually unproductive, though possessing large resources, and from an economical as well as a strategical standpoint its development became an object of great importance to the central government. The scenery of Hokkaido differs from that of Japan proper, bearing a resemblance rather to that of north-central Europe. It must not be anticipated that the climate of the island is as cool in midsummer as its latitude suggests. From the middle of July to the end of August much pleasanter retreats may be found among the mountains of the main island. But in June, good salmon and salmontrout fishing may be had, and in the autumn, snipe, duck and an occasional bear offer sport for the gun.

PORT OF HAKODATE

(Hokkaido)

Hakodate, the chief town of the island of Hokkaido, with a population of nearly 90,000, is situated on a bay of the same name, sheltered behind by hills and having an excellent anchorage in front. It is one of the five original treaty ports, but its foreign commerce is not large, and it derives its principal importance from domestic trade. From Hakodate a visit may be paid to Yunokawa, a celebrated hot spring, and to Goryo-kaku, a fort some four miles distant, where a party of the last Tokugawa Shogunate's adherents made their final stand against the Imperial forces. Hakodate is really a very well-built city, its buildings being erected after the fashion of Europe and America. Some foreigners have declared that the city of Hakodate brings them back to their home. Not only have the material aspects of the city been developed, but it has such an invigorating climate as to make it specially healthy.

SAPPORO

(Capital of Hokkaido)

On a stream, running westward through the broad and fertile plain of Ishikari, a site was selected for the capital, **Sapporo**. There, under official auspices, were established an agricultural college,

a model farm and botanical gardens, a horsebreeding farm, and various factories for reeling silk, making sugar, grinding wheat, sawing timber, and so forth.

ASHIKAGA, NOTED FOR HISTORIC REMAINS

(**Tochigi-ken**)

The ruins ot Ashikaga-castle stand on a hill north-west of the town of **Ashikaga**, surrounded by a moat, which was built by Ashikaga Ridaya in 1058. Formerly, this was the site of the ancient Ashikaga-gakko, an academy founded by Ono-no-Takamura, one thousand years ago, and said to have had enrolled three thousand students. The city itself is now more especially noted for the manufacture of silk fabrics and cotton materials.

MT. TSUKUBA AND KASUMI-GA-URA BAY

(**Ibaraki-ken**)

Mt. Tsukuba consists of two peaks, Nantai and Nyotai, and its height is two thousand nine hundred feet. The mountain rises up in the vast plain of Kwanto, and from its summit commands a fine view of the Pacific beyond the bay of Kasumi-ga-Ura, the circumference of which is about eighty miles. On the top there is the magnificent Tsukuba shrine and a meteorological observatory.

MITO, WITH KAIRAKU GARDEN

(**Ibaraki-ken**)

The city of **Mito** was the old castle-town of Lord Mito, one of the three relatives of the Tokugawa Shogun. The ruins of this castle are situated in the centre of the famous landscape garden known as "Kairaku-en" or Tokiwa garden, one of the three most picturesque parks in the Empire. The city has now a population of 42,500.

CHOSHI AND CAPE INUBOYE

Choshi is a town situated at the easternmost point of the mainland of Japan, near the month of the Tone River. It faces San Francisco beyond the Pacific. The place is noted for the brewing of the

Japanese sauce 'soy,' producing several millions of gallons a year. In the prefecture of Chiba, there is still another place famous for 'soy' production,—Noda. The products of Choshi and Noda, are known under the name of 'Chiba-Soy,' On the coast, there is a bathing resort. At cape Inuboye, there is a light house 168 feet in height, the light of which reaches nineteen miles. In the vicinity, there is a wireless telegraph office, which communicates with ships on the Pacific.

TAKAZAKI, MAYEBASHI, AND THE THREE MOUNTAINS OF KOZUKE

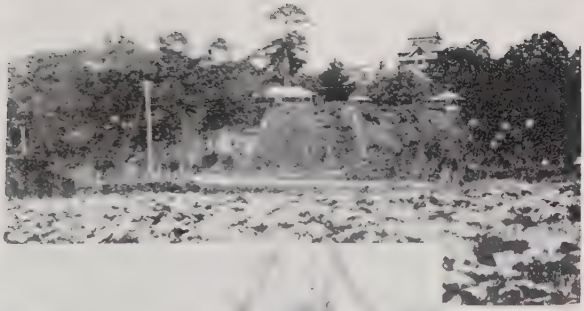
(Gumma-ken)

Takazaki and **Mayebashi** are the two largest cities of Gumma-ken. In Mayebashi, there is the prefectural government; in Takasaki, military barracks. Both are noted as silk producing cities; especially Mayebashi, which is the centre of the raw silk market. In the vicinity there are many places famous for historic remains or for beautiful scenery. About ten miles north-west of Mayebashi and of Takazaki, there are three dormant volcanoes, Akagi, Haruna, and Myogi, known as the three mountains of Kozuke. The characteristic of Mt. Myogi is its rocky structure; that of Haruna, its graceful outline; that of Akagi, tranquillity and loneliness. On the top of each there is a lake. Many climb the mountains in summer time. There are not a few hot springs about the mountains, the most famous of which is Ikaho hot spring.

KARUIZAWA, ONE OF THE BEST SUMMER RESORTS, AND THE USUI PASS

(Nagano-ken)

Karuizawa is situated about three thousand and eighty feet above sea level and is widely known as a fine summer resort. During the summer, thousands of foreigners come to the place to spend their holidays. Every summer, there are held musical concerts, athletic meetings, base-ball matches, and so on. From Tokyo one may go there by railway, going over the Usui pass which is the most



MATSUYAMA CASTLE

THE IZUMO SHRINE

LAKE SHINJI

SHIMANE SCENES

THE TAKAMATSU HARBOR

THE KOTOHIRA SHRINE

DANKO-REI, YASHIMA

SHIKOKU SCENES

difficult mountain pass on all the railway lines in the country. There are twenty six tunnels through the pass, the incline of which is quite sharp. The view from the pass is extremely fine.

ZENKOJI, MECCA OF BUDDHISTS

(Nagano-ken)

The temple of Zenko-ji is in the city of Nagano, where there is also the prefectural government. The city of Nagano is the distributing centre for the agricultural products of the prefecture. The population is about 40,000. The city is best known as the site of the temple of Zenkoji. The gate and the temple building are grand structures. The image of Buddha enshrined in the temple was brought over to Japan from China many hundreds of years ago. The image was once thrown into a pond by the anti-Buddhist party, but was afterwards restored. Men and women come from all parts of the Empire to worship the Buddha, just as pilgrims go to Jerusalem.

THE TOWN OF SUWA AND LAKE SUWA, AN IDEAL SKATING PLACE

(Nagano-ken)

Lake Suwa, 2,660 feet above sea level, is acknowledged to be the finest place for skating in winter. It has a diameter of two and one-half miles, thus affording ample area for the many foreign and Japanese visitors who enjoy this winter sport.

Near the lake is the town of Kami-suwa where hot sulphur springs are numerous and it is common for each Japanese rest-house to have its private hot-spring for the convenience of its patrons. Another progressive town Shimo-suwa is situated on the borders of the lake and is famous for its spinning factories.

UBASUTE-YAMA, AN IDEAL PLACE TO VIEW THE MOON

(Nagano-ken)

Ubasute-yama is a hill situated to the south of Nagano city, just two stations off, and is famous as an ideal place to view the moon. Below the hill there is a temple where a room is reserved for the

purpose of viewing the moon. From the top of the hill one will be able to view numberless moons reflected on the irrigated rice fields below. As the image of the moon is reflected on each paddy-field, it is called 'Tagoto-no-Tsuki,' or moon of each paddy-field.

THE BEAUTIFUL KISO VALLEY

(Nagano-ken)

Kiso Valley, noted for its abundance of trees and also for the wonderful scenery of its mountain streams, is along the central railway line from Seba to Sakashita. The train running westward enters the valley from Shiojiri Station, with a distant view from the carriage windows of the peak of the Torii Pass, which is situated 4,250 feet above the sea. Proceeding from Yabuhara, one mountain follows another in quick succession on both sides of the stream and the forests grow thicker and thicker. The wood of Kiso is proverbial for its excellent quality. On looking towards the sky from the train, one descries Mt. Ontake and Mt. Koma-ga-take rearing their lofty peaks above the clouds. The meandering stream pursues its course, now foaming over gigantic rocks, now threading its way through narrow straits. The most picturesque sight of Nezame-no-toko, or "Bed of Awakening," water-worn rocks in the ravine, can be seen from the carriage-window. The railway journey of about 3 hours and a half along the valley is one of the most delightful in Japan.

KOFU AND MT. ONTAKE

(Yamanashi-ken)

Kofu is the largest city in the province of Kai, where the prefectural government is situated. The city is surrounded by mountains which present fine views. Especially, the mountain pass which leads to the Ontake shrine is said to present the finest scenery in the province of Kai. The pass is about eight miles in length, along mountain streams and past curious-shaped rocks, and was opened single-handed by a farmer called Asada, who spent in the task some thirty seven years. The farmer's statue is now erected midway up the pass.

The city of Kofu is noted for the production of cocoons, raw-silk, textile fabrics, quartz-crystal, etc.

ENKYO,—THE MONKEY'S BRIDGE

(Yamanashi-ken)

Enkyo is regarded as one of the three most curious bridges in Japan. It is swung over the Katsuragawa which divides the town of the same name, where a station of the central railway line is situated. The bridge is several hundred feet above the water. The view from the bridge is exceedingly fine.

KAMAKURA, FAMOUS FOR ITS DAIBUTSU

(Kanagawa-ken)

To people of modern days, especially to tourists, Kamakura is chiefly known for the celebrated bronze figure of Buddha which stands in its vicinity. But the example of decadence that the place presents is certainly its most remarkable feature, for whereas, in the middle of the fifteenth century, it was a vast city, the houses of its million citizens covering the whole plain and its streets extending into the recesses of the hills, it is today a tiny hamlet, consisting of a few thatched cottages and retaining nothing of its ancient greatness except an imposing shrine of Hachiman.

Kamakura was the first military capital of Japan, and there, on a hill reached by a long flight of stone steps, one may see the grave of Yoritomo, who for the first time in Japan organized the system of military government known as the "Shogunate," and who certainly deserves to be regarded as one of Japan's greatest administrators and legislators. In the shrine of Hachiman portions of his armor and many relics of his time are now preserved. The great image of Amida, the "Daibutsu," which was conceived also by Yoritomo, is a magnificent work of art, perfectly proportioned and presenting an indescribable aspect of intellectual and passionless serenity. The Daibutsu was erected in 1252 A. D. Tidal waves twice washed the temple away and the figure is now quite exposed, with a

beautiful forest in the background. Its height is 49 ft. 7 in.; circumference, 79 ft. 2 in.; length of face 8 ft. 5 in. It is said that the eyes are made of pure gold, and that the silver boss on the forehead weigh thirty pounds avoirdupois.

PICTURESQUE ENO-SHIMA

(Kanagawa-ken)

Eno-shima is four miles from Kamakura, and the drive along the seashore between the two places is very picturesque. Enoshima is otherwise called the "Island of pictures," on account of its picturesque sights. It is a graceful-looking islet all covered over with green trees, and has a circumference of a little over one mile. It is connected with the main land by a bridge, which can, however, be dispensed with at low tide, visitors being able to reach the islet by walking. The graceful outline of Mount Fuji, the extensive expanse of the waters of Sagami Bay, and the ranges of lofty peaks showing their blue outlines in the hazy distance, coupled with the salubrity of the climate, make a visitor feel as though in paradise.

YOKOSUKA, NAVAL PORT

(Kanagawa-ken)

Yokosuka is the site of the first Japanese dock yard and a most important naval station. It also derives much interest from the fact that William Adams, the earliest English visitor to Japan, lived and died there, in the opening years of the seventeenth century. His tomb and that of his Japanese wife may be seen on the top of an eminence easily accessible from the railway station.

URAGA AND KURIHAMA, INTERESTING PLACES IN CONNECTION WITH THE U. S.

(Kanagawa-ken)

Uraga is situated about five miles south of Yokohama, and with the Shimoda Harbor of Izu, it forms the entrance gate whence western civilization was introduced into Japan. Commodore Perry, when he came in 1853, bearing President Fillmore's letter to the

Tokugawa Shogunate, anchored at this port. At Kurihama on the spot where he landed, a monument stands in honour of the Commodore.

HAKONE, MOUNTAIN RESORT

(Kanagawa-ken)

Hakone is a mountainous district to the south-east of Mt. Fuji, and at the neck of the Izu Peninsula between Sagami Bay and Suruga Bay. It is an extinct volcano, one of the Fuji Volcanic chain extending out into the Pacific Ocean. Lake Ashi occupies part of the outer crater, and there are sulphurous hot springs gushing out at various places in the mountains. If one takes train from Yokohama, one has to alight at Kozu, which is reached within an hour and a half. From Kozu one proceeds to Yumoto by electric car in one hour via Odawara along the famous Tokaido road, and on this trip one obtains glimpses of Mt. Fuji over the Hakone mountains. From Yumoto there is an excellent mountain road, fit for motoring, to Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Ashinoyu, Hakone village, etc., each of which has hot springs of different composition. Miyanoshita, the most suitable stopping place, is one hour distant by jinrikisha (pulled by two men). From Miyanoshita travellers may proceed by kago (a kind of sedan chair) or on horse-back to Lake Ashi.

Hakone is one of the best pleasure resorts in this country on account of its invigorating mountain air, salubrious hot springs, and delightful scenery. It forms a natural division between the eastern and western provinces, and formerly there stood near Lake Ashi a barrier, where strict examination of all travellers took place. As daimyos were required to present themselves in Yedo every year, they had to cross the mountains with their trains of many retainers, and the old path still remains from Yumoto to Lake Ashi and down to Mishima at the western foot of the mountains.

NATURAL GEYSER IN ATAMI

(Shizuoka-ken)

Atami, situated on the eastern coast of the Idzu peninsula near Hakone, is a most pleasant winter resort, the chief attraction being

the natural geyser which, six times daily, bursts forth, enveloping the immediate vicinity in a cloud of vapor.

MT. FUJI, THE GRACEFUL

(Height 12,387 ft.)

Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan proper, and its graceful form and prominent position near the Pacific Ocean have rendered it an object of admiration amounting almost to worship. The summit may be gained by five paths, namely, the Omiya route, which starts from Suzukawa station; that from Sano Station to Suyama called the Suyama path; two leading from Gotemba, the one from Nakabatake called the Gotemba entrance, and the one from Subashiri; and a fifth path which leads from the Otsuki Station and is known as the Yoshida path. From the bottom to the summit the mountain is divided into ten stages. Up to the third stage, there is a luxuriant growth of trees, but points above this are bare and exposed, and the ascent is steep and rocky over six or seven stages. The ascent takes some ten hours from Gotemba. On gaining the summit, we behold mountain ranges at the foot, and the Pacific with its illimitable expanse appears like a pool in a garden. The extinct crater on the summit, called Ohashiri, has an outer circumference of three miles and an inner of two miles. At the bottom of the crater, there is snow which never melts, and the walls on the four sides are covered with icicles. The sunrise witnessed from the summit is a glorious sight. Coolie-guides, called Goriki, may be engaged at the foot. Chairs and horses are available from Gotemba to Nigome (the second stage).

TAGONO-URA

(Shizuoka-ken)

Tagono-Ura is situated on Suruga bay. The place is full of beautiful scenery and is noted as the best place from which to view Mt. Fuji.

Such beautiful stretches of coast line as Shidzu-ura, Sembon-matsubara, Kiyomi-gata, Miho-no-matsubara, Mt. Kuno, etc., are

connected with Tagono-Ura. Sea-bream that is caught at Kiyomigata is noted for its delicious taste ; the temple Seikenji is famous for its beautiful view of the moon ; Miho-no-matsubara is a sandy beach, like Amano-hashidate, lined with numerous pine trees of various shapes, of which a pine tree called Hagoromo-no-matsu is especially an old and attractive tree. Mt. Kuno is the place where the remains of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first of the Tokugawa Shoguns, were buried according to his will. The remains were later removed to Nikko, but the magnificent mausoleum still stands.

SHIDZUOKA, NOTED FOR TEA AND LACQUER-WARE

(Shizuoka-ken)

Shidzuoka is the metropolis of the province of Suruga having a population of 61,000 and is famed throughout the world for its manufacture of lacquer-ware. One of its chief agricultural products is green tea which is largely exported. Historically this city is noted for having been selected by Iyeyasu Tokugawa for his residence on his retirement from the Shogunate, the seat of administration of which was then at Yedo (Tokyo).

HAMANA LAKE

(Shizuoka-ken)

A few miles south of Hamamatsu, one of the important stations on the Tokaido, line, there is a lake called Hamana-ko. The lake is connected with the Pacific by a narrow neck, on which railway tracks are laid. Travellers feel, when passing the bridge over this neck, as if running on the surface of the sea. In olden times, at this place was a ferry called Imagiri-no-watashi. People go out boating on the lake.

CITY OF NAGOYA AND ITS CASTLE

(Aichi-ken)

Nagoya is a metropolis with a population of 448,000. Wonderful industrial development has been attained in recent years and at present this thriving city is the center of the porcelain industry.

Woven fabrics, cloissonne, lacquer-ware, clocks and watches are all extensively manufactured here. The city is thoroughly Japanese and there are many interesting places in and about the city well worth visiting. Nagoya may be reached direct by rail from Tokyo or Yokohama. Visitors are attracted to Nagoya chiefly for the sake of seeing its castle, one of the finest in Japan. It was erected in 1610 by a number of Iyeyasu's feudal barons for his son's residence, and although some of its interior decoration, admirable work by the most renowned Japanese artists, was defaced by soldiers quartered there in the iconoclastic days immediately succeeding the Restoration, it still presents features of the greatest artistic and military interest. A pair of cast dolphins covered with pure, gold scales known as "Kin-no-Shachihoko" glitter and twinkle in the sun from the top of the five storied donjon and are seen from all over the city. The dolphins measure eight and two-thirds feet in height and are seven and one-half feet in circumference. One of the fish was exhibited at the International Exposition of Austria in 1873. It is said that the fish-scales were made from 17,975 pieces of old Japanese gold coins called "Keicho-Koban" valued at 3,500,000 yen. The castle has been converted into an Imperial Detached Palace. For a visit to the castle, special permission from the Imperial Household is required. There are also the temples of Higashi Hongwanji and Gohyaku Rakan; the former noted for its architecture, and the latter for its 500 images of Buddha.

In Atsuta, part of Nagoya city, still remains the great shrine known as Atsuta-Jingu, which, next to the Ise Shrine, is the most reverently worshipped by the people of Japan.

YAMADA AND DAI-JIN-GU SHRINE

(Miye-ken)

Yamada, also called Uji-Yamada, is the terminus of the Government Sangu Railway. It is a prosperous town with 40,000 inhabitants, and is supported chiefly by the pilgrims who come from every part of the Empire to visit the Sacred Shrine of Ise (Dai-jin-gu). A famous dance called "Ise Ondo" is performed here. The

CHIYO-NO-MATSUBARA, A PINE GROVE NEAR HAKATA
THE MONUMENT OF EMPEROR KAMEYAMA, HAKATA PARK
THE FRONT GARDEN OF THE DAZAIFU SHRINE

HAKATA AND THE NEIGHBOURING SCENES

THE UPPER STREAM OF THE RIVER TAKASE

SAN-YO TOHITSU

TUNNELS

AO-NO-DOMON

YABAKEI VALLEY

" Gegu " or Outer Shrine, is situated at the south end of the town and is consecrated to Toyouke Daijin, the Goddess of Food, and three other subordinate Deities. This Shrine was removed here from Tamba Province in the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku in the sixth century.

The Naigu or Inner Shrine, stands by the pure stream of the Isuzugawa, two miles distant from the Gegu, and is dedicated to Tenshoko Daijin-gu, known as the Goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Imperial family of Japan. In the reign of the Emperor Suijin (B. C. 97-30), the holy mirror called " Yata-no-Kagami," one of the three Imperial sacred treasures, which is a relic of the Goddess, was removed from the Imperial palace to the Kasanui village in the province of Yamato. In the 25th year of the Emperor Suinin (B. C. 5), the mirror was brought to this spot by princess Yamato-hime by command of the Emperor. By Japanese people this is regarded as the most sacred relic in the Empire.

FUTAMI-GA-URA

(**Miye-ken**)

Futami-ga-ura is one of the best sea-bathing resorts on the Ise sea and is much frequented by pilgrims to the Ise shrine. Of much interest to visitors is Myoto-iwa (Husband and wife rocks) which stand just a little way off the beach. The two rocks are always tied together by means of a specially prepared straw rope, called ' shime.' The larger rock is estimated to be thirty feet high while the smaller is twelve feet. To view the sun rise between these rocks, is the cherished hope of visitors.

PORT TOBA

(**Miye-ken**)

Toba is a sea-port near the city of Yamada, and is so rich in beautiful scenery that even foreigners go there to see the place. In this place, there is a ground where pearl-oysters are cultivated. To see woman-divers dive into the water after pearl-oysters is one of the attractions of the place. A little farther on from Toba, there are

capes Anori, Daiwo, and Goza, which are well worth seeing while at Toba.

GIFU CITY AND THE NAGARA-GAWA WHICH IS NOTED FOR CORMORANT FISHING

(Gifu-ken)

The river **Nagara** is not so much noted for itself as for the sport of fishing trout with cormorants in the river. The fishing generally begins from the middle of May and ends in the middle of October, and is carried on at night. Five to seven boats are organized as a squadron, in each of which is a fisherman who manages twelve cormorants tied at the ends of long ropes. Each boat is provided with a cresset or large torch. When trout gather round toward the torch, the fisherman at once lets loose the rope tied to the cormorants which quickly run after the trout and dive into the water to catch the fish encouraged by the wild beating on the side of the boats by fishermen. After a cormorant has swallowed seven or eight head of trout, the fisherman hauls in the cormorant, and makes it disgorge the fish. Immediately, the bird is again let go after the fish. The whole manipulation is rapid and dexterous. The river flows near Gifu.

Gifu is a city with a population of 40,000 and is known for producing paper-napkins, and paper-lanterns, both of which are exported.

KYOTO AND ITS ENVIRONS

Kyoto is the third largest city in Japan, with a population of nearly four hundred and fifty thousand. For more than one thousand years, from the time when the emperor Kwammu erected the imperial palace in the city until the beginning of the Meiji era, it was the capital of the country. The city and its environs, more than any other places in the Empire, are full of interesting historical remains and charming natural scenery, the most notable being eight hundred and seventy eight Buddhist temples, eighty two shinto Shrines in the city,

lake Biwa, the ancient city of Nara, and the imperial mausoleum at Momoyama at a short distance from the city.

Besides its temples and shrines, Kyoto is noted for its production of artistic industrial work, the foremost of which are textile fabrics, especially the Nishijin fabrics. Yuzen prints, pottery and porcelain, lacquer work, copper ware, fans, toys are also made in abundance and with excellent workmanship.

The Imperial Palace is situated in about the middle of the city, and is, in fact, a detached palace, since the Imperial Palace was removed to Tokyo in 1869. The Palace is now preserved with great care as a place where the coronation of Emperors is to be solemnized. The grounds cover twenty eight acres, enclosed by a wall with tiled roof. Communication with the outside is gained through four gates around the palace. Of many buildings in the grounds, the Shishin-den is the principal, having a dimension of fifty four square feet.

Besides the Imperial Palace, there are three detached palaces,—the Nijo castle, the Shugakuin Rikyu, and the Katsura-no Rikyu. Travellers who desire to visit these imperial palaces should obtain special permission from the Imperial Household Department through their embassies or legations in Tokyo.

The Higashi-Hongwanji Temple, also, called Otaniha-Hongwanji, is situated in Karasumaru-Rokujo. It is the head-temple of eighteen hundred and twenty three temples of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism, scattered all over the Empire. The temple was at first founded by a high priest Kyonyo-Shonin in 1596, under the auspices of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The present building was completed in 1895, and measures three hundred and fifty two feet in breadth, three hundred and eighty five feet in length and one hundred and twenty one feet in height. From the architectural point of view alone, to say nothing of its religions significance, the temple deserves a visitor's first attention in Kyoto.

The Nishi-Hongwanji Temple is the grand head-temple of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism and was founded under the imperial order in 1272 by the daughter of an honoured priest Shinran-Shonin.

In number of followers it far surpasses any other denomination in the empire. The main building measures two hundred and thirty seven feet in length, two hundred and fifty nine feet in breadth, one hundred and forty three feet in height. The area of the site of the temple is about 793, 440 sq. ft. Within the grounds there are charming gardens and buildings which are of immense value from the artistic point of view.

The Chion-in Temple was founded by the reverenced priest Honen in the twelfth century. It is now the head-temple of the Jodo sect of Buddhism. The famous corridor of Chion-in, said to have been constructed by Jingoro Hidari, is called popularly 'Nightingale Corridor,' since it produces a peculiar sound resembling the singing of a nightingale at every step one takes over it. Visitors may also be interested to note a paper umbrella sticking out under the eaves of the grand temple building, which is believed to have been left forgotton by the architect. In the grounds there is a gigantic belll which measures eighteen feet in height, nine feet in diameter, nine and one-half inches in thickness, and weighs over 100,000 pounds. Its sound is said to reach over seven miles.

Kyogoku is the name given to the most lively quarter of the city along the river Kamogawa, resembling Asakusa in Tokyo, and Dotonbori in Osaka. Both sides of the streets here are lined with play-houses-souvenir shops, restaurants, etc. Unnoticed by popular sight-seers there is in the quarter the tomb of Idzumi-shikibu, one of the distinguished bluestockings of old Japan.

The Kiyomidzu Temple on the slope of Higashiyama is the largest temple dedicated to Kwannon by general Tamuramaro Sakanouye in 798. The tradition has it that the image of Kwannon enshrined here was carved by eleven Buddhist priests who mysteriously disappeared when the work was finished. The platform behind, and connected with, the main building is built over the s ope, and commands a fine view over the whole of the city.

Daibutsu-den, known also under the name of Hokoji, was dedicated by the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, in 1578. The image of the Buddha enshrined here measurers sixty three feet in

height and is housed in a building of two hundred aad seventy feet by one hundred and sixty two. The stone fences, the pavements leading to the building, and the stone ornamental lanterns were all donated by the feudal lords at the time, whose names and family crests are distinctly recognizable on each of them. An idea of the Buddha can fairly be formed if the reader remembers that the width of the face is twenty four feet, and the circumference of the neck, thirty six feet. The temple is also noted for its large bell, which is fourteen feet high, nine feet in diameter, and nine inches thick.

The Rokkaku-do, or the "hexagon chapel," was dedicated by Prince Shotoku-taishi, and is situated at Karasu-maru-dori in the centre of the city. The principal image enshrined is that of Nyoirin-Kwannon, made of pure gold with a height of one and eight tenths inches. It is traditionally reported to have been picked up by a fisherman in his net when he was fishing at the coast of Awaji island, near Iwaya-ura. A priest who took charge of the chapel in the tenth century originated a style of flower arrangement called 'Ike-no-bo.' Since then the priest of the Rokkaku-do chapel has had authority to issue diplomas to those who graduated in the art of flower arrangement according to the 'Ike-no-bo' style.

Nishijin, which means 'west camp,' a name that originated at the time of the civil war of the Ojin era, is the centre of the Japanese textile industry. The best varieties of silk crape, embroidery, taffeta, as well as various artistic fabrics are produced here. The art of the dyers of Nishijin is particularly well known all over the country, so that people of different provinces send their goods to be dyed.

The Myoshinji Temple is situated in Hanazono, a suburb of the city. It is the head-temple of the Rinzai denomination of the Zen sect of Buddhism. Originally the main building was a detached palace of the emperor Hanazono, who, after his retirement from active surveillance of national politics, dedicated the building as a place of worship. The building, however, was burned completely down at the time of the civil war of the Ojin era, and the present structures are those built by the order of the emperor Gotsuchimikado

in the fifteenth century. Quite a number of beautiful pictures and art objects are preserved in the temple.

The Kinkakuji, or the golden pavilion, is situated at the foot of a hill called Kinugasa-yama, in Kadono-gun, and is known sometimes under the name of Rokuyenji. It was at first a place of retirement for Yoshimitsu Ashikaga, but was made a Buddhist temple of the Zen sect by his son Yoshimochi. It is a three storied wooden building of highly artistic effect, surrounded by charming landscape gardens and ponds. The walls of the top story were covered all over with gold leaf; but to-day no gold is to be discerned, as it has all peeled off. The structure measures thirty eight feet in length, twenty eight feet in breadth, and forty two feet in height. It is a place well worth a day's visit.

The Ginkakuji, or the silver pavilion was first built in 1497 by Yoshimasa Ashikaga, a shogun of the Ashikaga family, in imitation of the Kinkakuji, as a place of retirement. Yoshimasa died, however, before he had time to carry out his intention to decorate the building with silver leaf. By his will, it was made a Buddhist temple, and was called Jishoji. Within the building there is a room to be used exclusively for ceremonial tea, and a room for the enjoyment of incense. The garden was planned and made by the famous landscape gardener, Shoami, and is truly a model of landscape gardens in Japan.

Mt. Hiyei is a rocky mountain about 2,700 feet high, and is situated to the north-east of Kyoto, the distance to the foot being about an hour's walk. Temples and chapels belonging to the old temple of Yenryakuji are scattered on the north-east side of the mountain. From the top, one can look down upon lake Biwa on one hand, and command a complete view of the city of Kyoto on the other, presenting a scene resembling miniature landscape gardens. In summer many foreign residents spend their vacation there in tents.

Arashiyama is a hill on the river Katsura and is the most celebrated pleasure resort in the suburbs of Kyoto. The whole hill is covered with cherry trees, maple trees, various evergreens, and deciduous trees. In spring when the cherry blossoms are in bloom

and in autumn when the maple leaves are crimson, the mountain is crowded with gayly dressed people from Kyoto and visitors from different provinces.

The Hozu is the name applied to the upper-stream of the Katsuragawa. Excursion boats ply between the Hozu and Arashiyama,—a distance of eight miles, starting from the boat-stage at the Hozu, about ten minutes' walk from the Kameoka station. Boats run down the rapids of the Hozu, threading their way among rocks and shoals with such remarkable speed as to reach Arashiyama in one hour. The best time to try the boating on the Hozu is in the early part of summer when the precipices on both sides of the river are dotted with red azaleas among deep blue evergreens.

Uji is a town situated on the south bank of the river Uji, which has its source in Lake Biwa, about twelve miles above. The town is noted for its production of fine tea. The main streets are lined with stores of tea merchants. In early summer, hundreds of tea-picking maidens from neighbouring countries gather together to pick tea leaves.

The Ho-o-do chapel of the Byodo-in Temple, situated about five minutes' walk from the Uji station, is of ancient and magnificent structure, being deservedly regarded by the authorities as one of the national treasures,—the best type of the structure of the Heian period. The ceiling of the main building is doubly tessellated; on the lintels are carved figures of thirty five disciples of the Buddha playing music above the clouds, and are decorated with five different colours of lacquer.

Momoyama is situated to the east of Fushimi, a town with a population numbering 22,000. It is the site where the imperial mausoleums of the emperor Meiji and the empress Shoken are situated. Anciently, it was the site of a spacious and grand castle of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the remains of which, however, are hardly recognizable at present.

LAKE BIWA AND "EIGHT LANDSCAPES OF OMI"

(Shiga-ken)

Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, with an area of about 100 square miles, lies in the center of Omi province. It derives its name

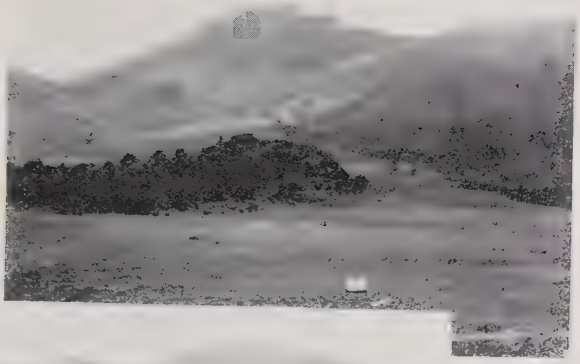
from its similarity in shape to the Japanese musical instrument known as Biwa. With its lovely surroundings the lake is very famous. Forty minutes by train takes one from Kyoto to the town of Otsu, on the shores of the lake ; thence small steam-boats ply constantly to the points of chief interest. Around the shores of this picturesque sheet of water are to be viewed the Omi-hakkei or "eight landscapes of Omi." To see them under the circumstances that constitute their celebrity demands nice adjustment of time, as will be observed from their enumeration—the lake silvering under an autumn moon as one looks down from Ishiyama ; the snow at evening on Mount Hira ; the glow of sunset at Seta ; Miidera as the evening bell sounds ; boats sailing home from Yabase ; cloudless peaks at Awazu ; rain after nightfall at Karasaki, and wild geese sweeping down to Katata.

NARA, AN ANCIENT CAPITAL

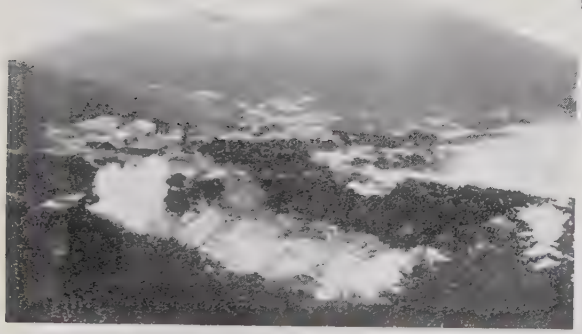
(Nara-ken)

The city of Nara lies in the north-eastern corner of the province of Yamato and was the capital of the Empire in the eighth century. This was at a time when Buddhism had been exceedingly prosperous and influential for two hundred years, with the result that immense religious establishments were founded both in Nara and the surrounding province. This province of Yamato is one of the first homes of the Japanese, and in it lie buried the early Emperors, including the divinely descended Jimmu Tenno, who, in the year 660 B. C., founded the long line of Mikados. Nara has a hundred attractions, quite as noteworthy as the gigantic idol of "Daibutsu." For the student of art a feature of special interest is the Imperial store-house, Shoso-in, containing specimens of all the articles in daily use at the Emperor's Court during the eighth century.

The heart of Nara is the park which covers some 1,250 acres and contains the remains of the once gigantic monasteries of Todaiji and Kofukuji. It consists of gently swelling grassland dotted with superb trees and peopled with deer, whose freedom from interference renders them very tame. Entering by the great red "Torii," the



ON THE GOLF-COURSE, UNZEN



GENERAL VIEW OF UNZEN PARK

THE SHIMABARA HARBOR

NAGASAKI SCENES

KUMAMOTO CASTLE

VOLCANIC
ERUPTION
OF
MT. ASO

DISTANT VIEW OF THE MT. ASO IN THE EVENING

KUMAMOTO SCENES

visitor should stroll up the long avenue of trees to the Kasuga Wakamiya, where the sacred Shinto dance may be seen.

Nara is easily reached by train from Osaka and Kyoto. Some tourists prefer to go there by jinrikisha from Kyoto, for the drive, though of considerable length, passes through scenery of the greatest loveliness, and touches at the celebrated tea plantations of Uji. The town has good drives which lead into its environs.

Kofukuji is noted for its fine pagoda, and a beautiful pond called Sarusawa-no-ike lies below the temple. The Imperial **Museum** preserves the antiquities of the place.

The Kondo is well worth a visit, containing as it does some exceedingly fine statues, and Yumedono, an eight sided building with the emblem of the sacred jewel on the top, contains two immense figures of Kwannon.

Horyuji is the oldest temple in Japan, having been built by the Imperial Prince Shotoku Taishi, son of the Emperor Yomei in 607 A. D.

YOSHINO, NOTED FOR CHERRY BLOSSOMS

(Nara-ken)

Yoshino is a place where one is reminded by various remains, of civil war and of brave deeds of loyal subjects, which awaken pathetic feelings. It is also the finest place for viewing cherry blossoms. During March and April, hills and valleys, for many miles, are decked with these blossoms.

TSUKIGASE, NOTED FOR PLUM BLOSSOMS

(Miye-ken)

The Japanese plum tree is admired for its soft colours, for its fragrance, for its opening in early spring, for the elegant shape of its trunk. In **Tsukigase**, near Uyeno station on the railway line between Nagoya and Nara, there are large tracts of plum-tree forest, which have been famous from olden times. In the blossoming season, the fragrance is wafted for many miles around; nine villages and eight valleys are literally covered with the flower.

WAKANO-URA AND THE WATERFALL OF NACHI

(Wakayama-ken)

Wakano-Ura is a coast town situated south of Wakayama city. The beach is covered with white sand and green pine trees. Beyond the sea, one can see the island Awaji-shima in the distance.

There are noted temples and shrines at this place, which is, however, widely known rather for its fine views.

KOYASAN, A SACRED PLACE FOR DISCIPLES OF BUDDHA

(Wakayama-ken)

Mt. Koyasan is in the province of Kii, Wakayama-ken. Its name is known throughout the Empire as the sacred site of the temple Kongobuji. There are many subordinate temples on the mountain, occupying a space of about thirty miles in circumference, the number of temples being some hundred and thirty in all. The structure of the main gates, chapels, etc., is on a grand scale. The mountain, however, is not reached by railway, being about eight miles distant from the nearest line. Sedan-chairs or jinrikisha will carry one well up the mountain.

OSAKA

Osaka, covering an area of eight square miles, with a population of 1,033,000, is the second city of Japan in point of size, and, according to many authorities, the first in point of commercial importance.

Osaka has been called the Venice of Japan, for, on summer evenings, the two streams of the Yodo-gawa are covered with boats floating hither and thither, while their inmates enjoy the cool breeze from the river, the sound of music and the sparkle of fire-works. Yet the city is chiefly remarkable for the manufacturing enterprise of its inhabitants, justly reputed to be the sharpest and most daring business men of Japan.

Osaka Castle, two and a half miles from the Umeda station, and erected by the Taiko, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, in 1583 A. D., is one

of the grandest and strongest castles in the Empire. It covers a vast area of land and is occupied by the Fourth Army Division at present. Its circumference is about two and a half miles, and there are four gates. The huge stones used for the construction of the castle are said to have been brought from a very long distance by the feudal lords at the command of the Taiko.

The most important business street in the city is Shinsai-bashi-suji, where almost every kind of merchandise is sold.

KOBE

(**Hyogo-ken**)

Kobe, a city with a population of 440,000, is situated twenty miles west of Osaka. It faces the Inland sea to the south and is sheltered in the rear by the Rokko mountain range which here approaches close to the coast. The port is a first-class one, and safe for ships of any size. It is the natural outlet for the manufacturing city of Osaka, with which it is connected by steam and electric railways in addition to the water route, and it is the principal import port in the Empire. Between Kobe and Osaka there are numerous manufacturing plants, copper works, cotton and woollen mills, steel works, glass works, brush and soap factories, etc. For about thirty miles, along the railway between Kobe and Osaka, there are hundreds of factories. Many of these have installed the most modern machinery and equipment.

There are several very interesting places in and about Kobe worthy of visits by tourists or sojourners.

Hyogo is historically celebrated on account of an attempt made in the twelfth century by the Taira Chief Kiyomori, to remove the capital thither from Kyoto. A monument to this once omnipotent chieftain may be seen at the Buddhist temple Shinko-ji; whence a few minutes' drive takes the visitor to one of Kobe's greatest scenic attractions, Wada-no-misaki (Wada promontory). Other places are Ikuta, with its shrine said to have been founded by the famous Empress Jingu in the third century; the Nunobiki waterfalls; the Moon temple on Mount Maya; Mino with its cascade and its wealth

of autumnal tints; Takarazuka and Hirano, noted for their mineral springs whence are obtained Tansan and Hirano waters; and Arima, the favorite summer resort of Kobe residents.

TSURUGA HARBOR

(Fukui-ken)

Tsuruga is counted the best and most important harbor on the coast of the Japan Sea, and has consequently been made the terminus of a service of steamers to Vladivostock to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway. As Tsuruga is in touch by rail with Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe, this is the speediest route to Vladivostock for European travelers. The Kebi and Kanagasaki Shrines are famous for their beauty.

FUKUI AND THE YEIHEIJI TEMPLE

(Fukui-ken)

Fukui is a city known even to foreign countries as a Habutai-producing town. The city, with its population of about 55,000, is the seat of the prefectural government. There are such interesting places as Fukui castle, Ahasu hill park, Tsukumo bridge, and the temple Unshoji. The Fujishima shrine is on the Ahasu hill.

About four miles from Fukui, there is the grand temple of Yeiheiji, the head-temple of the Soto denomination of the Zen sect.

THE CITY OF TOYAMA AND MT. TATEYAMA

The city of **Toyama** is, next to Kanazawa, the largest city, along the Hokuriku railway line, having a population of 65,000. The city is the seat of the prefectural government and is noted from olden times for manufacturing and dealing in patent medicine. The patent medicine peddlers of Toyama are known all over the country. At present, the patent medicines made here are exported to China, Siberia, Hawaii, etc. Habutai and other silk cloths are also produced. Kureha hill in a suburb west of the city, commands a fine view.

The famous mountain Tateyama is one of the most rocky and precipitous mountains in the Hida mountain range. Its height is 9,689 feet above the sea level. The distance from the city of Toyama is about thirty miles. On the summit there is a shrine Yuzan Jinja, and about half way to the summit there are hotels for climbers.

THE NAVAL PORT OF MAIDZURU

(Kyoto-fu)

The naval port of **Maidzuru** is situated on Maidzuru Bay, about four hour's train journey from Kyoto.

It is the most important strong hold facing the Sea of Japan, and is a commercial centre as well. A naval station, docks, navy yard, etc., are situated here. In the neighbourhood there are many places noted for fine scenery, the most noted of which is Amano-Hashidate. Ferry boats will carry one to Hashidate in one hour and a half.

AMANO-HASHIDATE, ONE OF THE THREE FINEST SCENES IN JAPAN

(Kyoto-fu)

Any one who would enjoy fine scenery in Japan, must not miss seeing **Amano-Hashidate**. Amano-Hashidate is a long narrow sandy neck of land, studded with pine trees, which projects out into the Sea of Yosa. The length of the neck is two miles and the breadth is 220 feet. The whole land is covered with blue pine trees, the branches of which are all drooping, giving the impression that the trees are creeping along. From the distance, it appears as if pine trees are growing out of the sea in one line. The best view of the place may be had from the hills called Afuchi-toge and Nariai. From Afuchi-toge one may get a side-view of Hashidate; from Nariai, a longitudinal view.

THE INLAND-SEA AND ITS COAST

The waters from Akashi in the east to Shimonoseki in the west, 227 miles in length and 8—40 miles in breadth, surrounded by

Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, is called Seto-Naikai or the Inland Sea. The waters are studded with innumerable islands of varied shape, and are generally smooth at all seasons of the year. With the surrounding mountains and hills, and headlands and bays, it makes a natural picture. Japan takes pride in the world-wide fame of the Inland Sea. For tourists, boats are provided between Kobe and Shimonoseki. All steamship companies take pains, when their ships are passing through the Sea, to choose such hours as are most convenient for the passenger to enjoy the scenery.

Along both coasts of the Sea, there are many beautiful places. Suma and Akashi, on that coast on which the train runs between Kobe and Shimonoseki, are places so noted for beautiful scenery from olden times as to be sung by poets of old. The places, which face Awaji islands beyond a narrow stretch of water, are ideal spots for a summer retreat. Seabathing pavilions are provided. Maiko is famous for its blue pine trees on a white sandy beach. This is an ideal health-resort. The Shirasagi Castle in the city of Himeji is an old castle built by the famous Taiko, and is at present used as barracks by the Tenth Division,—a building which is one of the objects of beauty along the coast of the Inland Sea. The city of Himeji is one of the great cities along the coast, with a population of 37,000. From Himeji, we come, if we should travel along the coast toward Shimonoseki, to the city of Okayama, the port of Onomichi, and the naval port of Kure. Kure, as a naval port and commercial town, has made great strides within recent years, the population being at present 119,000. Near by, there is the city of Hiroshima, which is a new historical town, having been the base of operations both at the time of the Chino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars. In Hiroshima Bay, there is situated the famous Itsukushima one of the three most beautiful scenes in Japan. On the side of Shikoku, just opposite the city of Okayama, there is the city of Takamatsu. The Tamamo castle, which was the seat of the feudal lord Matsudaira, is still standing high above the sea. The Ritsurin Park in Takamatsu is regarded as one of the artistic parks in Japan. The population of the city is put at 41,000. Yashima,

which is situated near, is the place where the two warrior families of Genji and Heike fought desperately some seven hundred years ago. The famous Kotohira shrine and the Dogo hot spring are not far from the place.

AKO OF THE FORTY-SEVEN RONIN

(Hyogo-ken)

Historically interesting, and picturesquely situated, is **Ako**, a town lying between Himeji and Okayama.

The tomb of Asano who governed this territory in the time of the Tokugawa shogunate lies within the compound of Kegakuji Temple, surrounded by the tombs of the famous forty-seven Ronin, his loyal retainers who so gallantly avenged their master's death at Yedo (Tokyo). At the time of Asano's death his body was removed to the Sengakuji Temple, Tokyo, where it still lies, surrounded as at Ako, by the tombs of his forty-seven retainers.

OKAYAMA CITY WITH ITS KORAKU GARDEN

(Okayama-ken)

Okayama is a large city facing the Inland Sea, with a population of 86,000 and is noted for the production of figured mats. The beautiful garden Korakuen was laid out by the former feudal lord Marquis Ikeda, and is counted one of the most artistic garden in Japan, others being Kairaku garden of Mito, and Kenroku garden of Kanazawa.

PORT OF ONOMICHI

(Hiroshima-ken)

Onomichi is a picturesque town in the province of Bingo It lies on the northern coast of the Inland Sea at a point where that remarkable sheet of water is almost completely spanned by a bridge of islands. The place offers many evidences of prosperity, while fine views are obtainable from the heights crowned with temples. The places of interest are Senkoji, Saikokuji and Jodo, the three largest temples of the province.

THE CITY OF HIROSHIMA

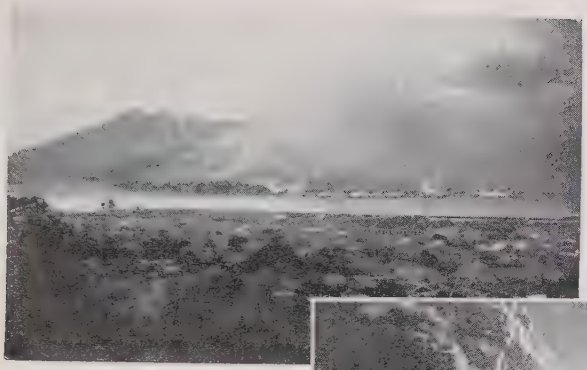
(Hiroshima-ken)

Hiroshima, though a sufficiently important place historically, did not attract any large share of foreign attention until the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95, when the city became the headquarters of the Japanese army, the Emperor himself taking up his residence there for several months. It lies amid very beautiful scenery, and for that reason, no less than for the sake of its excellent products in bronze, lacquer and wood-carving, it will repay a visit. Hiroshima is now the capital of Aki province and has a population of 159,000. Hiroshima castle, the ancient seat of the Mori family, Myojo-in and Butsugo-ji Temples are all interesting sights of the city.

ITSUKUSHIMA OR MIYAJIMA

(Hiroshima-ken)

Itsukushima island is situated in Hiroshima Bay, and is known also by the name of Miyajima. It is one of the three most beautiful places in Japan. But Itsukushima differs from the other two in having artificial beauty as well as natural beauty. The island is at a distance of a stone's throw from the mainland, and is connected by ferry steamboat with the Miyajima Railroad Station. On the northernmost end of the island there is Itsukushima shrine, which is a large structure with its base in the water. The corridor surrounding the main building is 880 feet in length, at every six feet of which a lantern is hung. At flood-tide the whole building seems as if floating on the water, with the reflected lights of a hundred lanterns. About five hundred feet in front of the shrine, in the water, there stands a great Torii,—shrine gate. On both sides of the shrine there are pine tree avenues, along which are one hundred and eight upright, cylindrical, stationary, stone-lanterns dedicated by worshippers. Near by, there are the Omoto garden, the Momiji-dani garden, and Senjojiki,—a large pavilion. The island is two miles from east to west, and four miles from north to south. To go round the island by boat is one of the pastimes visitors enjoy.



GENERAL VIEW OF
KAGOSHIMA

A TERRIFIC
ERUPTION OF
SAKURA-JIMA

THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE SHIMAZU

KAGOSHIMA SCENES

GENERAL VIEW
OF TAIHOKU

THE OFFICIAL
RESIDENCE OF THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
AT TAIHOKU

1

2

3

1. SALT BEDS AND THE SCENE SHOWING TRANSPORT OF SALT;
2. TAIYAL WARRIOR; 3. SUGAR CANE FIELDS

TAIWAN SCENES

FUKUYAMA, TOMONOTSU, ABUTO CAPE

Tomonotsu is, together with Onomichi, an important port in the Inland sea. It was the seat of the feudal lord Abe, and is situated about six miles from the town of **Fukuyama** where there is a castle with a five storied keep. This is the place where the famous empress Jingu made preparations for the invasion of Korea. To the south of the port there are Tamatsu island and Tsugaru island, and to the east Benten island and Sensui island, both of which are covered with pine trees.

About two miles from Tomonotsu is the headland of **Abuto,** which projects into the water called the strait of Kuchinashi. The strait is very narrow, being about two chains, and as almost all ships that plys in the Inland Sea pass through it, masts and funnels are continually seen. On the rocks of the headland, ninety two feet above the water, there is Daihikaku, a temple, from which an extremely fine view may be had.

THE CITY OF MATSUE AND SHINJI LAKE

(Shimane-ken)

The cities of **Matsue** and **Lake Shinji,** combined, make a picturesque sight. Matsue is the largest city in Shimane prefecture with a population of 30,000 and produces raw silk, lacquer wares, porcelain, and agate work. Lake Shinji is backed by the Shinji mountain range on the north, and is about thirty miles in circumference, with its water clear and blue. The best view of the lake may be had from the five storied keep of the old castle, or from a long bridge in the city called Nagahashi. A small island in the lake, called Yomegashima, is an interesting place worth visiting. The lake is likened to Geneva Lake. Places of interest near the city of Matsue are the Cave of Kurido, the Ichihata Temple, Tekeyama mountain, etc.

THE GREAT SHRINE OF IDZUMO, ESTABLISHED IN THE AGE OF GODS

(Shimane-ken)

The Great Shrine of Idzumo was first established in the age of gods in Japanese history, and is the place where a prince Ohkuni-

nushino-mikoto is enshrined by order of Amaterasu-Omikami who is enshrined in the Ise shrine. It is situated in Kidzuki town which is due north of the city of Matsue, facing the Sea of Japan. Buildings, large and small, various gates, etc., are completely provided. The ground is so quiet and serene as to make one feel himself in the remote ages. The main building in the center, known as Amenohisumi-no-miya, is in the style of architecture of the very first period in Japanese history. The embossed carving on the entrance gate representing grapes and squirrels is the work of the famous Jingoro Hidari, and is counted a most excellent piece of art ranking with the carving of a sleeping cat at Nikko. Pilgrims to the Shrine from all over the country are continually pouring in.

SHIMONOSEKI OR BAKWAN

(Yamaguchi-ken)

Shimonoseki, sometimes called Bakwan, situated at the western-most point of Honshu. It faces Moji port at the northern point of Kyushu and commands the west entrance to the Inland Sea. Thus it will be seen that Shimonoseki is an important place from a military point of view as well as from the communication point. At present, the population amounts to over 70,000. The place is an old battle-field which witnessed the fall of the Heike family, one of the saddest tragedies of war. In the East of the city there is Dannoura, which was the stage where the tragedy was enacted seven hundred years ago. Again, just a little before the restoration of Meiji, the fortress under the command of the feudal lord Mori, fired at the war ships of England and France. Recently, Shimonoseki is noted as the place where the question of peace between Japan and China was finally settled.

WHIRLPOOL OF NARUTO

A narrow channel between the island of Awaji and the province of Awa in Shikoku is a meeting place of two tidal currents: one that flows from the Genkai Sea through Shimonoseki and goes out to

the Pacific through the narrow channel; the other flows from the Pacific into the Inland sea. This channel is called **Naruto**. It is, as it were, a fighting ground of the sea-dragon of the Genkai Sea and that of the Pacific. As a result of the meeting of these two currents numerous whirlpools are set in motion, some of them having a diameter of several hundred feet; even the smallest have a diameter of at least a hundred feet. When a current is flowing either southward or northward, the trace of it is distinctly visible for several miles. To view this grand sight excursion ships are provided at Kobe.

THE ISLAND OF AWAJI

(**Hyogo-ken**)

The island of **Awaji** is situated between Honshu and Shikoku, and commands the eastern part of the Inland sea, its northern point facing Suma and Akashi. From Kobe steam boats ply several times a day. The places of interest in the island are Iwaya shrine, Ejima (picture island), and Akaishi.

THE CITY OF TOKUSHIMA AND KOMATSUJIMA

(**Tokushima-ken**)

The city of **Tokushima** is the largest city in Shikoku, with a population of about seventy thousand. It is the old castle town of the former feudal lord Marquis Hachisuka, whose magnificent castle was for many years standing on the ground where the Shiroyama park is laid out. Otaki hill on the south-west of the city is the most beautiful and most frequented spot in the city. For tourists to go to Tokushima, the convenient way is to take steamer either at Osaka or Kobe. The steamer arrives at Komatsujima, which is noted as the landing place of Yoshitsune, a general of the Genji family, when he pursued several hundreds years ago, warriors of the Heike family into Shikoku. Tokushima produces cotton goods and cotton flannel.

THE GRAND KOTOHIRA SHRINE

(**Kagawa-ken**)

The **Kotohira Shrine** is situated half way up Mt. Zodzuzan and is noted for the magnificence of the architecture of the shrine and for the large number of pilgrims, second only to the number that resort to the Ise Shrine, which amounts to about a million a year. The place can be reached from Honshu across the Inland sea by a railway ferry-boat. The Kotohira garden commands a fine view of both mountains and seas.

THE FAMOUS DOGO HOT SPRING

(**Ehime-ken**)

The hot spring of **Dogo** is the most fashionable and the most ancient of the numerous hot springs of Japan. It is said to have been discovered in the remote age of gods, and has been visited by emperors. At present, the number of visitors amounts to over a million a year. The second largest city in Shikoku, **Matsuyama**, with a population of 43,000 is close by Dogo.

HAKATA AND DAZAIFU

(**Fukuoka-ken**)

Hakata is now a part of the city of Fukuoka, and faces Fukuoka beyond the river Nakagawa. In olden times, it was counted one of the three best ports in Japan, and was the center of the Chinese trade. At present it is the seat of the prefecture government, and of an Imperial University, and withal a thriving commercial town with a population of 95,000. The place is noted historically since it was here that warriors of old opposed the invading army of Kublai-khan in 1281 and completely annihilated it. A monument and a memorial hall have been erected in the public park of the city. The East Park and the West Park are worthy of a visit.

A few miles south, by rail, is situated a grand shrine **Dazaishi-jinja**, o **Temmangu**, dedicated to Michizane Sugawara, a scholar,

statesman, and exemplary loyal subject who prayed for his emperor and the country even when he was proscribed as a result of the calumny of a rival statesman.

YABAKEI VALLEY, A GRAND SIGHT OF MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Yabakei is a name given to a valley over twenty miles long. Quiet mountain streams, boisterous rapids, fantastic rocks, curious shapes of mountains, etc., are the most interesting features of the Yabakei valley. No tourist who comes to Kyushu forgets to visit the place, and no account of the beautiful scenery of Japan is complete without it. Tourists should get off at Nakatsu station on the Hashu railway, and then take the light railway to Hida village which is situated at the entrance to the valley. As one goes along the valley he will enjoy charming scenes, each different from the rest, at every forward step, the most noteworthy being, the Yabakei Bridge, the Rakanji Temple, the Kuchino-Hayashi, the hilly pass of Kakisaka, Nakazuri, the Asahi Bridge, etc. The whole scene is a masterpiece of nature.

NAGASAKI

(Nagasaki-ken)

Nagasaki is one of the oldest trading ports in Japan, and has now a population of 170,000. From 1603-1859 Nagasaki was the only town in Japan where foreigners were permitted to enter into commercial relations with the Japanese. It is situated on the south-west coast of Kyushu island, approximately 852 miles from Tokyo, and lies at the head of an inlet some three miles long, and from half a mile to a mile in width, with shores indented by bays and sloping up to thickly wooded hills and affords a splendid anchorage, having been largely used during the past twenty years by steamers coming there to coal. The method of coaling ships here is a most unique sight, peculiar to Nagasaki alone, and has been several times called "a human elevator." It consists of men, women and children, all in line, passing, with laughter and chatting, little baskets of coal

from one to another, between the lighters and the ship. Kite-flying, known as "Tako-age-kai," is an interesting sport in this city. The kite-fliers try to cut each others' lines by means of strings coated with ground glass. The sport takes place in April at Kazagashira-yama, from whence a panoramic view over the whole city may be obtained, and the neighboring hills are crowded with sightseers on that day.

UNZEN PARK AND SHIMABARA

(**Nagasaki-ken**)

In the middle of the Shimabara Peninsula, which lies about twenty miles to the east of Nagasaki, rises a range of mountains called Unzen-dake. The highest peak of this range stands 4,461 feet above sea-level and from it a magnificent panoramic view of the Shimabara Peninsula, Omura Bay, Amakusa Islands, and the Kumamoto district can be obtained. Amidst these peaks lies a horse-shoe-shaped plateau on which a golf course has been laid out. There are nine holes and the length of the course is 2,692 yards.

Unzen Park is situated on a plateau in the centre of the range and is 2,400 feet above the sea. It contains numerous geysers. There are several large hotels and villas in the park. A large meeting-hall called "The Public Social Hall" which was constructed by the Nagasaki prefectural authorities is to be used for indoor exercise. A billiard-room and lawn tennis courts also have been laid out.

Seven miles lower down stands **Obama**, a village on the sea-coast noted for its saline hot springs. **Shimabara** is famous for the combat between the Japanese Christians and the Tokugawa Shogun's army in the seventeenth century. It can be visited from Unzen. The entrance of Shimabara harbour is dotted with numerous islets with sandy beaches and pine-trees, the scenery resembling that of Matsushima, one of the three famous sights of Japan.

ARITA AND IMARI

(**Saga-ken**)

Arita is noted for the celebrated Arita porcelain wares, the manufacture of which was begun in 1514. The quantity of Arita

porcelain wares exported each year seems to increase gradually. Imari port, 8 miles distant, is the point of dispatch for these.

THE CITY OF KUMAMOTO

(Kumamoto-ken)

Kumamoto is the city where Kiyomasa Kato, the famous general and lieutenant of Hideyoshi, first built his castle. Later on, in the Tokugawa period, the feudal lord Marquis Hosokawa continued to occupy the castle. At present it is the seat of an army division and prefectural g vernment, with a population of 63,000. The city is a commercial center for cereals. The castle built by Kiyomasa Kato is one of the most distinguished in the country, and is now occupied by the Sixth Division, its keep, wall, moat, etc., being perfectly preserved. The places of interest are the Fujisaki Shrine, the Saikoji Temple, Mt. Iwato, Mt. Hanaoka, and the Seishu Garden which can fairly be compared with the Koraku Garden of Okayama.

THE VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN ASO

(Kumamoto-ken)

Mt. Aso is situated about twenty miles east of Kumamoto, and is an active volcano which has increased in activity within recent years. It is the meeting place of two volcanic ranges, and is surrounded at present by four mountain,—Kishima, Yebashi, Taka, and Neko, the volcano being the central mountain Nakatake. These five mountains are collectively called the five mountains of Aso. Mt. Taka is 5,500 feet above the sea level. The regions on the north and the south of these mountains are plains inhabited by about 50,000 people and are indeed the remnant of a gigantic ancient crater extending fifteen miles from north to south, and about eight miles from east to west. The Aso mountain is comparatively easy to climb and therefore many people visit the mountain taking in the hot spring on the way to the top.

THE CITY OF KAGOSHIMA

(Kagoshima-ken)

The city of **Kagoshima** is situated on Kagoshima Bay, facing Sakurajima Island, with Shiroyama mountain in the background.

The city is noted for the production of Satsumayaki porcelain wares, and is inhabited by a population of about 76,000.

The city was the base of operations at the time of the civil war which took place in 1877. Shiroyama hill is the place where the staff of the rebellious army perished, and is now made a public park.

Kagoshima Bay is beautified especially by the presence of Sakurajima Island, where a volcanic eruption took place in January, 1914. A white steam is still to be seen rising from the volcanic crater of the island, which gives an appearance of an incense burner on a blue lacquered tray.

TAIWAN

(Formosa)

One of the fascinating side trips from Japan, for which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamship Companies provide the best of accommodations and the lowest rates is a visit to the Island of Formosa, under Japanese rule. Steamers leave Kobe every few days for Formosa and the passenger list is usually so cosmopolitan that there is no lack of entertainment on the journey.

Formosa is well off the beaten path of travel, although in many respects it is one of the most fascinating spots in the Orient. The mountain scenery alone is worth the trip. Throughout almost the entire length of the island runs a great chain of forest-clad peaks, ranging from 7,000 to nearly 15,000 feet in height. Some of the cliffs of this coast are extremely picturesque, having a sheer descent of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. Except in the extreme north, the climate during the winter season is delightful. The air is clear and bracing. The island has not been thoroughly explored by naturalists, but for one interested in nature study it will afford many surprises. Various birds, moles, flying squirrels, the goat-antelope, various deer, and the beautiful colored tiger, are numerous.

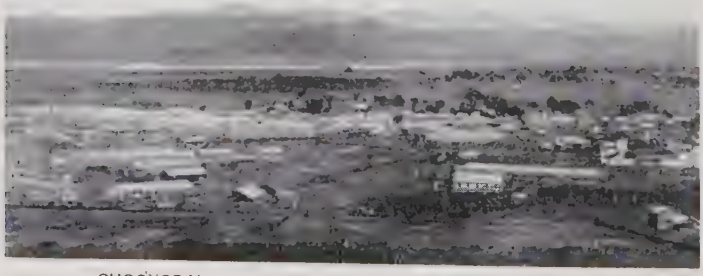
The population numbers over 3,000,000, of which the Japanese number about 50,000, the Japanese government having become possessed of the island through cession by China. In the varied population the study of customs, the curious songs, graceful dances,

1. A KOREAN GENTLEMAN; 2. GOVERNMENT-GENERAL BUILDINGS IN SEOUL; 3. LUMBER ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER YALU; 4. A KOREAN BEAUTY; 5. A KEE-SAN; 6. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE YALU.

KOREAN SCENES

PILES OF BEAN-CAKE SACKS AT THE WHARF OF TAIREN HARBOR

YUCAKUJO HOT SPRING



CHOGYODAI

THE COAL MINE AT BUJUN

TAIREN SCENES

and the methods of labor of the Kakkas alone will afford the tourist new food for thought. The Kakkas live in villages of their own and carry on the greater portion of the barter trade with the aborigines. These aborigines were originally head-hunters, but the strict discipline of the Japanese government has eliminated that brutal feature from their life. The native people have acquired a certain amount of civilization and generally speak Chinese. The men for the most part dress like the Chinese, and in religious matters follow that nation, though they still retain many of their original notions and practices. They have houses of stone, roofed with great slabs of slate, and are remarkably neat and clean.

The chief cities to be visited and from which excursions can be made to the camphor forests and to the native villages are Taipeh, Tamsui and Keelung. At Taihoku there is a magnificent hotel—one that would do credit to any European city—owned and operated by the Formosa Railway.

Formosa is still in course of development, just on the dividing line between the barbaric and the civilized state, but as it is under the control of the Japanese government, the traveler is enabled both in viewing the mountain scenery and in visiting the center of the camphor industry, to have every protection without losing the novelty of the situation.

KEELUNG

Keelung, a thriving port on the north eastern coast of Formosa, between Cape Fukikak and Cape Bitow, is twenty miles by rail from Taihoku. This district was at one time a Spanish settlement, but it was later captured by the Dutch and subsequently turned over to the Chinese who, under Koxinga, caused their leader to be proclaimed King of Formosa Island. The town of Keelung and surrounding districts are within the fortified zone.

TAIHOKU

Taihoku, the first landing place of the Japanese in Formosa in 1895, has since been made the capital of the island, and consequently

the starting point for almost all island cities. This great administrative center is divided into three parts, namely, Jonai, which is the city proper, Manka, the residential and business quarter, and Daitotei which consists of the outer districts bordering on the city proper, which are chiefly inhabited by Chinese. A short walk from the hotel along the upper Tamsui river, which passes through the city, will bring one to a very pleasant resort where bathing and boating await the sportsman. "Koteisho" is the name, and from any of the numerous tea-houses which are distributed along the band an excellent view of the adjacent country is obtainable.

TAINAN AND ANPING CASTLE

Anping, two miles and a half distant from the walled city of Tainan, also the capital of southern Formosa, is one of the most important road-steads on the coast. Anping castle, constructed by the Dutch in 1630 A. D. lies in the immediate vicinity of the city, as does the Hokekyo-ji Temple, more commonly referred to as Chikurin.

The Osaka Shosen Steamship Company operate a fortnightly service from this port via Amoy and Swatow to Hongkong.

CHOSEN, OR KOREA

Chosen, or Korea, is an ancient country. There is some evidence to show that as early as the founding of the Japanese Empire, the two countries were in close touch with each other. On the other hand on account of their proximity to China the Koreans have also held close relations with that country. Being thus placed between two strong neighbours, Chosen had as time went on a difficult part to play. Sometimes attached to one, sometimes to the other, she always strove to adhere to the stronger side. In 1876 by treaty with Japan she was for the first time recognized internationally as an independent country. But her weakness and an ingrained habit of siding with the stronger made her a constant cause of trouble. Thus either directly or indirectly she was the cause of the two great wars of 1894-5 and 1904-5. After the

last named war Chosen was made a Japanese protectorate, leading in 1910 to her incorporation with her full consent into the Japanese Empire.

The best time for visiting Chosen are the spring and the autumn. The hills, which are mostly bare of trees, are in spring generally covered with green grass and shrubs, while in autumn the beautiful coloured leaves afford a pleasing sight. In Chosen, Europ an hotels are found only at places like Keijo, Jinsen, Fusan and Shingishu, and are few in number and as a rule poorly provided.

The dress of the people is the most peculiar of any to be seen in the Orient and their customs differ widely from those of the people of China and Japan. The antiquity of Korea and her structures lends great interest to the student of ancient peoples and their ways.

FUSAN

Fusan is 122 miles from Shimonoseki. These two ports are connected by the Fusan-Shimonoseki Ferry service which is operated by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Fusan port is undergoing extensive improvements. The harbour is spacious, being twice as large as either Yokohama or Osaka harbour, and has recently been thoroughly dredged so that it is between 24-36 ft. deep, admitting ships of the largest size.

Fusan has a population of about 40,000, and is a centre of the fishery industry. It is the southern terminus of the Chosen trunk-line, and the starting-point by the Chosen-Manchuria Express Trains for passengers from Japan. The streets are well laid out and are supplied with a waterworks system, telephone service, electric light, etc.

KEIJO, OR SEOUL

Keijo was the capital of the late Korean kingdom and is now the seat of government of Chosen. The city has now a population of 277,000 and is transformed into a modern city, with extensive utilization of gas, electricity, telephone, and a waterworks system. A gray, battlemented wall of stone, twenty to thirty feet in height,

runs around the city and up over the adjacent mountain. Here and there this wall is pierced with arched gateways.

Among the places of interest the Shotoku Palace, the Keifuku Palace, Nanzan Park, Pagoda Park, Fushin-kaku and Hokkan-zan are most noted. Shotoku Palace, where Prince Li lives, covers an extensive area with various buildings and a beautiful garden. Keifuku Palace is a palace consisting of a large number of buildings, erected in 1850 by the despotic regent, Tai-in-kun, the father of the retired king Li. The regent was a man of strong character, and to build this palace, he levied heavy taxes, ordered rare timber to be brought by sea from the forests of the northern part of the country and forced the people of neighbouring provinces to offer their services. So great was the pressure put upon them that, if we may credit the story, one night some of the angry peasants set fire to an immense pile of timber waiting to be pieced together. A banqueting-hall called Keikwai-ro, which stands behind several residential quarters, is estimated alone to have cost yen 8,000,000,

Nanzan Park is covered with pines and other trees in strong contrast with Hokkan-zan which is treeless. There are some pretty streams flowing down its slopes, and the Government has made it a public park. The place commands a view of the whole city and the surrounding country.

Fushin-kaku, or the belfry, contains a large bell which used to be sounded twice each day, giving the morning and evening hours, but the practice is no longer kept up. The bell, 12 ft. high, and 20 ft. in circumference, was cast in 1468.

Pagoda Park is a pretty little park designed by a foreigner in the customs service under the former Korean Government. In the park is a famous 13 storeyed marble pagoda, the three topmost stories of which have for some unknown reason been taken off, and are put down on the ground and left there.

PORT OF JINSEN (CHEMULPO)

Jinsen, the largest port in Chosen and the gateway to Keijo, was only an insignificant village called Chemulpo until it was opened

to foreign trade in 1883. Since the Chino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, wonderful progress has been made and at present it commands the sea and land traffic of the peninsula. Beautiful is the panoramic view comprising the harbour, the town and its surroundings as well as the islands far and near, as seen from the international park on the height. At a short distance from the shore lies "Sho-getsu-bito" island. It is noted as the site of the first sea battle in the Russo-Japanese war.

GENZAN, OR WONSAN

Genzan occupies a position of great importance as a trading port. It lies midway between Vladivostok and Fusan, besides directly facing Tsuruga across the Japan Sea.

The harbour is deep and spacious, although somewhat imperfectly protected from the open sea. The port is connected by rail with Keijo.

HEIJO, OR PINGYANG

Heijo, or Pingyang is the oldest city and was for centuries the capital of the Korean Kingdom. The city is surrounded by walls pierced by five gates. This part of North Chosen with Heijo as its centre was earliest opened to the influences of civilization, and both in Heijo and the neighbouring towns there are still found many sites having interesting historical associations. Botandai, one of the peaks of Kinsho-zan, which is at the north west corner of the city, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. In 1894 the Chinese had a battery here, which greatly harassed the investing Japanese army. It was finally taken only with the aid of the Sakunei and Genzan detachments. The famous gate called Gembu-mon commanding the road leading up to Botandai had first to be taken. The gate was opened by a private, Harada by name, who scaled the wall in the face of the Chinese defenders.

ANTUNG

Antung is situated on the right bank of the famous Yalu river, which divides Chosen from Manchuria, directly opposite Shingishu on

the left bank of the same river, and is one of Chosen's greatest and most important commercial centers, as well as the southern terminus of the Antung-Mukden branch of the South Manchurian Railway and the northern extremity of the Siberian Railway. On the great river Yalu numerous junks are employed for the transportation of goods and at high tide it is possible for large ships to navigate for a considerable distance up-stream. The lumber from the upper Yalu, wild silkworms, cocoons, beans, bean cakes, furs, etc. from the interior districts of Manchuria, are assembled and shipped at this point.

DAIREN (DALNY)

In May, 1904, **Dairen** was placed under the Japanese military administration, which has since then been replaced by the civil administration of the leased territory of Kwantung. The town is doubtless destined from its connection by railway with Europe and by steamship with Japan and Shanghai to occupy a position of great importance as a trade center of the Far East.

The Japanese in building up the new city have adhered to the plan laid down by the Russians. The railway lines running into the city separate the ground owned by the government from that owned by the South Manchuria Railway Co., the lots lying north west of the line and facing the sea belonging to the company, and those lying on the other side, to the government. The railway is spanned by a large iron bridge, called Nippon-bashi which cost about £15,000. The bridge and the great square at the end of a road running south east from the bridge constitute the two centres whence the streets of the city have been laid out. The city was formerly planned by Russia to become one of the foremost ports in the East, and was called Dalny. But for a time robbers had a free hand in the city, houses being burnt or otherwise greatly damaged, after the Russians abandoned it and until it was occupied by Japanese troops.

West Park is the largest park in the city, having a hillock at its back across a small stream and embraces a piece of low land covered with fine tall trees. This place, bright with flowers in spring, affording grateful shade in summer and decked with gold

and crimson in autumn, is a favorite resort of the people of the city.

Fushimi-dai is a wide plateau stretching out from the foot of a mountain, west of Dairen. Upon it still stand some old Russian barracks which are now occupied by the employees of the South Manchuria Railway Company and by officials of the civil administration office. The place, protected by hills in the rear, has a good view of the bay. By the side of a rivulet rippling along at the foot of the plateau stands an old temple, Sung-shan-tzu, within the grounds of which is a monument erected during the era of Chien-lung (18th century.)

RYOJUN-KO, OR PORT ARTHUR

Ryojun-ko, or Port Arthur, needless to say, now has a world-wide fame for being twice in a decade the scene of the fiercest siege operations that history has ever chronicled. The place can be reached in one and one-half hours from Dairen, the line passing, on one side, along a lovely beach and, on the other, by many a spot where the most sanguinary encounters took place. Situated in the southernmost corner of the Liao-tung peninsula and screened by tiers of hills, it is free from extremes of temperature in both summer and winter.

The town has a population of about 20,000. Here resides the Governor-general of the Kwantung leased territory, and also the Admiral in command of the Ryojun Naval Station. Buried relics of the pre-historic age have recently been unearthed near the town, and have aroused much interest in scientific circles. A visit to the park, battle fields, grand memorial hill, Russian monuments, museums and 203 metre hill, should by all means be made.

No traveller should fail to visit also the Military Museum which exhibits a rich collection of mementos of the late war.

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右代表者　中里一郎
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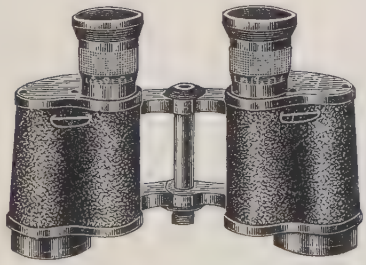

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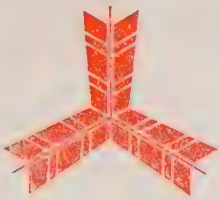

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The Shizuoka Tea Trade

Special Features of Japan Tea

Japan tea is absolutely colourless and has an agreeable flavour, too subtle to define. A cup of green tea refreshes the drinkers, both mentally and physically, cures weariness, quenches thirst, assists digestion and imparts to them a feeling of comfort.

Export of Tea

Tea is one of the principal staples of Japan and every year shows an increase in the volume of export. The export for the first year of Meiji was not more than 15,000,000 lbs. with a value of yen 4,000,000. At the present time it stands at 40,000,000 lbs. Shizuoka Prefecture, which is the most important tea-producing district in Japan, has also become a centre for export as well, and practically all the tea produced in the prefecture is now shipped direct to America from the open port of Shimizu, near Shizuoka City. In fact, Shizuoka is now the centre of the Japanese tea trade. The great bulk of the tea produced in Japan is brought there to be inspected and exported abroad.

Tea Guilds

In Tokyo there is a central board of the tea guilds, and twenty-two tea-producing districts in the interior have local guilds affiliated with this central body. Acting in concert with the local guilds, the central board in Tokyo directs the work of improvement of the quality of tea, the operations directed toward the extension of the foreign market, the inspection of tea for export, investigations of market conditions abroad etc., while each local guild exerts itself to enhance the quality of its tea, and to check the production of inferior grades. The association of tea guilds of Shizuoka Prefecture has established an inspection office to check fraudulent shipment of tea, and conducts stringent examinations of coloured tea. It has also held an exhibition of teas to promote the improvement of quality, and is now considering improvements in machinery and in methods of testing, is studying the cultivation of the tea-plant, and the process of firing. It is also holding lecture meetings and taking all conceivable measures for furthering the progress of the industry. It has established agencies at San Francisco, New York, Chicago and Montreal, by means of which it keeps in touch with the varying conditions of the tea trade and with which it maintains a constant correspondence.

In the American cities above-mentioned tea-houses have been established and are supplied with tea for free distribution as samples for trial sales. The association also issues a monthly journal entitled the "Tea World." In this propaganda the association expends annually a sum of about yen 100,000. Mr. Ihei Ozaki is the Chairman and Mr. Yonetaro Kitagawa the Vice-Chairman of the organization.

Tea Merchants in Shizuoka Prefecture

There are in Shizuoka Prefecture eighty tea companies and private concerns which are engaged in the business of re-firing and exporting tea. The membership of the Shizuoka tea guilds now numbers 78000, of whom over 7000 are tea-merchants.

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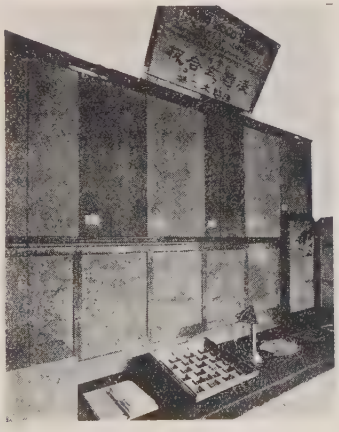

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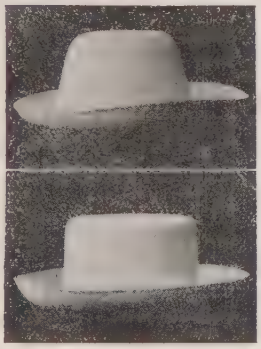

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Although Kyoto is generally known as a city of historical temples and old palaces, the fact must not be overlooked that she is also a centre of arts and alive with commerce and industries. Being favorably situated as a centre of distribution for the vast stretches of country to the north, and equipped with railroads and canals, this is a thriving commercial city.

NISHIJIN FABRICS

The Russo-Japanese War was a blow to Nishijin; but the restoration of peace in 1905 and the resultant business activity revived the textile industry and pushed it to a high mark until, in 1907, it suffered a reaction from which it has now again recovered, so that, in spite of intervals of depression, the era of the reign of Meiji may be considered a truly bright period for this industry.

In connection with this period of development, memorial mention should be made of Mr. Jinbei Kawashima and Mr. Yasuke Date, one the proprietor of the Kawashima factory from which has gone forth the most wonderful tapestry to foreign courts as well as to that of Japan, the other the tireless introducer of western mechanical weaving.

There are now no less than seven hundred kinds of Fabrics produced at Nishijin; and the productive activity may be judged from the accompanying statistics.

NISHIJIN FABRICS (Statistics)

Number of Houses

Independent	2,872
Dependent	8,470

Number of Workers

Male	8,268
Female	10,125

Mumber of Apprentices

Male	9,951
Female	12,187

Number of Machines

Hand	20,571
Power	1,699

OUTPUT

Silk	¥13,702,336
Mixed Silk	6,413,448
Cotton	2,137,965
Total	¥22,253,749

DYEING INDUSTRY

All the industries of Kyoto began when the capital was removed thither by Emperor Kammu. Thus the history of the dyeing industry in Kyoto

began in 794. At that time the material for dyeing was taken either from vegetable or mineral matter, as has been the practice ever since the introduction of the art of dyeing from China in ancient times. It is recorded that safflower was used as a dye-stuff. When the use of dye was discovered about 1785 safflower dyeing was greatly improved. When alizarin began to be imported, the use of safflower was practically abandoned. The founder of Kyoto decreed purple to be exclusively a royal color, allowing the common people to use only pale purple, the color obtained by dyeing ippiki (about 33 yards) of silk with a pound of shikon (lythosperum erythororhizon) being taken as the standard. However, since the introduction of anilin dye-stuffs from abroad in 1866, the use of shikon has become rare, owing to the cheapness and brilliancy of the former. Owing to ignorance in the use of the dye-stuffs, inferior goods were turned out to such an extent that finally a chemical laboratory and school for dyeing was established by the Kyoto Prefecture. After study and many experiments, the superiority of imported dye-stuffs was clearly established and dyers were enlightened in regard to their use.

The exquisite accomplishment in dyeing known as yuzen, so widely known in the world to-day, was invented by a Buddhist priest of Kyoto bearing that name. Yuzen was already in vogue at the close of the 17th century. Horikawa Shinzaburo started muslin yuzen, by printing, while Nishimura Sozaemon began velvet yuzen, better known as cut velvet.

Among others these prominent men of Kyoto have contributed much toward the development of the dyeing industry of Japan.

Of hundreds of different kinds of dyeing, only a few will be mentioned in the list given below. A glance at a table taken from the latest annual report will show how important a position the yuzen dyeing occupies compared with such as chugata, ordinary printing or kanoko, a style of dyeing which consists in producing white spots on a coloured ground. It will also convey a rough idea of the present condition of the dyeing industry of this city:

Kind of dyeing	No. of workshops	No. of apprentices	Cost of the work done
Crape yuzen	299	634	222,248
Muslin yuzen	6	71	85,092
Cotton lining	9	64	89,941
Silk „	19	88	186,700
Chugata	60	96	255,155
Calico	292	350	74,632
Kanoko	16	40	122,708
Others	2,429	2,462	683,106
Total	3,070	2,970	1,709,582

It may perhaps be well to add here that division of labor has been practiced in the dyeing industry of Kyoto to an unusual extent. Furthermore, practically all the dyers receive orders from drygoods commission merchants known as shikkai, and also from weavers. Independent dyers, who deal in their own products, are extremely rare and are confined to a few wealthy individuals.

EMBROIDERY

The embroiderer's craft has been zealously followed in Japan ever since three artisans hired from China in the reign of the Emperor Onin, about fifteen hundred years ago, taught the dainty art. By the time Kyoto became the centre of the craft, soon after the founding of the city, it had attained great excellence. At one time a special bureau was established in the central government to encourage this craft.

Under the Tokugawa regime, three distinct grades of embroiderers were found in the city of Kyoto, one furnishing articles for court nobles, another for the city people at large and the third for country folk. The demand for these goods greatly decreased after the abolition of the feudal system; and the craft suffered a marked decline.

However, a small display of embroidered goods at the Vienna Exhibition in 1874 and at the Philadelphia Exhibition three years later attracted the attention of foreigners. Japanese Embroidery found access to the foreign markets and met with approval there. This served to revive the industry. To-day the art has reached a high grade of perfection; and Kyoto still remains the centre of the intricate craft characterized as needle-painting which taxes the manual dexterity, the inexhaustible patience, and the decorative instinct of her people.

There were produced during this last year about 250,000 pieces of embroidery valued at about 400,000 yen. More than 80 per cent. of this was exported.

POTTERY

The history of Kyoto keramics is the history of individual artists rather than of special manufactures. Broadly speaking, however, there are four varieties of ware, Raku-yaki, Awata-yaki, Iwakura-yaki, and Kiyomidzu-yaki.

It is recorded that green tiles were baked in a kiln at Takaga-mine at the time when the capital was removed to Kyoto. Earthen ware was produced at Fukakusa some 725 years ago. About 25 years later a Buddhist priest named Keisho taught the primitive art of pottery-making to tile makers, who produced wares in great abundance. However, none of them could be called real pottery. About 460 years ago, Otawa Kurazaemon discovered an old kiln at Chawanzaka and removed it to Fukakusa. His work did not show any noticeable improvement. Half a century later one Motokichi of Shibuya devoted himself to the improvement of the old method used at Fukakusa. It was just about this time that a naturalized Corean acquired the art of making a certain kind of pottery which later found favor with Nobunaga and Hideyoshi. This was the beginning of the faience known as Raku-yaki.

The faience is thick and clumsy, having a soft, brittle and very light paste. The staple type has a black glaze showing little lustre, and in choice varieties this is curiously speckled and pitted with red. There are also found salmon, red, yellow, and white glazes. In some of the late specimens gilding was added.

At the beginning of the 17th century Sammonjiya of Seto, Owari province, settled in Awataguchi and became the first manufacturer of Awata-yaki. This ware is the best known among the keramics of Kyoto. However, it did not become famous until Nimura Seisuke, a potter of remarkable ability, flourished in the western capital about the middle of the 17th century. He utilized the new method of decorating with enamels over the glaze, a method that came to Kyoto from Hizen. Some of the most noted of the keramists of the Awata factories who followed Minsei were Kenzan, Ebisei, Dohachi, Kinkozan, Hozan, Taizan and Bizan.

The origin of Iwakura-yaki is somewhat obscure, its early history being confused with that of Awata-yaki, from which it does not materially differ. In the term Kiyomizu-yaki may be included roughly all the faience of Kyoto, the three varieties above mentioned being excepted. On the slopes of Kiyomizu-zaka and Gojo-zaka lived a number of keramists; and blue and white porcelain is now made there in abundance. Among the famous names may be mentioned Ebisei, Eisen, Rokubei, Shubei, Kentei and Eiraku. It should be noted that Eisen was the first to manufacture porcelain as distinguished from faience, in Kyoto. To Seifu Yohei is generally given the first place among the modern potters of Kyoto. The industry owes much of its development to the Kyoto Keramic Experimental Institute founded some twelve years ago.

To-day there are about 400 kilns at work, producing nearly one million yen's worth of faience and porcelain of almost every description. About two-thirds of that amount is exported.

METAL WORK

From ancient times Japan has shown wonderful ingenuity in the use of the principal metals. The introduction of Buddhism must have given a strong impetus to the development of this industry which played such an important part in the construction and decoration of temples. The high degree of skill attained by ancient masters in metal is fully attested by the images, vases, censers, and other metal articles still preserved in the famous temples of Kyoto and Nara.

Various processes known as casting, embossing, hammering engraving, damascening, plating, enamelling, and coloring have long been practised by Kyoto metal workers. There are a number of silver and gold smiths in the western capital, producing mainly jewels and ornaments. There are a great number of artists in bronze. Almost every conceivable article is made with this metal, from the tiniest artistic vase to the big temple bell, that sends its sweet tolling for miles across the plain.

Copper is used to a great extent. More than twenty thousand yen's worth of lampburners, sixty-three thousand yen's worth of tobacco-pipes, over one-half million yen's worth of copper wire was produced during the last year. Artistic articles made of iron are turned out in abundance. The exquisite workmanship of Kyoto damascene artists captivates every foreign visitor who sees the little boxes, trays, cases, and other articles covered with damascene.

LACQUER

The art of lacquer was known to ancient Japan, a record showing its existence early in the 3rd century, when the Empress Jingu conquered Corea. When the Emperor Kammu removed the capital to Kyoto, a surface decoration with either gold or bronze powder on a black ground was most extensively used in all lacquers. This was called Nashiji, as, when finished, it resembled the colour of Japanese pears. At the beginning of the 9th century inlaying of lacquer with mother of pearl was practiced by Kyoto artists.

The lacquer industry developed rapidly with the rising luxury of the court when the Fujiwara family had control of the government at Kyoto. It is recorded that nobles had even their ox chariots ornamented with gold lacquer. Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, at the end of the 14th century, had gold leaf used in lacquer in decorating the Kinkakuji, or the golden pavilion, at Kitayama. This was a marked step in advance for the art. Floral decorations on plain surfaces characterized the lacquer work of Kyoto at the beginning of the 15th century, but about the middle of that century a new departure was made, greater varieties of decorations such as landscapes being used.

In addition to this they began raising the surface with lacquer, opening a new possibility to the industry. The closing years of the 17th century were the period of greatest brilliancy for old lacquer. Specimens are to be found in the old temples of Higashiyama. Some of them show wonderful skill and infinite patience. The decoration of a single gold lacquer box was the work of years for masters. It was in the 18th century that a mode of decoration consisting of the use of small squares of gold foil in landscapes was introduced with admirable effect.

Like other industries of Kyoto, the lacquer industry declined perceptibly with the removal of the capital to Tokyo.

But since the opening of trade with foreign countries and the revival of art industries in Japan in general, it has begun to prosper. The best work is still to be

found among the productions of Kyoto artists. Over 900,000 pieces of lacquer were made in Kyoto during the last year. Their total value is recorded to be 591,935 yen of which 219,525 yen represents the amount exported.

DOLLS AND TOYS

In 1872 Kyoto toys first found their way abroad. At present nearly 200,000 yen worth of toys is produced in Kyoto annually for export. Toys for home consumption are made in very small amounts, representing one-tenth of the entire amount produced in the country, which was 37,000 yen worth last year.

Dolls are one of the well-known productions of Kyoto. Some of the best dolls for children's festivals in Japan are still made here. About one-tenth of the annual production is purchased by foreigners visiting the city. Herewith we append the latest report (1912).

	No. of factories	Workmen		Production	
		male	female	pieces	value (yen)
Dolls	142	420	142	194,000	101,500
Toys	95	26	356	247,500	149,500

BAMBOO WORK

Kyoto and its vicinity are noted for a superior quality of bamboo, the best known being that of Saga, Yamashina and Kamo, being most lasting in cut and color. Family utensils and art objects have been made of bamboo in Kyoto from an early date. Some articles found their way abroad soon after the Restoration, but it was after the war against China in 1894 that the foreign demand began to increase. About 20,000 yen worth of goods is manufactured every year with a strong tendency to increase.

DRAWN WORK

This is mainly for export. Most of the work is done in homes, but about a quarter of a million yen worth is turned out annually.

FANS

Kyoto is one of the chief seats of the fan industry. They are as yet all made by hand, usually in private houses. According to the latest report, more than seven millions were made during the year, their total value being 431,698 yen. About twenty-five per cent. of these were exported.

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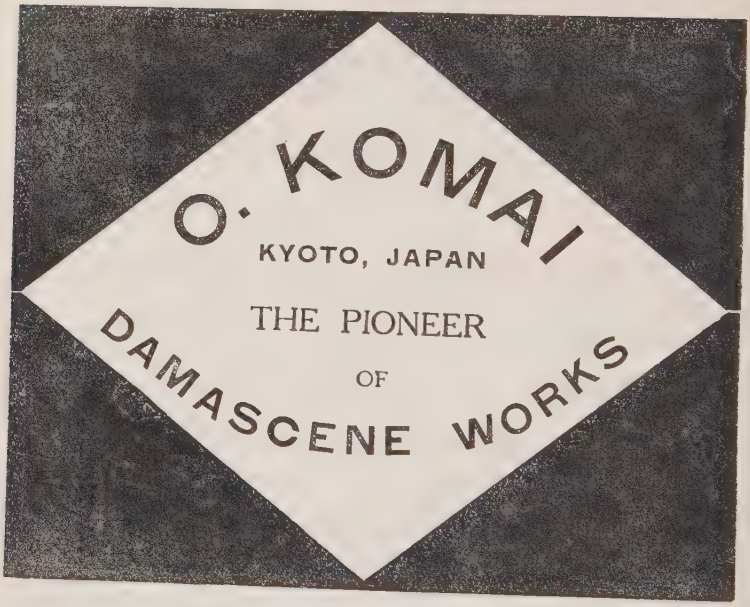

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